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EDWARD KENNEDY'S HISTORY

ANNALS

THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND

BY THE FOUR MASTERS

THE EARLIEST RECORD TO THE PRESENT

WITH A HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF THE LATE KING OF IRELAND

BY JOHN O'DONOVAN, LL.D.

THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF THE LATE KING OF IRELAND

VOL. V

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HODGES AND SMITH, GRAFTON STREET

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1861

annala ríoghachta éireann.

ANNALS

OF

THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND,

BY THE FOUR MASTERS,

FROM

THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE YEAR 1616.

EDITED FROM MSS. IN THE LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY AND OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, WITH
A TRANSLATION, AND COPIOUS NOTES,

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"Olim Regibus parebant, nunc per Principes factionibus et studiis trahuntur: nec aliud adversus validissimas gentes pro nobis utilius, quam quod in commune non consulunt. Rarus duabus tribusve civitatibus ad propulsandum commune periculum conventus: ita dum singuli pugnant universi vincuntur."—TACITUS, AGRICOLA, c. 12.

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annala ríoghachta éireann.

ANNAŁA RİOĖHACHTA EIREANN.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOΣΤ, 1501.

Αοιρ Cριoρτ, Mιle, cúicc ced, a haon.

SEAN mac Ropa mic tomair óicc meġuīðir baí na éanánað copadh hi cclocar, na þeaprrún, 7 na airðinneð i nachað lupðair Saoí eccnaide eapccna illaiðin, 7 i nġaoiðilcc þŕi ticðe aoideað coitðinð ða ġað aon nó picceað a leap, 7 a écc in lð lún.

Niall mac airt mic eoccair uí néill décc.

Rúðpaiġe mac uí conðobair þailġiġ, .i. mac caðaoír mic cunn mic an calðaiġ décc.

Ruðpaiġe mac meġmaðġamna, .i. brian mac Remainn ðo maðbað lá cloinn méġ aengupa.

Coccað etir oirġiallaið þŕin, .i. Slíoðt aoða ruaið, 7 þlioðt Remainn. Máġ maðġamna (Ropa) ðo bŕiðt a éapoiġeðta leið þop an luðt tiġe, 7 þlioðt Remainn ðo ðop ap an tíð amac i cŕin hui neill. Máġ maðġamna ðionnpaiðcið þop þlioðt Remainn, 7 tŕccmail ðá poile ðoið acc át an coileip.

^g *John, the son of Rossa.*—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster adds, that this John was the son of Ross the Bishop, and that he died “*in id. Jun. mane die Dominico.*”

^h *Creaghts*, i. e. his cattle and their caretakers.—See note ^f, under the year 1496, p. 1224, *supra*.

ⁱ *Loughy*, or Louty, a territory which, as

appears from various old maps of Ulster, is now comprised in the barony of Monaghan, in the county of Monaghan, and which was so called because it was allotted for the maintenance of Mac Mahon's loðt tiġe or household.—See Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney, by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., p. 30, note 17.

ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1501.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred one.

JOHN, the son of Rossa^g, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, who had been a canon chorister in Clogher, Parson and Erenagh in Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], a wise man, learned in Latin and Irish, who kept a house of general hospitality for all that stood in need of it, died in the Ides of June.

Niall, the son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, died.

Rury, the son of O'Conor Faly, i. e. the son of Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh, died.

Rury, the son of Mac Mahon, i. e. of Brian, the son of Redmond, was slain by the sons of Magennis.

A war [broke out] among the people of Oriel themselves, i. e. between the descendants of Hugh Roe and the descendants of Redmond. Mac Mahon (Rossa) brought his creaghts^h with him into the Loughyⁱ, and drove the descendants of Redmond from the country to O'Neill. Mac Mahon pursued the descendants of Redmond, and they came to an engagement with each other at

See also Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, p. 70, where the following notice of the term Loughy occurs :

"The Dynast, or Chieftane, being elected, supported himself and his train, partly out of certain Lands set apart for the Maintenance of

his Table, called Loghty" [or Logh-tee], "but particularly out of some tributary Exactions called COSHERINGS, which he imposed on all Lands except those of the Church, and of such to whom he granted special priviledges of Exemption."

Τοιρρδεαλβὰς (.i. mac ingine an iapla) mac cuinn mic enri uí neill do bñt acc congnaím lá plioct Remainn. Τοιρρδεαλβὰς umorro, mac tiḡearna a aoíri foðéin bá fñr do ḡaoídealaib do mārbað lá mág maṡḡamna annrín, 7 Mac mec domnaill ḡallocclaç (Eoin mac Colla) do mārbað co roçaiðib ele.

Mac meḡuiðir tomár mac tomáir oice mic an ḡiolla ðuib (.i. maḡuiðir) do mārbað ar pliað bñta lá cloinn briain mic Remainn meḡ maṡḡamna co nár a muinntire ina farrað. Ατιαð na maite po mārbað ann. Ḥiolla íora mac emainn, Tomár mac ðuinn mic emainn, 7 corbmac mac Sñain mic emainn meḡuiðir, Ruaiðri buide mac emainn oice meḡuiðir, 7 Emann, 7 Maḡnur eoḡanaç ða mac aoða mic briain méḡuiðir, ðrian, 7 donnchað ða mac taidce mic ðabñð mic ḡiolla buide mic maḡnura, 7 cóicefñ don ðimð çeðna co roçaiðib oile do mārbað amaille fñiú.

Cairlén plioctḡ do ḡabail le ðreimriub, 7 toct fair anuar ar a ðarr lá cloinn Ruaiðri mic toiρρδεαλβαḡ çarrpaiḡ uí concòðair, 7 lá cloinn feiðlimið mic toiρρδεαλβαḡ çarrpaiḡ uí concòðair. An Calbaç caoç mac domnaill mic eoccaín uí concòðair do mārbað ann, 7 Sñain mac Ruaiðri mic toiρρδεαλβαḡ çarrpaiḡ uí concòðair do çuittim lár an ccalbaç a fñriṡḡuin ar in laṡair rin.

Aiðne mac Sñain í caṡáin do mārbað lá a ðearbpaṡair fñrñrín briain fionn.

Mac domnaill cloinne ceallaiḡ (ḡiolla na naem mac riðe corbmaic mic airt) do mārbað la feiðlimið mac donnchað mic tomáir méḡuiðir.

Emann mac Ricairð a búrc do ḡabáil lé mac uilliam cloinni Riocairð aḡ toct ó turur San Sem. Fuarcclað móri do bñn ar, 7 bñaiḡðe maite ðia muinntir imó mac.

* *Ath-an-choileir*, i. e. the ford of the quarry. This name is now obsolete.

¹ *The Earl's daughter*, i. e. the daughter of the Earl of Kildare.

^m *This Turlough*.—This is a remarkable instance of the defect of the style of these Annals. The language should be thus constructed :

Ð'ionnpaiḡ mac maṡḡamna fop plioct Rémainn, 7 po tḡamñfṡ ð'á poile acc áṡ an çoiléir. Ro baí aḡ congnaím la plioct Re-

mainn, toiρρδεαλβὰς, mac ingine iapla çille ðaria, .i. mac cuinn, mic enri uí neill, an mac tiḡearna a aoire foðéin ba fñr do ḡaoídealaib an tan rin, 7 do mārbað é ir in ḡcaṡ hñrín, fñá.

ⁿ *Sliabh Beatha*, i. e. Bith's mountain, now Slieve Bähä, or Slieve Beagh, a long range of mountains extending in a north-eastern direction through the barony of Magherastephana, in the county of Fermanagh, and through the pa-

Ath-an-choileir^k. Turlough (i. e. son of the Earl's daughter^l), the son of Con, son of Henry O'Neill, assisted the descendants of Redmond; [and] this Turlough^m, who was the best son of a lord of the Irish of his time, was there slain by Mac Mahon, as was Mac Donnell Galloglagh (John, the son of Colla), with many others.

The son of Maguire, i. e. Thomas, son of Thomas Oge, son of Gilla-Duv, i. e. the Maguire, was slain on Sliabh Beathaⁿ, by the sons of Brian, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, with a slaughter of his people along with him. The following are the chieftains who were there slain: Gilla-Isa, son of Edmond; Thomas, the son of Don, son of Edmond; and Cormac, the son of John, son of Edmond Maguire; Rory Boy, the son of Edmond Oge Maguire; Edmond and Manus Eoghanagh, the two sons of Hugh, son of Brian Maguire; Brian and Donough, the two sons of Teige, son of David, son of Gilla-Boy Mac Manus, and five of the same tribe, besides numbers of others.

The castle of Sligo was taken by [means of] ladders; and the sons of Rory, son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor, and the sons of Felim, son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor, made their way into it from the top. Calvagh Caech, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Connor, was slain in it; and John, the son of Rory, son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor, fell by [the hand of] Calvagh in the heat of the contest.

Aibhne, the son of John O'Kane, was slain by his own brother, Brian Finn.

Mac Donnell of Clankelly (Gilla-na-naev, the son of Cormac, who was son of Art), was slain by Felim, the son of Donough, son of Thomas Maguire.

Edmond, the son of Rickard Burke, was taken by Mac William of Clanrickard, on his return from the pilgrimage of St. James [in Spain]. A great ransom was exacted for him, and good hostages of his people, besides his son.

ishes of Clones and Tedavnet, and along the western boundary of the barony of Trough, in the county of Monaghan, and through a part of the parish of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone. For some account of the origin of this name the reader is referred to the *Leabhar Gabhala* of the O'Clerys; Haliday's edition of the first part of Keating's *History of Ireland*, pp. 152, 154; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 1. Colgan

describes the situation of this mountain as follows in his *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 216, note 13: "Est mons Beatha in Ultonia in comitatum de Monechan et de Fermanach confinibus." In the Down Survey the name of this mountain is correctly enough anglicised Slieve Beagh; but in Seward's *Topographical Dictionary* it is incorrectly made Slieve Baugh. The local and aboriginal pronunciation of the name will be

Μαοίλεακλαινν mac uilliam meḡ raḡnaill ταιορεακ μυντιρε heóλαιρ décc
ιαρ ccian aoír.

Ταδḡ mac τοιρρδεαλβαḡ mic féilim pinn do mairbað lá cloinn Ruaiðri
mec diaρματα.

Ḳrian mac Ruaiðri mec διαρματα do mairbað a cairlén tuillre amac
daon upcor poḡde, ḡ ní po haðmað cia por mairb.

Cpeac la hua cconcobair por concobair mac διαρματα hi ccairiul bra-
cain uí brocain, ḡ an baile do loρccað lair.

Domnall ua huiccinn oide pccol epeann lé dān décc iar dtoct ó turur
pan rém.

Donnchað ócc mág carḡaiḡ mac donnchað mic corbmair mic donnchað
mic διαρματα mic corbmair pinn mic domnaill móir décc, ticcḡna Ealla
eiriðe.

Τοιρρδεαλβακ o brian ticcḡna tuaðmuman do loρccað conntae luim-
niḡh, ḡ coiri máḡi pan nḡsiḡrfoh.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1502.

Αοίρ Crioρτ, Míle, cúicc céð, a dó.

Semur mac Rúðruḡe meḡ maḡḡanna comairba cluana heoair décc.

Arp ua ḡallcubair ḡ eóin ó loirte diar abbað baí in imrḡrann pḡia poile
in abðaine eapa ruaið, ḡ a nécc in aén ló co noiðe.

Μαινιρτιρ na mbraḡar pan ccaðan do ḡnouccað la hua Raḡallaiḡ ón
Róim do na braiḡrið de obḡepuantia, i nacchað na mbraḡar de comuni uita.

recognised by the Irish scholar from the phrase
used in the parish of Clones by the natives in
welcoming their visitors, namely, Sé do ḡeaḡa
ap Shliað ḡeaḡa.

^o *Caisiul-Bracain-Ui-Brocain*, i. e. the cashel
or stone fort of Bracan O'Brocain.—See this
place mentioned before at the year 1472. The
ruins of this cashel are still to be seen in the
townland of Carrickmore, a short distance to
the south-east of the town of Boyle, in the parish
and barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.

^p *Ealla*.—This is a river which gives name to
the territory now barony of duḡaiḡ Ealla, or
Duhallow, in the north-west of the county of
Cork. The head of this branch of the Mac
Carthy took the name or title of Mac Donough.
—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of
Cork*, chap. vi.

^q *Cois-Maighe*, i. e. along the River Maigue,
now Coshma, a barony along the River Maigh,
or Maigue, in the county of Limerick.

The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster con-

Melaghlin, the son of William Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, died at an advanced age.

Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Felim Finn, was slain by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

Brian, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, was slain by a dart cast from the castle of Tulsk; and it was not confessed who it was that killed him.

O'Connor took a prey from Conor Mac Dermot at Caisiul-Bracain-Ui-Bhrocain°, and burned the town.

Donnell O'Higgin, Chief Preceptor to the schools of Ireland in poetry, died, after his return from the pilgrimage of St. James.

Donough Oge Mac Carthy, the son of Donough, son of Cormac, son of Donough, son of Dermot, son of Cormac Finn, son of Donnell More, died. He was Lord of Ealla^p.

In the Winter of this year Turlough O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, burned the county of Limerick and Cois-Maighe^q.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1502.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred two.

James, son of Rury Mac Mahon, Coarb of Clones, died.

Art O'Gallagher and John O'Loiste, two abbots who contended with each for the abbacy of Assaroe, died on the one day.

The monastery of the friars in Cavan^r was procured from Rome, by O'Reilly, for the friars of the order De Observantiâ, in opposition to the friars [of the order] De Communi Vita.

tains the two entries following, omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1501. The daughter of Mac Manus died this year, i. e. More, the daughter of Cathal, son of Cathal More Mac Manus, and wife of O'Fialain, i. e. Farrell, an undeniably distinguished woman.

"The Scots sustained a great defeat on Patrick's day this year, and sixty of them were slain by Art, the son of Hugh O'Neill, and his

kinsmen. The most distinguished of those who were killed on this occasion were the son of the Lord of Aig, and the three sons of Colla, son of Alexander Mac Donnell, i. e. Turlough, Donough, and Ludar."

^r *Cavan*.—According to Ware the monastery of Cavan was founded by Gelasius Rufus O'Reilly, in the year 1300, for Friars Minor, and given to the Friars Minor of the Observance in the year 1502.

Ταδέcc mac cuinn mic domnaill uí neill, Domnall mac feilim uí neill, Eocchan boct mac neill mic enrí uí neill, γ Domnall mac Pílip meguíðir décc.

Ταδέcc mac tomaltaiγ an einíγ mac διαρματα ταναιρι maiγe luipcc do marbað go haiéípac lá cloinn Ruaidíri meic διαρματα hi ccoilltið cléiriγ.

Μαιðm na tolca pinne .i. i nglionn Eíðniγe do éabairt la cloinn τοιρρ-dealbaiγ óicc mic τοιρρ-dealbaiγ mic neill ruaid, ar ó mbaioíill deapbraταir a naταr .i. Níall buíðe, dú in po marbað ó bacioíill, Níall cona ðiap mac .i. Ruðpaiγe γ domnall ballac co nðpuing ele, γ ba he ó bacioíill po mðill celcc for cloinn τοιρρ-dealbaiγ ðia po marbað é buðéin.

Inðpaiccíð lá hua paiγilliγ (Séan mac caταil) ar Pílip mac τοιρρ-dealbaiγ méguíðir, γ maiγréiðe an típe or cñn cloinne hamlaoið do íubal γ do loícað leó, γ Emann mac Pílip íiaðaiγ mic amlaoið co nðpuing oile do marbað. Ro marbað on tpluaγ íin uí Raγallaiγ, Mac uí Raγallaiγ buðéin .i. Domnall an íaγa γ mac mic maoilmarταin concóðar.

Donnchað mac concóðair mic tomair óicc meguíðir décc do γaið cpo na nγon do paðað fair hi maiðm íleiðe bíta.

Αιρτ mac enrí mic eoccaín uí neill do marbað lá harτ mac cuinn mic enrí mic eoγaín uí néill.

Εογαν mac aoða mic αιρτ uí neill do marbað la hað mac cuinn uí neill.

Caταl mac maoileclainn ðuið méγpaípaðain do marbað le cloinn ui paγallaiγ ar tapraiγ mic bpiain γ a cloinne.

Slóicceað la hað ócc mac aoða ruaid uí ðomnaill, γ Μαγuiðir Séan do ðol la mac uí ðomnaill ar ionnpaiccíð i nðapτpaiγe còinnnri ar mac Séan

^s *Owen Bocht*, i. e. Owen or Eugene the poor.

^t *Coilte Cleirigh*, i. e. the clerk's or clergyman's woods. This name, which was that of a woody district in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon, is now obsolete.

^u *Tulach-finn*, now Tullaghfin, a townland in the parish of Inver, barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.

^w *Glenn-Eidhnighe*, i. e. the vale of the River Eidhneach, now Gleneany, a remarkable valley

in the same parish. Tulach-finn is situated exactly in the middle of this valley. The River Eidhneach, which was the ancient boundary of the territory of Tir-Boghaine, now the barony of Banagh, discharges itself into the harbour of Inver, in the bay of Donegal.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 156, note ^p.

^x *Mac Awley*.—This was the name of the chief of a branch of the Maguires, seated in the barony of Clanawley, in the south-west of the

Teige, the son of Con, son of Donnell O'Neill ; Donnell, the son of Felim O'Neill ; Owen Bocht^s, the son of Niall, son of Henry O'Neill ; and Donnell, the son of Philip Maguire, died.

Teige, son of Tomaltagh the Hospitable Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg, was exultingly slain at Coillte Cleirigh^t, by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

The defeat of Tulach-finn^u, in Glen-Eidhnighe^w, was given by the sons of Turlough Oge, the son of Turlough, son of Niall Roe, to O'Boyle, their paternal uncle, i. e. Niall Boy, where O'Boyle himself and his two sons, Rury and Donnell Ballagh, and others, were slain. It was O'Boyle himself that had plotted a snare against the sons of Turlough, by which he himself was killed.

An incursion was made by O'Reilly (John, the son of Cathal) against Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, and he traversed and burned the level part of the district lying above Clann-Awley, and slew Edmond, the son of Philip Reagh Mac Awley^x, and some others. Of O'Reilly's own army were slain O'Reilly's own son, Donnell-an-mhagha^y, and the son of Mac Mael-Martain^z, i. e. Conor.

Donough, the son of Conor, who was son of Thomas Oge Maguire, died of the virulence of the wounds inflicted on him in the battle of Sliabh Beatha^a.

Art, the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by Art, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill.

Owen, the son of Hugh, son of Art O'Neill, was slain by Hugh, the son of Con O'Neill.

Cathal, son of Melaghlin Duv Magauran, was slain by the sons of O'Reilly, at the instigation of the son of Brian [Magauran] and his sons.

Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, mustered a force, and, being joined by Maguire, i. e. John, they made an incursion into Dartry-Coninsi^b, against the

county of Cavan.

^y *Donnell-an-mhagha*, i. e. Donnell, or Daniel, of the plain. This place is now called m^ag in Irish, but strangely anglicised Muff. It is situated in the parish of Enniskeen, about four miles from the town of Bailieborough, in the barony of Clankee, and county of Cavan. Here are still to be seen the ruins of a castle erected by Conor, the son of Conor More O'Reilly.

^z *Mac Mael-Martain*.—This name is now always anglicised Martin.

^a *Sliabh Beatha*, now Slieve Beagh.—See note under the year 1501.

^b *Dartry-Coninsi*, now Dartry, a barony in the west of the county of Monaghan. Coninsi, the latter part of this compound name, is the genitive case of *Cu-insi*, a man's name, signifying *dog of the island*.

buidē még matganna, 7 baile mic Ssain buide 7 an tiri uile do lomlorcad leó. Creaca an tiri do tsiéim rímpo. Oirgialla ó abainn na heóganaca arteaó do bñit forpa, 7 Sliocht feidlimiú uí Raḡallaiḡ, 7 rliocht donnchaid meḡuidir. Mac uí domnaill 7 Maḡuidir do imteaót co croda corccarac ar eiccin orpa rin uile, 7 marbad do denam doib ar an tóir im feilim mac concobair mic féilim uí Raḡaillig co rocaidib oile, 7 toót rlan dia ttiḡib.

Donnchad ua bñain do écc. Mac ríde bñain mic concobair mic Matganna mic Muiréiraiḡ mic toirpdelbaiḡ mic taidḡ mic concobair na ríudaine mic donnchaid cairpriḡ ḡra. Torar ríid 7 raiðbñira muman ar mídon, tigeapna ó at dapa ḡo luimneach, 7 on mbaile nua co mainistir an aonaiḡ. Tigeapna sthoptac 7 choille beithne an donnchad hí rin.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1503.

Αοις CΡΙοστ, Mile, cuicc céo, atpí.

Ua beóllain comarba colaim cille i ndruim éliab décc.

Maḡuidir Ssain mac Pílip mic tomair moir (.i. an ḡiollaoub) én poḡa durraduib epeann ina aimir, an taon ḡaoideal fá mó tpiocarpe 7 daonnaót, 7 ar fearr do caomain, 7 do corain a tpi, 7 a talaín, do bñearr do clét coccad i nacchad ainhne, 7 coiccrióc, fá fearr rmac, peót, 7 maḡail hi

^c *His town*.—In the original unnecessary tautology is used, as will appear from the literal translation, which is as follows:

“A hosting by Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, O'Donnell, and Maguire, John, went with the son of O'Donnell, on an incursion into Dartry-Coninsi, against the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, and the town” [seat] “of John Boy, and all the territory, were completely burned by them,” &c. &c.

^d *Fled before them*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: “rppetó an tiri do tsiéim rímpo, i. e. the people of the territory fled before them with their cattle.”

^e *Owenagh*.—For the situation of the river

and territory so called, see note under the year 1457.

^f *Adare, at dapa*.—See note ^a, under the year 1464, p. 1034, *supra*.

^g *Baile-nua*, now Newtown, in the parish of Kilkeedy, barony of Pubblebrien, and county of Limerick.—See the Ordnance map, sheet 4.

^h *Mainistir-an-aenaigh*, now Mannisteranagh, situated about five miles to the north-west of the little town of Bruff, in a parish of the same name, barony of Pobblebrien, and county of Limerick. O'Brien, King of Thomond, founded here, about the year 1151, a monastery for Franciscan Friars, the magnificent ruins of which still remain in tolerable preservation.

son of John Boy Mac Mahon ; and they totally burned his town^c and the whole territory. The spoils of the country fled before them^d. The people of Oriel from the River Owenagh^e inwards, the descendants of Felim O'Reilly, and the descendants of Donough Maguire, came up, and opposed them ; but the son of O'Donnell and Maguire made a brave and triumphant retreat from them all, and slew some of their pursuers, among whom was Felim, the son of Conor, son of Felim O'Reilly, with many others, and returned safe to their homes.

Donough O'Brien died. He was the son of Brian, son of Conor, son of Mahon, son of Murtough, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Conor-na-Siudaine, son of Donough Cairbreach, &c. This Donough was the fountain of the prosperity and affluence of all Munster ; he was Lord of [that district extending] from Adare^f to Limerick, and from Baile-nua^g to Mainistir-an-aenaigh^h, (and) Lord of Aharlaghⁱ and Coill-Beithne^k.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1503.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred three.

O'Beollain, Coarb of St Columbkille at Drumcliff, died.

Maguire, i. e. John, son of Philip, son of Thomas More, i. e. Gilla-Duv, the choice of the chieftains of Ireland in his time, the most merciful and humane of the Irish, the best protector of his country and lands, the most warlike opponent of inimical tribes and neighbours, the best in jurisdiction, authority, and

Before the erection of the monastery the place had been called Aenach-beg, i. e. the small fair-place.

ⁱ *Aharlagh*, a romantic valley in the barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary, and about three miles due south of the town of Tipperary. It lies between Slievenamuck and the Galty mountains, the former being on the north side, and between it and the town of Tipperary.

^k *Coill-Beithne*, now Kilbehiny, an ancient church, giving name to a parish in the south-east extremity of the barony of Coshlea (coir pléibe), in the county of Limerick.

The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the two following passages under this year which have been omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1502. The daughter of Rory Caech Maguire died in this year, i. e. Meave, who was wife to Teige Mac Gaillghille" [now Lilly], "and who had brought forth children for the young abbot.

"There was much inclement weather this year so that it killed the most of the cattle of Ireland, and prevented the husbandmen from tilling the earth."

ccill ἡ ἰ τταυτ̃ decc ina longporc f̃sin ἡ ñm̃p c̃s̃t̃l̃ionn dia dom̃naiḡ do ḡonn-
pað iar ñs̃r̃t̃c̃t̃ aip̃r̃inn, an sẽc̃t̃mað callainn Appil, iar mbuaio onḡta
ἡ aip̃ric̃che, ἡ α̃ aðnacal ἡ m̃aiñp̃t̃ip̃ na mbpãt̃ar ἡ ñd̃un na ngall iar t̃toḡa
ðo inñte.

Mac uí dom̃naill .i. donnchað na noḡd̃oc̃c do ḡab̃ail lé cloinn c̃uinn uí neill,
ἡ albanaiḡ baðar hi f̃p̃ar̃pað cloinne cuinn dia b̃r̃is̃t̃ leó do ḡaic̃cio uí dom̃-
naill aod̃ puad̃, ἡ dom̃naill mac uí dom̃naill do ḡccãt̃að donnchað (.i. ocon
aðainn dian hainm an daol) ἡ α̃ écc̃ de.

ḡrian mac aod̃a m̃éḡuiðip̃ décc.

Emann mac eoḡain mic aod̃a m̃éḡuiðip̃ cona mac, Mac coḡb̃maic mic
aod̃a m̃éḡuiðip̃, ἡ mac t̃oir̃p̃dealb̃aiḡ uí m̃aoileduin do m̃ar̃bað ἡ ñd̃ib̃s̃ip̃cc
oið̃ce lá cloinn ḡrian mic aod̃a m̃éḡuiðip̃.

Mac uí cãt̃ain (R̃ip̃õs̃ip̃) do ḡccãt̃að lá α̃ deap̃b̃pãt̃ar f̃sin dom̃naill
cl̃s̃ip̃eác̃.

Tebóio mac uãt̃eip̃ α̃ b̃ur̃c̃ t̃ic̃c̃s̃ip̃na conmaic̃ne cúile t̃ólað c̃f̃nñ daon-
nãc̃ta ἡ daḡoiuḡ gall connãc̃t̃ décc iar ḡeandataio.

T̃oir̃p̃dealb̃ac̃ occ uã coñc̃õb̃ar̃ (.i. uã coñc̃õb̃ar̃ donn) décc ἡ m̃baile
t̃õb̃ar̃ b̃riḡde iar t̃p̃rẽbloiõ f̃ãda.

Maiðm aod̃al m̃óḡ lá mac uilliam cloinne Riocaiḡ f̃op̃ uã c̃ceallaiḡ, ἡ
f̃op̃ ð̃r̃s̃im̃ do c̃onmaic̃nið cúile dú in ḡo m̃ar̃bað ep̃m̃óḡ α̃ ngallóḡlac̃ oið̃linið
do cloinn ñdom̃naill, ἡ do cloinn t̃p̃uið̃ne α̃ t̃tim̃ceall α̃ c̃coñp̃ap̃al, ἡ in ḡo
m̃ar̃bað uãt̃eip̃ mac s̃s̃ain α̃ b̃ur̃c̃ ḡaoí c̃inñf̃s̃ona ep̃ið̃e.

Tebóio mac uãt̃eip̃ α̃ b̃ur̃c̃ t̃ic̃c̃s̃ip̃na m̃ur̃cc̃p̃aiḡe cuiḡc̃ do m̃ar̃bað la
donnchað an c̃uil̃inn mac uí ceap̃baill ἡ la coñc̃ũb̃ar̃ uã ñd̃uib̃iõip̃.

¹ *To O'Donnell*, do ḡaic̃cio uí dom̃naill, i. e. to, or towards O'Donnell. Do ḡaic̃cio, or do ḡoiḡiõ is used in the best Irish manuscripts for the modern dĩoññḡoiḡiõ, to, or towards, i. e. ad, or *usque ad*.

^m *Dael*, now the River Deel, or Burn Deel, which rises in Lough Deel, in the barony of Raphoe, in the county of Donegal, and, winding its course in a south-east direction, discharges itself into the River Foyle, a short distance to the north of Lifford. According to the tradi-

tion among the natives this river was called Dael, i. e. the chafer, because it bends and winds itself like that insect.

ⁿ *Muscraighe-Chuirc*.—This was the ancient name of the barony of Clanwilliam, in the south-west of the county of Tipperary. The name Clanwilliam is derived from the clan, or race, of William Burke, who were seated therein for many centuries. Keating, who was well acquainted with the situation of this territory, mentions the church of St. Beacan at the foot of

regulation, both in Church and State, died, in his fortress at Enniskillen, on Sunday, the 7th of the Calends of April, after having heard mass, and after the victory of Uction and Penance, and was buried in the monastery of the friars at Donegal, which he had selected [as his place of interment].

The son of O'Donnell, i. e. Donough-na-nordog, was taken prisoner by the sons of Con O'Neill, and some Scots who were along with them (the sons of Con), and brought to O'Donnell¹, i. e. Hugh Roe; and Donnell, the son of O'Donnell, maimed Donough (at the river which is called Dael^m), in consequence of which he died.

Brian, the son of Hugh Maguire, died.

Edmond, the son of Owen, son of Hugh Maguire, with the son of Torlogh O'Muldoon, were slain, in a nocturnal affray, by Brian, the son of Hugh Maguire.

The son of O'Kane (Richard) was maimed by his own brother, Donnell Cleireach.

Theobald, the son of Walter Burke, Lord of Conmaicne-Cuile-Toladh [in the county of Mayo], head of the humanity and hospitality of the English of Connaught, died at an advanced age.

Turlough Oge O'Connor (i. e. O'Connor Don) died at Ballytober-Bride [in the county of Roscommon], after a long sickness.

Mac William of Clanrickard gave a very great overthrow to O'Kelly and a party of the people of Conmaicne-Cuile, where the greater part of the gallow-glasses of both the Clann-Donnell and Clann-Sweeny were slain around their constables, and where Walter, the son of John Burke, a distinguished captain, was also slain.

Theobald, the son of Walter Burke, Lord of Muscraighe-Chuirc^a, was slain by Donough-an-Chuilinn, the son of O'Carroll, and Conor O'Dwyer.

Slieve Grott, one of the Galty mountains, as in Mus-craighe Chuirc. His words are:

"*Ócán naomh do beannuig a gcill béacán a Muscraighe Chuirc do'n leir éuaib do Shluaib g-Crot*, i. e. the holy Becan, who blessed Kilbecan in Muscraighe Chuirc, on the north side of Slieve g-Crot."—*Reign of Dermot, the Son of Fergus*.

The church of this saint is now called Kil-

peacon, and is situated in the parish of Killaldriff, in the barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary, at the foot of that part of the Galty mountains still called Slieve Grott. It should be also remarked that there is a lough, called Lough Muscraighe, on the Galty mountains, on the south boundary of the parish of Templeineiry, in the barony of Clanwilliam.—See the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 111.

The Earl of Kildare went to England, and returned home with success, bringing with him his son, who had been in the custody of the King of England^o.

A hosting by the same Earl, attended by the English and Irish of Leinster, to Magh-line^p [and] to Carrickfergus; and he demolished the castle of Belfast, and made the son of Sandal^a constable of Carrickfergus.

A very great army was led by Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, with his English and Irish confederates, into Tyrone, and traversed all Tyrone and Iveagh, and brought all his men in safety to his house.

A battle was gained by the sons of Brian, son of Niall Gallda [O'Neill], in which the chiefs of the English of Carrickfergus were slain or taken prisoners.

Randal More, son of Giolla Easpuig, who was son of Mac Donnell, Constable of the Scotsmen of Ireland, died in Duibhthrian-Uladh^r.

Hugh, the son of Conor, son of O'Conor Roe, and Rory, the son of Donough the Black-eyed, two select tanists, were treacherously slain by the young descendants of Felim Finn O'Conor.

Felim, the son of Mulrony Mac Rannall, worthy heir to the chieftainship of his country, and Donough Baisileir Mac Maoiltuille, died.

Mac Carthy More, i. e. Teige, the son of Donnell Oge, defender of his patrimony, humbler of his enemies, and exalter of his friends, died.

Cormac, the son of Donough, son of Donnell Reagh [Mac Carthy], died. [He was] a man who had retained the lordship and tanistry of Hy-Carbery in despite of his father's brother, Dermot-an-Duna.

The Knight of Glynn died, namely, Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Philip, son of John, son of the Knight.

Teige Boirneach^s, Murrough and Mahon, two sons of Mahon O'Brien; Conor, the son of Brian, son of Murtough, son of Brian Roe; the son of O'Loughlin, i. e. Conor, the son of Rory, son of Ana; and Murtough, the son of Turlough,

the mountain of Carnally; its boundary then extended southwards to Connor, and thence, in a southern direction, to Edenduffcarrick [now Shanescastle, near the town of Antrim], where the aforesaid River Six-mile-water discharges itself into Lough Neagh.

^a *Sandal*. — This Anglo-Irish family gave name to Mount Sandal, near Coleraine, in the

county of Antrim. It is now a family of no distinction in Ireland. In England it is usually written Sandell.

^r *Duibhthrian-Uladh*, i. e. the black third of Ulidia, now Dufferin, a barony stretching along the left side of Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.

^s *Boirneach*, i. e. of Burren, a rocky district,

murchaið mic ταιðεε δο ðol la mac uí flaitèβιρταιḡ .i. Εοḡαν ι μαρταρ con-
naçτ co poçhaiðe moir maille ppiú iar ná τταρραινḡ don eoḡan céðna ι
naḡhaið a βραιτεεç (Ruaiðpi ócc ḡ doinnall an báio dá mac í flaitèβερταιḡ).
Ar ann báðarpiðe ar a ccionn a βporlongporτ aḡ an ccaol-íáile puaðh.
Ro ionnpaiḡret pìol mbriain ḡ eoḡan an porlongporτ, ḡ do ponpat cpeça ḡ
éðala. Leanait clann í flaitèβιρταιḡ ḡ an típ a ττοραιḡεετ iað ḡo po pìḡβ
ioḡal ftoppa, ḡo ττορçραταρ clann Maḡgamna í βriain, ḡ eoḡan ó flaitèβιρ-
ταιḡ lá muintip flaitèβερταιḡ don chup rin.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1504.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Mile, cúicc céð, a cḡair.

Ḥiollapaτραιcc ó condálaiḡ (.i. mac enpi) abb cluana heoair, iar
nḡnouccáð eppecoiðe cloçair dó décc.

Pilip ó Raḡallaiḡ abb cḡannpa, ḡ a ðíβραταρ Eoḡan, cananaç baof
ipin mbaile céðna décc.

Maḡhnaρ mac βriain mic donnchaið abb mainpτpe na τpinoíðe por loch
ce compaρ ḡ ciρte coiḡeda eccna ḡ eolair connaçτ décc, hι ccíll ðuiðúin,
ḡ a aðnacal in oilén na τpinoíðe ar loc cé.

Τοιρðealbac maḡuiðip cananaç corað ι cloçar, pḡpún ðoipe maoláin ḡ
ppióip loca ðeipcc ðo τuitim ðo ḡðaiḡpe cloç ι mbaile aḡa buiðe im péil
paτραιc co po écc ðe, ḡ a aðnacal ι mainpτip an chabham.

Ruaiðpi maḡ maḡgamna biocaipe cluana heoair décc.

now a barony in the north of the county of
Clare.

^c *Cael-shaile-ruadh*, i. e. the narrow, reddish
brine, now the Killary harbour, which forms
the southern boundary of the barony of Mur-
resk, in the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies*,
Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 482,
and note ^g, under the year 1235, p. 278, *supra*.
The name is now corruptly pronounced by the
natives of Murresk and Connamara, as if written
caol-íáipe puað, of which Killary is a further
anglicised form.

^u Under this year the Dublin copy of the
Annals of Ulster contain the two passages fol-
lowing, omitted by the Four Masters:

“A. D. 1503. The wife of the King of Eng-
land, Isabel, the daughter of King Edward, died
this year. She was the most illustrious for
charity and benevolence from Italy to Ireland;
and the daughter of the King of the Castles”
[Castile] “was married by the King.

“The Mape” [of Maperath, in Meath] “was
killed this year in his own castle by the sons
of Edmond, the son of Glasny O’Reilly, in con-

son of Murrough, son of Teige; went with Owen, the son of O'Flaherty, into West Connaught, with numerous forces, the same Owen having drawn them thither against his kinsmen (Rory Oge and Donnell of the Boat, two sons of O'Flaherty), who were encamped at Cael-shaile-ruadh^t, awaiting them. The O'Briens and Owen attacked the camp, and carried away preys and spoils. The sons of O'Flaherty and [the people of] the country followed in pursuit of them, so that a battle was fought between them, in which the sons of Mahon O'Brien and Owen O'Flaherty were slain by the O'Flahertys^u.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1504.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred four.

Gilla-Patrick O'Conolly^w (i. e. the son of Henry), Abbot of Clones, died, after having obtained the bishopric of Clogher.

Philip O'Reilly, Abbot of Kells, and his brother Owen, who had been a canon in the same town, died.

Manus, the son of Brian Mac Donough, Abbot of the Monastery of the Blessed Trinity on Lough Key, repertory^x and repository of the wisdom and knowledge of Connaught, died at Cill-Duibhdhuin^y, and was buried in the Monastery of the Blessed Trinity on Lough Key.

Turlough Maguire, who had been Canon Chorister at Clogher, Parson of Doire Maelain [Derryvullan], and Prior of Lough Derg, fell down a stone staircase at the town of Athboy, about the festival of St. Patrick, and died of the fall; and he was buried in the monastery of Cavan.

Rory Mac Mahon, Vicar of Clones, died.

sequence of which a war arose between the English and Irish, during which the English sustained great injuries, and Mac Simon^z [Fitz-Simon] "was slain by the Irish.

"The son of Thomas Plunkett, i. e. Alexander, died this year after the Earl of Kildare's return. He was a man of great dignity, and the best English youth of his time."

^w *Gilla-Patrick O'Conolly*.—He died of the pestilence called *clúicé m píóg*, i. e. the king's

game, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.—See also Ware's Annals, under the year 1504.

^x *Repertory*.—*Compcap* means an envelope, or any thing in which precious articles are deposited for protection.—See Book of Fenagh, p. 2, col. 2, line 15.

^y *Cill-Duibhdhuin*, i. e. Dubhduin's church, now Killadoon, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of

Concobar mac Ruaidri mic diarmatta tanairi iul maolruanaid, mac tigearna bá tpeiri tainicc dá dúthaiḡ pé cian daimpír do mārbað la mac diarmatta i mbealaç na nurbróintsoh.

Art mac cairppe mic aeda uí neill cona mac ḡ cona ðsibpatair do mārbað la Slíocht Rémainn méḡ matḡamna.

Brían mac meḡuidi (Séan mac pílip) ḡ Maḡ paípaðain emann décc.

Mac diarmatta moḡe luipcc (Concobar mac Ruaidri mic diarmatta) do mārbað lá maolruanaid mac tomaltaḡ mic diarmatta.

Faibéirtaç mac faige mic brían mic caba do mārbað lé brían mac Alaxandair oicc mic cába.

O cianáin ḡiollapattraicc mac taidcc, Maoileclainn mac atairne uí sódora, O cairpe cuile (.i. píapup mac tomaiḡ) ollam leaḡa meḡuidi, Sai deapbta i líḡionn, ḡ hi pfpicceact, pfp tige aoidso coitchin, ḡ Ainoriar maḡcpait mac comarba tfrmoionn daibeócc biataç coitcín décc.

Maidm beoil ata na ngarbán do tabairt lá Séan aburc mac uillicc mic mic uillicc mic Riocaird tánairi cloinne Riocaird for ua cceallaiḡ du hi ttopcair uatér mac Séan mic tomaiḡ a búrc aðbur tigearna conmaicne co rochaiðe móir amaille pfp do cloinn ndomnaill, ḡ do cloinn ndubḡaill.

Tpi cairléin lá hua cceallaiḡ do bpipeað lé Mac uilliam (.i. an tpir uillcc) .i. an ḡarbðoirpe, Muine an msa, ḡ ḡallach conað tfrimoride do cuaid ó ceallaiḡ. Maoileclainn déccaoíne a imnib pfp an iurcip dia po cuipeað maidm enuic tuagḡ.

Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 485, and map to the same work.

^z *Bealach-na-n-Urbrointeadh*, i. e. the road or pass of the mill-stones.—See note ¹, under the year 1473.

^a *O'Keenan*, i. e. *Gilla-Patrick*.—This is the last entry in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. But the copy of these Annals used by the Four Masters came down to 1532, and the Bodleian copy has entries of events down to the close of the reign of Elizabeth.

^b *Cuil*.—This is often called cúil na n-oircap, and is now anglicised Coole. It is a barony in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.

^c *Bel-atha-na-ngarbhan*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the rough stones. This name is now obsolete.

^d *The Clann-Donnell and Clann-Dowell*, i. e. the families of Mac Donnell and Mac Dowell, or Mac Dugald, who were leaders of gallowglasses.

^e *Garbh-dhoire*, i. e. the rough oak wood, now corruptly Garbally, a townland in the parish of Moylough, barony of Tiaquin, and county of Galway. Some portions of the ruins of a castle are still to be seen in this townland.

^f *Muine-an-mheadha*, i. e. the brake or shrubbery of the mead or metheglin, now Monivea, a village in a parish of the same name, barony of Tiaquin. According to the tradition in the

Conor, son of Rory Mac Dermot, Tanist of Sil-Maelruana, the most powerful son of a lord that had been for a long time born in the country, was slain by Mac Dermot, at Bealach-na-n-urbrointeadh^z.

Art, the son of Carbry, the son of Hugh O'Neill, and his brother, were slain by the descendants of Redmond Mac Mahon.

Brian, the son of Maguire (John, the son of Philip), and Magauran (Edmond), died.

Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Conor, the son of Rory Mac Dermot) was slain by Mulrony, the son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot.

Faherty [*recte* Flaherty], son of Failge, son of Brian Mac Cabe, was slain by Brian, son of Alexander Mac Cabe.

O'Keenan, i. e. Gilla-Patrick^a, the son of Teige; Melaghlin, the son of Ahairne O'Hussey; O'Cassidy of Cuil^b (i. e. Pierce, the son of Thomas), Ollav to Maguire in physic, a man truly learned in literature and medical science, who had kept an open house of hospitality; and Andreas Magrath, son of the Coarb of Termon-Daveog [Termonmagrath], a general Betagh, died.

The defeat of Bel-atha-na-ngarbhan^c was given by John Burke, the son of Ulick, son of Ulick, grandson of Rickard, Tanist of Clanrickard, to O'Kelly, in which fell Walter, the son of John, son of Thomas Burke, heir to the lordship of Conmaicne, and many others of the Clann-Donnell and Clann-Dowell^d, were slain.

Three castles belonging to O'Kelly, viz. Garbh-dhoire^e, Muine-an-mheadha^f, and Gallach^g, were demolished by Mac William Burke (i. e. Ulick the Third). O'Kelly, i. e. Melaghlin, went to the Lord Justice to complain of the injury done him, the result of which^h was, defeat of Cnoc-Tuagh.

country, the site of O'Kelly's castle of this name is now occupied by a mansion-house in Monivea demesne.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 120, note ^c.

^g *Gallach*, now *Gallagh*, otherwise Castle-Blakeney, a small town in the barony of Killian. A few fragments of this castle still remain on a green hill near Castleblakeney.

^h *The result of which, &c.*—Sir John Davis in his *Historical Relations* asserts that this journey

was made by Kildare “not by warrant from the King, or upon his charge (as is expressed in the Book of Howth), but only upon a private quarrel of the Earl of Kildare.” And Ware has written the following remarks on this battle in his *Annals of Ireland* under the year 1504: “Some do not stick to report (how true I know not), that all this business took its first rise from a private grudge between Kildare and Ulick, which at last broke out into that open war.”—See edition

Slóiccheá aóbal do éscclamaoh lair an lurtir gáioite mac tomair iarla cille dapa. Do deacattar céttur maite leite cuinn ina dócum .i. ó Domnaill aóð puadh, 7 a mac co maiteib éenél conaill, 7 dponz do éonnaétauib .i. ua conéobair puad, aed mac feilim pinn, 7 mac diaimada tighina maige luipcc. Tangattar beór maite ulaó cenmoéa ó néill ipin éionol éedna .i. airt mac aedá uí neill tanairi éenel eoéain, domnaill mac mécc aéngura, Mag maégaíma, 7 ó hanluain. Tangattar dha ó Raéallaié, o fíréail .i. an teppop, ó conéobair fáilge Siol cceallaié, 7 clann uilliam burc, 7 lé cuinn uile dupmóir, ní po anrat na rloiz lan móra hípin co pangattar co cloinn Riocairé. Mac uilliam cloinne Riocairé dha, Ro éionóil ríde rloiz iomóa aóbal móra ina naéaió ríde .i. Toirpdealbáé ua briain (.i. mac taiócc) tighairna tuadmuíman cona briatíuib cona éionol, 7 go Siol aóda aircéna, Maolpuanaid ua éírbail .i. tighairna ele cona éuaéuibh 7 taoíreaéuib, 7 co maiteib upmuíman, 7 apadh. Do ponad comairle éroáa andipin la mac uilliam, 7 lá hua mbriain cona róéraide .i. gan umla na sídipída do éabairt don luét baí ar a écionn, acht a fírécepa im cath hi cenoc tuagh do íonnpad. Émíéir cat éroáa ítoppa dhaa fíré a íonnpaímaíl ip na dídíéíóuib co élor co fáda o na fíénaéuib catair na écaitémleá, fíémanna na fíéindeó, Ruatár na

of 1705. The Book of Howth contains an exaggerated account of this battle, which the reader may see in full in the Additional Notes to Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Iar-Connaught*, p. 149. In this account it is stated that O'Neill fought in this battle, but we learn from the *Annals of Ulster* that O'Neill was not present on the occasion. The Anglo-Irish writers have boasted much of the success of the English arms in this battle, but the boast is silly and stupid, because it was fought, not between the English and Irish, but, like the battles of Moy-Lena, Moy-Mucrimhe, and Moy-Alvy, between Leath-Chuinn and Leath-Mhogha, and the southerners were, as usual, defeated. The honest Leland, who was disgusted with the petty insolence of the writer of the account of this battle in the *Book of Howth*, has the following remarks upon the subject in his *History of Ireland*,

book iii. c. 5:

"In the remains of the old Irish annalists we do not find any considerable rancour expressed against the English. They even speak of the actions and fortunes of great English lords with affection and sympathy. In the few memorials remaining of this present period, written by an Englishman, we are told that immediately after the victory of Knocktow, Lord Gormanstown turned to the Earl of Kildare, in the utmost insolence of success, 'we have slaughtered our enemies,' said he, 'but to complete the good deed, we must proceed yet farther,—cut the throats of the Irish of our own party.'—*Book of Howth, MS.*"

¹ *O'Farrell*.—Ware calls him "William Ferall, Bishop of Ardagh, sometime Lord of the Annaly, even after his consecration."

² *The Clann-William Burke*, i. e. the Lower

A great army was mustered by the Lord Justice, Garrett, the son of Thomas, Earl of Kildare. He was joined, first, by the chieftains of Leath-Chuinn, namely, O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, and his son; then by the principal chieftains of Kinel-Connell, and a party of the Connacians, namely, O'Conor Roe, i. e. Hugh, the son of Felim Finn; and Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg. There came also in the same muster [all] the chiefs of Ulster, except O'Neill, namely, Art, the son of Hugh O'Neill, Tanist of Kinel-Owen; Donnell, the son of Magennis; Mac Mahon, and O'Hanlon; also O'Reilly, and O'Farrell¹, i. e. the bishop; O'Conor Faly; the O'Kellys; the Clann-William Burke^k; and the forces of almost all Leath-Chuinn¹. These numerous forces marched, without stopping, till they arrived in Clanrickard. Mac William of Clanrickard mustered a great army to give them battle, namely, Turlough, the son of Teige O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, and his kinsmen, with their forces, the Sil-Aedha^m; and Mulrony O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, with all clans and chieftains, joined by the chieftains of Ormond and Araⁿ. Mac William and O'Brien, with their forces, then came to a brave resolution not to yield submission or hostages to their enemies, but to come to a battle with them exactly at Cnoc-Tuagh^o. A fierce battle was fought between them, such as had not been known of in latter times. Far away from the [combating] troops were heard^p the violent onset of the martial chiefs, the vehement efforts of the champions, the charge of the royal heroes, the noise

Mac Williams, or Burkes of Mayo. It is stated in the Book of Howth that "there was a sore fight after" [the battle of Knocktow] "between Mac William east and Mac William of the west. By reason of that field aforesaid they held not together; but he of the east had the worse."

¹ *All Leath-Chuinn*.—It is quite evident from this list of chieftains that the main body of Kildare's army consisted of aboriginal Irishmen.

^m *The Sil-Aedha*, i. e. the race of Aedh, or Hugh. This was one of the tribe-names of the Mac Namaras of Thomond.

ⁿ *The chieftains of Ormond and Ara*, i. e. the Mac-I-Briens of Ara, and the O'Kennedys of Ormond.

^o *Cnoc-tuagh*, i. e. the hill of axes, as trans-

lated by Campion in 1570, now Knockdoe, a remarkable hill in the parish of Clare-Galway, about eight miles north and by east from the town of Galway. According to the tradition at the place this battle was fought between the summit of the hill of Knockdoe and the townland of Turloughmore. Some musket balls and one cannon ball are said to have been found a few years since on the side of the hill. This battle was fought, according to Ware's Annals, on the 19th of August, 1504.

^p *Were heard*.—This vague description of the battle is taken nearly word for word from the Annals of Ulster. It is in that bardic prose style, which sacrifices sense to sound, and strength to alliteration.

ρίογλας, τορann na τεριας, γ βορρεαη na mbuidh ag mbaoghlucchaoh, muirh mhnmanraoh na macraide, tuinnriomh na ttrinhfeap acca ttraircepaoh, γ iomporcpaioh na nuaral ap na huiririb. Mairdeaoh tpa an cat po deoih ap mac uilliam ap ua mbriain, γ por lictmogha, γ Ro laoh a nar im Murchaoh mac ui briain apao co rochaide do pasclanuaib oile. Airim umorpo i paatat na naoi ccoirigete gallocclac ina ccipe comdairighi cata ni ttrina oib nama act maoh aon corucchaoh srbaohach. Ro marbait, γ po mudhuigite orongha oirime do rochraide an iurair ger bo rimpa po ba paen. Ba dicu-maicec airimh no airnir in po marbaoh do marcrluaig γ do troiccheacaiib iurh cat rin ap ba doimteaeta an maighi porr mbatar la haibhle γ la hioiomat na necht mionncomartach ina bpaoinligib ap na briairloraoh, na ccraoireac ap na ccoimmbrireaoh, na rciaoh ap na rcoltaoh na ccloidimh cata ap na mbloaoh na ccolann cciorpta ccorbuaite rinte rscmarb, γ na ngiollaoh noce namulcac co hatheidiig ap na noideao. Iar rpaoinaoh an maoma rin Iar an iurair po comarleice fri hua ndomnaill dol po cedoir go gaillimh. ISeao atbirt ua domnaill friur, po marbait, γ po mudhuigite ap re rochaide diai muirair γ ata ap aill oib co hsrpait inar neccmar. ISeao ir tecta ann airirimh anocht iurh maighi po a mionncomarpta corcpair, γ porlongporp do denam linn uair tiocpait ap prianlac, γ ap nanraoh inar ndocum la tab-

^a *The noise of the lords*, τορann na τεριας, literally, "the noise of the lords or chiefs."

^r *When endangered*, ag a mbaoghlucchaoh, being brought into danger, being thrown into such confusion as that death was inevitable.

^s *The triumphing*, iomporcpaioh.—O'Reilly explains this word "derout, defeate," and quotes this very passage as his authority. In the Annals of Ulster it is written "imurcaioh."

^t *Chiefs of Leath-Mhogha*, i. e. of the southern half of Ireland. These were few in comparison with the overwhelming number of the northern Irish chieftains who were arrayed against them.

^u *One broken battalion*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the language is somewhat better arranged. It should have been constructed as follows:

"Mac William Burke, O'Brien, and the

southern chieftains, were at length defeated and cut off with such dreadful slaughter, that of the nine battalions which they had in a solid phalanx on the field, only one survived, and even this had suffered."

Ware says that "the fight was sharply continued for some hours with equal loss on both sides;" but that "at last the victory fell on Kildare's side."

^w *A countless number*.—The celebrated Edmund Campion, who wrote in 1570, asserts, in his *Historie of Ireland*, that "not one Englishman was killed or hurt in this battle"! and Ware remarks that the same "almost incredible thing was set down in the White Book of the Exchequer in Dublin"! The fact would appear to be that there was no Englishman fighting in the battle on either side. According to

αἱρε αἵνε φορ ἀρ μεῖρηδαιβ, 7 φορ ἀρ μβραταάαιβ. Οο ροναδ φαῖρριυμ ριν. Λυδ αν ιυρτιρ 7 ο δομναλλ ἀρ αβαραχ γο γαλλιμh, 7 δα μac mic uilliam, 7 α ινγh α λαμh λάρ αν ιυρτιρ, 7 βάταρ αδhaiδ ιριν μβαile α ρφοάαρ ἀροile co ρυβας ροιμhnmnach ιαρρ αν ccorccar ρέμhράιτε. Λοδαρ ιαραm co hác na ρίog, 7 ρυαιρρc αν baile φορ α ccomur. Celebratδ ua dom-naill 7 na maite apcína don ιυρτιρ, 7 τhδ cac uaiδib δια ττιγib.

Ρυαβαιρτ ρeille φορ ua neill (.i. domnall) la ταδcc ua nóccain cona cloinn hι ccairlén uí neill ρhν .i. dunghnainn, 7 αν cairlén do γabáil δóib. Ρο διογαι δια αν γμοm ριν φορρα ρο cedóir uair ρο bñad αν baile διοb, 7 ρο cpocharδ ταδcc 7 διαρ δια cloinn, 7 ρο ρccathad αν τρhρ mac do cloinn αν ταιδcc cedna.

Ριγγin (.i. mag carṭaiḡ ριαβας) mac διαρμαδα αν δύναιδ μέγcarṭaiḡ τiγearna ua ccairbpe décc, 7 α βραταρ διαρμαιτ mac διαρματα αν δύναιδ do γabail α ιοναιδ.

Uilliam mac dauid mic Emmañ décc. Τομαρ α βραταρ ινα ιοναδ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1505.

ΑοιS CΡΙοστ, Mile, cúicc céδ, α cúicc.

Donncharδ ua caṭain abb mainiρτpe maḡe corccpain do cpocharδ la διαρ-μαιττ mac Ruaiδri mic maḡnupa uí caṭain, 7 διαρμαid ρhν do ρccathad τριαρ αν ηγnómh ριν.

Emmañ dorca (do Shioct αν ριδipe .i. αν τSimunaiḡ) Ρριοιρ ροβαιρ décc.

Λαβραρ ua ρlannaccain ρριοιρ δαιmιnρi décc.

Domnall mac αιρτ mic eoḡain uí neill do μαρβαδ la brian mac cuinn mic enri mic eocchain uí neill.

Irish chieftains of their party had not assisted the insolent Gormanstown in this silly battle, O'Brien and Mac William of Clanrickard would not have found much difficulty in cutting off the forces of the Pale.

^a *Daughter*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster that the Earl of Kildare took with him four of Mac Williams children on this occasion, namely, two sons and two

daughters, διαρ mac 7 διαρ ινγhñ.

^b *O'Hogan*.—This name is now made O'Hagan. The chief of this family was seated at Tullaghoge.

^c *Mac Carthy Reagh*.—A notice in the margin states that this entry belongs to the year 1505.

^d *Magh-Cosgrain*, i. e. Cosgran's plain, now anglicised Macosquin, a parish in the barony of Coleraine, and county of Londonderry, situated about three miles to the south-west of the

Justice and O'Donnell proceeded to Galway, the Lord Justice carrying with him, as prisoners, the two sons, and also a daughter^a, of Mac William. They remained for some time together in this town, cheerful and elated after the aforesaid victory. They afterwards went to Athenry, and obtained possession of the town; [whereupon] O'Donnell and the other chiefs took their leaves of the Lord Justice, and went home to their respective houses.

A treacherous attack was made upon O'Neill (i. e. Donnell) by Teige O'Hogan^b and his sons, in O'Neill's own castle of Dungannon; and they took the castle. But God took immediate vengeance on them for that act, for the castle was re-taken from them; and Teige and two of his sons were hanged, and his third son was maimed.

Fineen (i. e. Mac Carthy Reagh^c), the son of Dermot-an-Duna, Lord of Hy-Carbery, died; and his brother, Dermot, took his place.

William Mac David, the son of Edmond, died; and Thomas, his brother, took his place.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1505.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred five.

Donough O'Kane, Abbot of the monastery of Magh-Cosgrain^d, was hanged by Dermot, the son of Rory, son of Manus O'Kane; and Dermot himself was maimed for that deed.

Edmond Dorcha (of the descendants of the Knight) Fitz Simon, Prior of Fore^e, died.

Laurence O'Flanagan, Prior of Devenish^f, died.

Donnell, the son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by Brian, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill.

town of Coleraine.—See Archdall's *Monasticon* at Camus; Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 1009; and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 67, and iii. p. 146.

^e *Of Fore*, ποδάρ.—This place is called by the natives in Irish baile ποδάρ, which Ussher and Ware have incorrectly interpreted the town of books.—See note ^s, under the year 1176,

p. 22, *supra*. The great abbey of this place, of which the splendid ruins yet remain in tolerable preservation, was founded in 1218, for Benedictine monks, by Walter de Lacy, Lord of Meath.—See Ware's *Monasticon*.

^f *Devenish*, a celebrated island in Lough Erne, near Enniskillen.—See note ^w, under the year 1259, p. 372, *supra*.

Ο Δομhnαλλ αὐτὸς πῦαδ mac néill γαίρδ mic τοιρρῶεalbαιḡ an fíona
 τiccchfína típe conaill, iní heogáin, cenél moain, ἡ iocṡair cónnaḡt fíí dár
 ḡiallatar fípmānāc, oirḡialla, clann aḡḡa buíde, an rúta ἡ catánaiḡ, Ro
 ḡiallpat ḡna ḡoill, ἡ ḡaoiḡil cónnaḡt ó mac uilliam cloinne Riocairḡ anuap
 ḡó, ἡ ḡiḡ eiríde ann ḡo ḡioḡail ó ḡoimnaill a anumla fair a lšíre ḡol ina
 ḡúthaiḡ ḡá aímḡeóin co meimic cona baí aen cṡṡraime fṡṡraimn ó rúca anuap
 ἡ o Sliab o naeḡa ḡon τaoíḡ tíar naḡ fairḡe fḡ cíoṡcain ḡua ḡoimnaill. An
 tua ḡoimnaill rí tra epcca iomlan einiḡ ἡ uairle an tuairceipt, fíí bá mó
 ḡrín, ἡ ḡairccead, fíí bá fṡṡr ionṡraicḡiḡ ἡ anaḡ, fíí pob fṡṡr rmaḡt, Reaḡt,
 ἡ Riāḡail baí inepimn ina aimṡir ḡo ḡaoiḡealab, ar ní ḡéntaoí ḡo cíoiméḡ ἡ
 τṡṡr cónaill ré a linn aḡt iaḡaḡ ḡorair na ḡaoiḡe nama, fíí bá fṡṡr ḡo cíoṡḡ
 ecclairí, ἡ eicceirí, fíí po tíoḡlaic alṡrana aiḡble ἡ nonóir an cíoimḡe na ndul,
 fíí lar po turccḡaḡ ἡ lar po cumḡaiḡiḡ cairlén céṡur ἡ ndun na ḡgall fḡ
 ḡaiḡ ḡomaḡ inneoim fḡraiḡṡi ḡia clannmaicne ina ḡeaoḡaiḡ, ἡ mainṡṡṡṡṡ
 ḡraṡar ḡe obṡepuanṡia ἡ τṡṡr conaill .i. Mainṡṡṡṡṡ ḡúin na ḡgall, fíí lar a
 ndeapnaḡ iliomat ḡo cṡeacṡluaiḡiḡaiḡ timḡill fḡ epimn, fíí ḡár ḡíṡṡr auḡurṡ
 iarṡair tuairceipt eorpa ḡo rāḡ fṡṡr, ḡṡaḡail báir iar mbuaiḡ ó ḡoimn ἡ
 o ḡíman, iar nonḡaḡ, ἡ iar naiṡṡṡṡe tocḡaiḡe ina longṡorṡ fíin ἡ ndúin na
 ḡgall ḡia haoíne ḡo rḡonṡraḡ irin cuíccḡiḡ íḡ iulí, irin ocṡmaḡ bliāḡain Sṡṡ-
 moḡat a aoirí, ἡ irin cṡṡraimāḡ bliāḡain cṡṡraḡat a flata, ἡ a aḡnacal ἡ
 mainṡṡṡṡṡ ḡúin na ḡgall.

Maḡ cáṡṡaiḡ cairṡṡeac .i. fíinḡin mac ḡiarṡmata an ḡúnaiḡ mic ḡoimnaill
 ríabaiḡ ḡécc, ἡ a ḡíṡṡraṡṡair ḡiarṡmaṡ ḡo ḡabáil a ionaiḡ.

Fííḡlimiḡ mac neill mic airṡ mic eoccaim uí neill ḡo māṡbaḡ la cloimḡ
 τοιρρῶεalbaiḡch uí māoíledúin.

^s *Who had obtained hostages*, literally, “to whom they gave hostages;” but the construction of the Irish could not be imitated in English. A critic, who read the work of the Four Masters, about two centuries since, has underlined the words *fípmānāc*, *oirḡialla*, *clann aḡḡa buíde*, *an rúta* and *catánaiḡ*, in the autograph copy, and has written in the margin in Irish that it is “*a bpeug ḡṡameamail*, i. e. a disgusting lie,” to say that those people had

given hostages to O'Donnell; and, after grumbling a good deal about their exaggerations of the exploits of O'Donnell, he concludes thus: “*ḡṡeṡ le baiḡe aṡá ann ḡo leabap la hua ḡoimnaill. Conallaḡ am éú*, i. e. a partial sentence for O'Donnell is in thy book. Thou art indeed a Tirconnellian!”

^h *Sliabh O n-Aedha*, i. e. the mountain of the race of Aedh, i. e. the mountain of Kinel-Aedha. This was the name of that part of the mountain

O'Donnell, Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine, Lord of Tirconnell, Inishowen, Kinel-Moen, and Lower Connaught, died ; a man who had obtained hostages^s from the people of Fermanagh, Oriel, Clannaboy, and the Route, and from the O'Kanes, and also the English and Irish of Connaught, with the exception of Mac William of Clanrickard, who, however, did not go unrevengeed for his disobedience, for O'Donnell frequently entered his territory, and left not a quarter of land from the River Suck upwards, and from Sliabh O n-Aedhaⁿ westwards, which he did not make tributary to him. This O'Donnell was the full moon of the hospitality and nobility of the North, the most jovial and valiant, the most prudent in war and peace, and of the best jurisdiction, law, and rule, of all the Gaels in Ireland in his time ; for there was no defence made [of the houses] in Tirconnell during his time, except to close the door against the wind only ; the best protector of the Church and the learned ; a man who had given great alms in honour of the Lord of the Elements ; the man by whom a castle was first raised and erected at Donegal, that it might serve as a sustaining bulwark for his descendants ; and a monastery for Friars de Observantiâ in Tirconnell, namely, the monastery of Donegal ; a man who had made many predatory excursions around through Ireland ; and a man who may be justly styled the Augustus of the North-west of Europe. He died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world, and after [Extreme] Unction and good Penance, at his own fortress in Donegal, on Friday, the 5th of the Ides of July, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, and forty-fourth of his reign, and was interred in the monastery of Donegal.

Mac Carthy Cairbreachⁱ, i. e. Fineen, the son of Dermot an-Duna, son of Donnell Reagh, died ; and his brother, Dermot, took his place.

Felim, the son of Niall, son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Turlough O'Muldoon.

of Sliabh Echtghe, now Slieve Aughty, situated in the territory of Kinelea, on the confines of the counties of Clare and Galway.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 91, note ^k, and the map to the same work. The stream called Abhainn-da-loilgheach, i. e. the river of the two milch cows, divided Sliabh O'n-Aedha from the southern portion of Sliabh Echtghe.

ⁱ *Mac Carthy Cairbreach*, i. e. Mac Carthy Reagh, Chief of Carbery, a territory now divided into four baronies, in the south-west of the county of Cork. It is stated in the margin that this passage has been extracted from the Book of Mac Brody.—See it entered before, under the year 1504, by a mistake of the Four Masters.

Mac domnaill galloclach (.i. colla mac colla) conrapal uí neill do marbaid in ardaí la giolla earpuice mac domnaile puaid mic domnaill.

CReach lá cloinn giolla patrúice mic emann megiuidir ar cloinn óicc an emann cedna, briann, 7 eoccan, 7 eocchan do marbaid lá cloinn giolla patrúice a ttoraiḡeact na creice, 7 fírgur mor mac caba do marbaid o cloinn giolla patrúice don cúr rin.

Mac megiuidir (.i. Sían mac Pílip) .i. toirpdealbaid, 7 dá mac taidḡ méḡ garraid, 7 tadcc occ mac emann mic gailgille, co noct fíraib décc amaille fíru do bátaid i ccoite for loc eirne.

Mac uí flannaccain, corbmac mac corbmaic décc.

Sluaiccead la mac uí domnaill (aod ócc mac aoda puaid) hi tair neo-chain, 7 baile i neill (.i. domnaill) dún ngfhainn do lorcead lír, 7 baile aoda mic domnaill uí néill, 7 o abhainn móir arteaḡ dimteaḡ dó ḡan fírtbeart fíur. Suidé fa cárlén na deirce dó ar a iompúid, an cárlén do ḡabail dó (.i. ar cloinn neill mic airt), 7 a uárida d'faccbáil ann. Dol dó ar rin ḡo cill mic nenáin, 7 tigearta do ḡairm de fíor tír conaill an dapa lá daugur do tóil dé 7 daoíne.

Cairpre mac briann uí uiccinn oide lé dán décc i marḡar mide, 7 briann ócc mac briann mic domnaill cáim uí uiccinn décc.

Sían mac Ríocaird a búrc roḡa ḡall macaem Eireann do marbaid a meabail hi mainirtir torair patrúice lá cloinn uillie a búrc.

Cárlén baile an tobair do ḡabail la hua concobair ndonn, 7 la mac diarmada for ríocht ḡrainne ingine uí ceallaiḡ. Síḡ do dénam dóib 7 a nduthaiḡ do tábairt do ríocht ḡrainne.

^k *Mac Gaillgile*.—This name is still common in Fermanagh, but now incorrectly anglicised Mac Alilly, and by some shortened to Lilly.

^l *Abhainn-mor*, i. e. the great river, now called the Blackwater.—See note ^a, under the year 1483, pp. 1125, 1126, *supra*.

^m *Laid siege to*, literally, “sat under Castle-derg.” In Cromwell’s time the English phrase was “sat round, or sat before the town or castle.”

ⁿ *Cill-mic-Nenain*, now Kilmacrenan, in the

county of Donegal.—See note ^b, under the year 1461, p. 1012, *supra*.

^o *Consent of God and man*, i. e. by the consent of the clergy and laity. For some account of the ceremony of inaugurating the O’Donnell at Kilmacrenan, the reader is referred to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 426–440. The inauguration stone of the O’Donnells, which is said to have been originally on the hill of Doon, near the village Kilmacrenan, and in latter ages in the church of Kilma-

Mac Donnell Galloglagh (i. e. Colla, the son of Colla), O'Neill's constable, was slain at Armagh, by Gillespick, the son of Sorley Roe Mac Donnell.

The sons of Gilla-Patrick, son of Edmond Maguire, took a prey from the young sons of the same Edmond, namely, from Brian and Owen; and Owen, while in pursuit of the prey, was slain by Gilla-Patrick; and Fergus More Mac Cabe was slain on the side of the sons of Gilla-Patrick on that occasion.

Turlough, the son of Maguire (i. e. John, the son of Philip), the two sons of Teige Mac Caffry, and Teige Oge, the son of Edmond Mac Gaillgile^k, together with eighteen men who were along with them, were drowned in a cot on Lough Erne.

The son of O'Flanagan, i. e. Cormac, the son of Cormac, died.

An army was led by the son of O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe) into Tyrone; and O'Neill's (Donnell) town, Dungannon, the town of Hugh, the son of Donnell O'Neill, were burned by him; and he traversed from the Abhainn-mor^l inwards without meeting with any opposition. Upon his return he laid siege to^m Castlederg, took that castle from the sons of Niall, the son of Art, and left his warders in it; and he proceeded from thence to Cill-mic-Nenainⁿ, where he was nominated Lord of Tirconnell, on the 2nd day of August, by consent of God and man^o.

Carbry, the son of Brian O'Higgin, Professor of Poetry, died in Westmeath; and Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of Donnell Cam O'Higgin, died.

John, the son of Rickard Burke, choice of the English youths of Ireland, was treacherously slain by the sons of Ulick Burke, in the monastery of Tober-Patrick^p.

The castle of Ballintober^q was taken by O'Conor Don and Mac Dermot from the descendants of Grainne^r, daughter of O'Kelly. A peace was [afterwards] made; and their patrimonial inheritance was given to the descendants of Grainne.

crenan, was preserved in the choir of the ruins of that church till about forty years ago, when it was stolen or destroyed.

^p *Tober-Patrick*, i. e. Patrick's well, now the monastery of Ballintober, in the county of Mayo. This noble monastery is now undergoing repair, and its venerable walls and archi-

tectural features will be preserved for posterity.

^q *Ballintober*, i. e. Ballintober castle, in the county of Roscommon.

^r *The descendants of Grainne*, i. e. that sept of the O'Conors descended from Grainne, the daughter of O'Kelly.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΤ, 1506.

Αοις CΡΙΟΤ, Μίλε, cuicc céo, α Sé.

Τομαρ buíde mac corccraíḡ, oiréinneac cluana heoair, 7 Sfan ó ríac oiréinneac ar trian airíð bporccraíḡ décc.

Mac méguiðir aed mac emainn mic tomair óḡ méguiðir do marbað a tópaíḡeaçt cpeice do rinneð lá cloinn éuinð mic enri uí néill ar cúil na noirí, 7 ba he Pílip mac Emainn mac giolla pattraice ro marbh eiriumh.

Semur mac pílip mic an giolla buíð méguiðir fí connail cráibdeac eiríde do écc 7 α aðnacal i ndún na ngall.

Maḡnar mac ḡorpaða ruaið méguiðir 7 Mac briain teallaiḡe scðac (.i. peilm) décc.

Τομαρ mac oiluer ploingced do marbað la rliocτ Maḡamna uí paḡallaiḡ .i. lar an ccabach mac fíðlimið, 7 lá α cloinn. Cccað gall 7 ḡaiðel dñrḡe trítrín.

Mac uí caḡain .i. briain rionn mac Sḡain do marbað la doinnall mac neill mic enri mic eoḡain uí néill, 7 mac don briain rin do marbað la donnchað ua caḡain.

Mac uíðilín .i. ualḡar mac corbmaic mic Sḡimein do marbað la hua ccaḡain .i. tomair mac aibne, 7 ro marbað arason rir dá mac tuatail uí doinnail, dá mac uí sḡra, tri mic uí baioḡellain, 7 dá mac uí éuinð, 7 reaçt rir décc do maiḡibh α éionóil irin rúta do ronnrað.

Αοð ruaið mac ḡlaine még maḡamna do marbað la hua paḡallaiḡ (Sfan mac caḡail) 7 la α cloinn.

Doinnall ua cpaiden, cñnaḡe cpaibdech coccupac décc acc eirḡeaçt airrinn i ndun na ngall.

Ραιδín ua maolconaire en roḡa Epeann ina aimrín lé Sḡncur, 7 lé ríðeçt décc.

^s *Cuil-na-nOirear*, now the barony of Coole, on the east side of the Upper Lough Erne, in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.—See note under the year 1486.

^t *Descendants of Mahon O'Reilly*.—These were seated in and gave name to the barony of Clann-

mahon, in the south-west of the county of Cavan.

^u *Between the English and the Irish*, i. e. between the Anglo-Irish of the Pale, and the Gaels, or mere Irish.

^w *Aibhne*, now anglicised Evenew.

^x *O'Craidhen*, now anglicised Crean. This

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1506.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred six.

Thomas Boy Mac Cosgraigh, Erenagh of Clones, and John O'Fiaich, Erenagh of the third part of Airech-Broscaigh [Derrybrusk], died.

The son of Maguire, i. e. Hugh, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was slain in pursuit of a prey which the sons of Con, son of Henry O'Neill, were carrying off from Cuil-na-nOirear^s. It was Philip, the son of Edmond, son of Gilla-Patrick, that slew him.

James, the son of Philip, son of Gilla-Duv Maguire, a prudent and pious man, died, and was interred at Donegal.

Manus, the son of Godfrey Roe Maguire, and Felim, the son of Brian of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

Thomas, the son of Oliver Plunkett, was slain by the descendants of Mahon O'Reilly^t, namely, by Calvagh, the son of Felim, and his sons; in consequence of which, a war broke out between the English and the Irish^u.

The son of O'Kane, i. e. Brian Finn, the son of John, was slain by Donnell, the son of Niall, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill; and a son of this Brian was slain by Donough O'Kane.

Mac Quillin, i. e. Walter, the son of Cormac, son of Jenkin, was slain by O'Kane, i. e. Thomas, the son of Aibhne^w. There were slain along with him two sons of Tuathal O'Donnell, two sons of O'Hara, three sons of O'Boylan, two sons of O'Quin, and seventeen of the chief men of his tribe, in [the territory of] the Route.

Hugh Roe, the son of Glasny Mac Mahon, was slain by O'Reilly (John, the son of Cathal) and his sons.

Donnell O'Craidhen^x [O'Crean], a pious and conscientious merchant, died, while hearing mass in Donegal.

Paidin O'Mulconry^y, only choice of Ireland in his time for history and poetry, died.

family afterwards acquired considerable property in lands, and are now represented by Andrew Crean Lynch, Esq. of Hollybrook, in the county of Mayo. There is a curious monu-

ment to this family in the monastery of Sligo, of which Mr. Petrie has made a careful drawing

^y *Paidin O'Mulconry*, i. e. little Patrick O'Mulconry. He was the father of Maurice O'Mul-

Αὐτ' ἐπιμὴν δὸ λορρεαδὸ δὸ τene δοαίτ.

Μαζ καρταίξ καίρβεαδ .i. διαρμαῖδ mac διαρμαδα an δύναιδ mic δομ-
naill ριαδαίξ décc.

Ο κατὰιν τομάρ mac αἰβne, γ clann τSsain mic αἰβne donnchaδ γ δομnaill
clepeaδ δὸ δολ ταρ banna ροιρ γο ττuccpaτ αιρξsδa, γ γρsγa ιomδa leó, γ
teaδτ γο molaδ γ γο naίτsρ ρορ ccúla.

Caítilin inξsñ iaρla δsρmumian .i. tomap mac Semair bainτιγεapna ua
ccairppe bñ deρcach δsigeimξ décc, ap lé δὸ ρónaδh an bñnn duh, γ δύν na
mbñnδ.

Θρoicst ρuipτ epoiρi ρορ ρionainn δὸ δénaím la hua mbpian, τοιρρδeal-
bach mac ταιδcc mic τοιρρδealbaiξ, γ la δομnaill a deapbpaταίρ, la heppcop
cille da lua γ la heppcop cille ρionnaδpach.

ΑΟΙS CΡΙOCT, 1507.

ΑοιS CΡΙoρτ, Mile, cuicc céδ, aSeachτ.

Seon Pauint epρcop na mide bpaταίρ ppepeδuρleρide, γ ρiapup ua maol-
uδip abb clocaίρ décc.

Ξpaine inξsñ méguiδip (.i. emann) bñ Piliρ mic τοιρρδealbaiξ, bñ
δépcaδ δsigeimξ, γ cataρsiona inξsñ conconnaδτ mic maξnuρa még maτgaíma
décc.

Ο ρlannaccain τuaiτε ρατα Μuiρceapταδ mac Μuiρceapταίξ décc.

Ξρsρ oíδce lá miall ρuaδ mac δομnaill mic neill γaiρb.

conry, who made a beautiful transcript of the Book of Fenagh, in the year 1517, for Teige O'Rody, the Coarb of Fenagh.

^z *Herds*, αιρξsδa is the nominative plural of αιρξε, a herd. The word occurs again at the year 1582.

^a *Horses*, γρsγa is the nominative plural of γρsγ, a horse.

^b *Beann-dubh*, i. e. the black gable or pinnacle, now Banduff, or Benduff, otherwise Castle Salem, a strong castle situated about a mile to the north-east of Rosscarbery, in the county of

Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, books ii. c. 4, where he erroneously states that this castle was built by the Donovans. It was the principal seat of Sir Owen Mac Carthy Reagh, whose daughter, Joan, was married to Daniel O'Donovan, of Castle Donovan, about the year 1584.

^c *Dun-na-m-beann*, i. e. fort of the gables, or pinnacles, now Dunmanway, a small town about twelve miles west of Bandon, in the county of Cork. Dr. Smith gives no account of the erection of this castle in his *Natural and Civil His-*

Ath-Trim was burned by lightning.

Mac Carthy Cairbreach, i. e. Dermot, the son of Dermot-an-Duna, son of Donnell Reagh, died.

O'Kane, i. e. Thomas, the son of Aibhne, and the sons of John, son of Aibhne, namely, Donough and Donnell Cleireach, went eastwards across the Bann, and carried off from thence many herds^z and horses^a, and returned in exultation and triumph.

Catherine, daughter of the Earl of Desmond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, Lady of Hy-Carbury, a charitable and truly hospitable woman, died. It was by her that Beann-dubh^b and Dun-na-m-beann^c were erected.

The bridge of Port-Croisi^d upon the Shannon was erected by O'Brien, i. e. Turlough, the son of Teige, son of Turlough; Donnell, his brother; the Bishop of Killaloe; and the Bishop of Kilfenora.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1507.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seven.

John Paupt^e, Bishop of Meath, a friar preacher, and Pierce O'Maeluire, Abbot of Clogher, died.

Grainne, the daughter of Maguire (i. e. Edmond), and wife of Philip, the son of Turlough [Maguire], a charitable and truly hospitable woman, and Catherine, daughter of Cuconnaught, son of Manus Mac Mahon, died.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-Ratha, i. e. Murtough, the son of Murtough, died.

A nocturnal assault^f. Niall Roe, the son of Donnell, son of Niall Garv.

tory of Cork, where he treats of the origin of the town, book ii. c. 4. This castle afterwards belonged to Mac Carthy of Gleann-a-Chruim, in whose possession it remained till about the year 1690.

^d *Port-Croisi*.—This name is yet preserved in that of the townland of Portcrush, situated on the Shannon, in the north-west end of the parish of Castleconnell, in the county of Limerick, where there was a wooden bridge across the Shannon.—See it again referred to at the

years 1510 and 1597.

^e *John Paupt*.—His real name was John Pain. He succeeded in 1483. He was the person appointed to preach the sermon, and proclaim the title of the mock prince, Lambert Simnel, at his coronation in Christ Church, in the year 1485, for which he received a pardon in 1488.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 151.

^f *A nocturnal assault*.—This entry is evidently left imperfect.

Ενρι mac αεδα υί νελλ ραοί ειννέσθνα ουνε βά ρήρη αιτέne αρ γαε ealaδ-
ain décc.

Ρειλim macz uinnrennán opicel tipe conaill bñitñm tocçaide ραοί clériz
co cpaðað 7 co ccaóingmómαιð décc .12. iuln.

Siubán ingñ mész matganna (.1. Αεδ ρυαδ) décc.

Slóicceað lá hua ndómnaill (αοδ όcc mac αοδα ρυαδ) 1 ττίρ eoζain.
Ρorlongpopt do dénam do im cárlén uí néill (dúngñain) 7 poçhaiðe do
māpðað do luēt an baile im Mac gilla ρυαδ .1. bñian, 7 ó néill do denam
ρίοδα ρήρη ua ndómnaill. Ua domnaill do ðol apðe hi ccñn an lurtip, 7
cenel Moain do cpeaðað la hua neill na ðeaðhaið, 7 bñian mac uí γαipm-
leaðaiζ do māpðað laip.

Niall mac cuinn mic αεδα buide mic bñian ðallaiζ uí neill do γαðail lá
muinrip cairpze ρήγypa, a bñit ré hatðaið hi laim, 7 a légeað amach iap
pin, 7 Sé bñaiζde décc do buain app.

Coccað eter ó neill 7 clann cuinn uí neill. Clann aip do bñit do εαοð
cloinne cuinn, 7 tpi cpeaða do dénam leó ap cenel ρήpαðhaiζ. Cpeaða mop
do dénam la hua neill ap cloinn aip po ðeoið.

Αοδh mac τοippðealðaiζ mic pñip mészuidip do māpðað la mac uí ρυaipc,
τιζñnán ócc mac eocchain.

Mac mezuip (ταðcc mac conçobair mic tomáip óicc) do māpðað lá
cloinn donnçaið mezuip 7 lá Remann ócc macc mātganña.

Cairlen mór cairpze ρήγypa, 7 mépe an baile ρeiprin do γαðail lá mall
mac cuinn (po γαðað leopom peact pñam) 7 a bñaiζde ρñn do bí ran ccairlén
do buain amac ðó.

Teampall achaið bñite do loypcað, 7 epñór maiéñpa an tipe do loypcað
ann.

Emann mac tomair óicc mic tomair óicc decc do tinneap aon oiðce.

Ua dúnán ðómnaiz maize ða claoíne do māpðað do pαðað do pñn la a
bñatair ρñn giolla paðpαιcc mac pñip.

^s *Maguinnsenain*.—This name is still common in the counties of Meath and Cavan, where it is made Mac Elsinan by some, Gilson by others, and in some instances it has been changed to Nugent. The late Charles Gilson, the founder of the Pub-

lic School of Oldcastle, was of this family.

^h *Were taken*.—One verb is employed to express the taking of the castle and the capturing of the mayor, which would not be considered correct in English composition.

Henry, the son of Hugh O'Neill, a distinguished captain, a man most skilled in every science, died.

Felim Maguinnsenain^g, Official of Tirconnell, a select Brehon, an ecclesiastic eminent for piety and benevolent deeds, died on the 12th of July.

Joan, daughter of Mac Mahon (i. e. Hugh Roe), died.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) into Tyrone; he pitched his camp around O'Neill's castle of Dungannon, and slew numbers of the people of the town, besides Mac Gilroy, i. e. Brian. O'Neill made peace with O'Donnell, and O'Donnell thence went to the Lord Justice. After O'Donnell's departure O'Neill plundered Kinel-Moen, and slew Brian, the son of O'Gormly.

Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, was taken prisoner by the people of Carrickfergus. He remained for some time in their custody, but was at last liberated, sixteen hostages being obtained in his stead.

A war [broke out] between O'Neill and the sons of Con O'Neill; and the sons of Art sided with the sons of Con, and they took three preys from Kinel-Farry. Great depredations were afterwards committed by O'Neill upon the sons of Art.

Hugh, the son of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire, was slain by the son of O'Rourke, Tiernan Oge, the son of Owen.

The son of Maguire (Teige, the son of Conor, son of Thomas Oge) was slain by the sons of Donough Maguire and Redmond Oge Mac Mahon.

The Great Castle of Carrickfergus and the mayor of the town were takenⁿ by Niall, the son of Con, who had some time before been taken by them; and he rescued his own hostages who were in the castle.

The church of Achadh-beithe [Aghavea] was burned; and the greater part of the riches of the country were burned within it.

Edmond, the son of Thomas Oge, son of Thomas Oge, died of one night's sickness.

O'Dunan of Domhnach-maighe-da-Chlaoine¹ was killed with a stab of a knife by his own brother, Gilla-Patrick, son of Philip.

¹ *Domhnach-maighe-da-chlaoine*, i. e. the great Donagh, an old church giving name to a parish church of the plain of the two slopes, now in the barony of Trough, and county of Mo-

Ὀρίαν mac μέγ ραμπάδαιν (domnall bŕnac) do mārbað la τοιρρῶεalbāc mac aēða mic eocćain meγ ραμπάδαιν.

Mac conmidhe (Solam mac Sŕain mic polaim) ollam uí neill Saoí i ndán i pfoγlaim, 7 hi pfilideac̃t, 7 pŕi tige aoidŕb coitćinn [decc] .30. October.

Μαγεραϊτ̃, tomar (i. mac Pŕilip mic tomar mic maolmuire óig mic maolmuiri moiri), ua cuill cŕnopaolað, O dalaig pŕonn γoppaioh, O dalaig cairppeac̃ aengur (i. mac aengura caoic̃) 7 ó gérain (Sŕan i. mac conco-bair) décc.

Mac an baird airgiall, giollapaopaicc mac aōða, 7 Tuacal buide mac aōdaim γairb mic an baird do mārbað ar aon lá coimulað uá condalaiγ 7 lá a bpaic̃uib̃.

Cairlén droma dá ećiar, 7 cairlen na dŕippe do tuitim.

An bappaç puað Sémar mac Semair do ðol dia oileipe don ppáinn co maitib̃ a muinntipe apason pŕi, 7 iar ndenam a noileipe dōib̃ do c̃uatap hi luing do p̃oað ina pppuic̃ing 7 ní pŕi a mbár nó a mbeata órin alle. Domnall mac taidcc mic giolla micil í p̃iaic̃ ráit̃ epeann, 7 alban doide lé Sŕncur a tpuic̃er̃ laidne, 7 p̃ilideac̃ta do baðað hi p̃pappað an bappaiγ ar an oileipe rin a dubpamar.

Sŕan a búpc, mac uillicc, mic uillicc, mic Riocaird óicc tanairte cloinne p̃iocaird paop clann gall epeann p̃oideac̃ lán deimeac̃, 7 dŕipinne, tinne c̃puaða lé coγuccað décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1508.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Mile, cuicc ced, a hoct̃.

Μαιγι μαγεραϊτ̃ eppcop cluana pŕipta paó p̃atmar p̃iaγalta ceillidi c̃paibdeac̃, décc, 7 Dauid mac tomar a búpc décc ar p̃licc̃id̃ na p̃óma iar na oip̃dneað ina ionað ip̃in ŕppcopóide.

naghan. The ruins of this church are still to be seen near the village of Glasslough.

^k *Mac Conmidhe*, now Mac Namee. The lineal descendants of this poet are still living in the village of Draperstown, in the county of Londonderry.

^l *Barry Roe*, i. e. Barry the Red. This was

an Irish title assumed by the head of a branch of the family of De Barry. The name is still retained in the barony of Barryroe, in the south of the county of Cork, which was the patrimonial inheritance of this branch of the Barrys.—See *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. chap. 3.

^m *On board a ship, &c.*, literally, “they went

Brian, the son of Magauran (Donnell Bearnach), was slain by Turlough, the son of Hugh, son of Owen Magauran.

Mac Conmidhe^k (Solomon, the son of John, son of Solomon), Ollav to O'Neill, an adept in rhyming, [general] literature, and poetry, and who kept a house of general hospitality, died on the 30th of October.

Magrath (Thomas, the son of Philip, son of Thomas, son of Maelmurry Oge, son of Maelmurry More); O'Cuill (Kenfaela); O'Daly Finn (Godfrey, the son of Donough); O'Daly Cairbreach (Aengus, the son of Aengus Caech); and O'Geran (i. e. John, the son of Conor), died.

Mac Ward of Oriel, i. e. Gilla-Patrick, the son of Hugh, and Tuathal Boy, the son of Adam Garv Mac Ward, were both slain by Cu-Uladh O'Connolly and his kinsmen.

The castle of Druim-da-Ether [Dromahaire] and the castle of the Derg [Castlederg], fell.

Barry Roe^l, i. e. James, the son of James, went on a pilgrimage to Spain, attended by many of the chiefs of his people; and after having performed their pilgrimage they embarked on board a ship^m, to return home, but no further account, as to whether they survived or perished, was ever received. Upon the pilgrimage aforesaid, along with Barry, was drowned Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Gilla-Michael O'Fiaich, qualified by his knowledge of Latin and poetry to become chief professor of history for Ireland and Scotland.

John Burke, the son of Ulick, son of Ulick, son of Rickard Oge, Tanist of Clanrickard, the noblest of the English of Ireland, a vessel filled with hospitality and truth, and a link of steel in sustaining [the battle], died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1508.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eight.

Maigi Magrath, Bishop of Clonfert, a prosperous, religious, wise, and pious man, died; and David, the son of Thomas Burke, who was appointed his successor in the bishopric, died on his way from Romeⁿ.

into a ship to return back, and their death or their living has not been known ever since." This is the Irish mode of saying that they must

have most undoubtedly perished, as is evident from the subsequent part of the passage.

ⁿ *On his way from Rome*, literally, "on the

Τομαρ ó congaláin Eppcop Oilepinn, 7 Uatep a blác eppcop cluana mic nóir décc.

Uilliam ócc mac airt mic caémasól úsganaé cloéair décc, deapbraéair ríde deócchan deppcop cloéair.

O maolmuaid (aod ócc) do marbað ina éairlén fírin lá a bpaérib buðón.

Domnall ua briain (.i. mac éaiðcc mic toirpdealbais) tanairi tuadmuan, 7 Teroitt mac aodá mic caéail uí ragallais décc.

Mac mécc matgáinna, Remailn ócc mac Remailn do marbað i ndomnac maige dá claoíne lá péle Patraice lá mac méguidir Pílip mac emainn. Bá hamlaíð do rónað an gníom hīrin Pílip do dól i nonoir Patraic déirteaét oirppinn don baile, 7 amail bátar occ an oirppionn irin ecclair do ruacé Rémann ócc go mbuidin móir ina foéair imon tēmpall. Ro haðnait tēinte leo hi ccétre hairuib an tēmpuill. Ar na éluirrin rin do mac méguidir do ráið naé léicpeaé tēmpall Patraice do lorccaé. Ro gpeir a muintir im éalma do denam, ticc pílip cona bpaérib amac i nanmair dé, 7 Patraic. Do pala storpa cor tpaépaé Remailn dia eoc 7 ro marbað iaram cona éomalta amaille ppir .i. mac briain ruaið mic giollabrigde 7 gabéar beór bpaigde ann co ro móraé ainn dé 7 patraic tēit rin.

Corbmac ó cianáin raos Shénaéa 7 pírdána 7 donnchaé mac briain mic pílip méguidir décc.

Muiréiréac mac aeða mic fírgail óicc mic fírgail ruaið megeocaccáin do marbað lá a bpaérib féin.

way of Rome," which may signify either on his way to or from Rome.

^o *O'Conghalain*, now Conallan, or Conlan. This surname is formed from Conghalain, the genitive of Conghalan, which is a diminutive of Conghal. Surnames now often confounded with each other have been formed from ancestors named Conallán, Congalán, Comgiollán, Comdealbán, and Caomdealbán, but there is little or nothing known of the descents, pedigrees, or localities of any of them except O'Comdealbain, now Quinlan, who was the Chief of Iveleary, near Trim, in Meath, and who was the lineal

descendant of Laeghaire, Monarch of Ireland in St. Patrick's time. Harris says, in his edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 254, that this Thomas O'Congalan, who died in 1508, was Bishop of Ardagh, and adds, "Some have called him Bishop of Elphin. But to give you my Sentiments of the matter, it seems evident to me that he never governed the see of Elphin."

^p *Owen, Bishop of Clogher*.—This is the prelate called Eugene Mac Camail in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 187. He succeeded in 1508, and died in 1515.

^q *Domhnach-maighe-da-chlaoine*, now Donagh,

Thomas O'Conghalain^o, Bishop of Elphin, and Walter Blake, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, died.

William Oge, the son of Art Mac Cawell, Dean of Clogher, died. He was brother of Owen, Bishop of Clogher^p.

O'Molloy (Hugh Oge) was killed in his own castle by his own kinsmen.

Donnell O'Brien (i. e. the son of Brian), son of Turlough, Tanist of Thomond, and Garrett, the son of Hugh, son of Cathal O'Reilly, died.

The son of Mac Mahon, i. e. Redmond Oge, son of Redmond, was slain at Domhnach-maighe-da-Chlaoine^a, on St. Patrick's Festival, by the son of Maguire, i. e. Philip, the son of Edmond. This act was perpetrated thus : Philip went to the town to hear mass, in honour of St. Patrick, and while they [he and his attendants] were at mass within the church, Redmond Oge came around the church with a large party, and set fire^r to the four corners of the building. When Maguire heard of this, he said that he would not suffer the church of St. Patrick^s to be burned ; and, exciting his people to courage, Philip, with his kinsmen, came out in the name of God and of St. Patrick. A conflict ensued, in which Redmond was thrown from his horse, and afterwards slain, together with his foster-brother, the son of Brian Roe Mac Gillabride^t ; and prisoners were also taken there. And the names of God and St. Patrick were magnified by this occurrence.

Cormac O'Keenan, a learned historian and poet, and Donough, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire, died.

Murtough, the son of Hugh, son of Farrell Oge, son of Farrell Roe Mageoghagan, was slain by his own kinsmen.

in the barony of Trough, in the north of the county of Monaghan. It is to be distinguished from Donaghmoyne, which is called in Irish Domnac maigin—See note under the year 1507.

^r *Set fire, &c.*, literally, "fires were kindled by them in the four corners of the church, or fires were kindled by them in the church in the four opposite points," i. e. north, south, east, and west.

^s *Church of St. Patrick.*—Every church in Ireland whose name begins with Domhnach was

originally erected by St. Patrick, and they were so called, according to the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan, lib. ii. c. 119, because the saint had marked out their foundations on Sunday: "In istis partibus in regione Kennactæ septem diebus dominicis commoratus septem Domino sacrarum ædium fecit fundamenta quas proinde Dominicas appellavit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 146. See also Jocelyn, c. 91, and Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 852.

^t *Mac Gillabride.*—This name is now anglicised

Philip mac brian mic fíolmíð uí Raḡallaiḡ cínð fíðna, ḡ fíḡ tige aoiðíoh, fíḡ lán daiðne ap ḡach ealaðain décc iar mbuaið onḡta ḡ aiðpicche.

Ticchíḡnan ócc mac eoḡain (.i. ó Ruaiḡc) uí ruaiḡc do mairbað lá Sfan mac tiḡíḡnán fínn uí Ruaiḡc.

Níall mac alaxandair mic cabba, ḡ enrí mac brian mic caba décc.

O domnaill Aoið ócc mac aoið ruaið do toct i nstíraib for loc epne, ḡ cairlén inri csiðlionn dfaḡail do ó Ruaiðri maguiðri, ḡ o domnaill do tabairt an cairlén do Philip mac toirpdealbaiḡ méguir, ḡ braiḡde an típe dfaḡail dua domnaill. O neill .i. domnaill, ḡ Maguiðri .i. concobar do teaçt co hinri csiðlín do íaiḡíð uí domnaill ḡ a iarpuccáð doib, ḡ ríð do ðenam fíri. Philip mac brian méguir do briað a cairlén fínn ap sccla uí domnaill, ḡ clann brian fínn dfaçcbáil an típe .i. Ruaiðri do ðol hi ccínn uí ruaiḡc, ḡ Philip hi ccínn airt ócc mic cuinn uí néill.

Mac uí caçáin (ḡorraið mac tomair) do mairbað la rliocç magnura uí caçáin.

Eóin mac domnaill ḡuirm do mairbað lá mac uíðilín.

Slóicçeað lá hua ndomnaill i moçtar çonnaçt, ḡ braiḡde ioçtar çonnaçt do tabairt lair dia tíḡ.

Brian mac Philip mic donnchaið meguir do ḡabáil lá maguiðri hi tçm-pall achaið lupçaire.

Philip ócc mac amlaið .i. mac Philip ríabaiḡ mic brian mic amlaoib mic Philip mic amlaoib mic duinn çarraiḡ meguir décc. Cínn a aicme fínn ḡ fíḡ tige aoiðíð epíðe.

Corbmac mac neill mic an ḡiolla duib mic aeið do mairbað la teallaç eaçðac, ḡ lá cloinn Philip mic brian meguir ap ḡreiḡ oíðce.

Emann mac magnura uí ḡairmlíohaiḡ do mairbað lá conn mac néill

Mac Bride in the county of Monaghan; but in the more northern counties of Ulster it is made Mac Kilbride, or Kilbride simply.

^u *Full of knowledge.*—An English writer would say, who was profoundly skilled in the sciences, but the Editor has attempted to preserve the idiom of the Irish.

^w *And delivered it.*—The language is unnecessarily redundant here in the original, and,

therefore, the Editor has not repeated the redundant nominative O'Donnell, but has substituted *he* for it. The literal translation is as follows:

“O'Donnell, Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, came in vessels upon Lough Erne, and the castle of Enniskillen was obtained by him from Rory Maguire, and O'Donnell gave the castle to Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, and

Philip, the son of Brian, son of Felim O'Reilly, a captain, and a man who kept a house of hospitality, and who was full of knowledge^u of each science, died, after gaining the victory of Uction and Penance.

Tiernan Oge, the son of Owen O'Rourke (i. e. the O'Rourke), was slain by John, the son of Tiernan Finn O'Rourke.

Niall, the son of Alexander Mac Cabe, and Henry, the son of Brian Mac Cabe, died.

O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) went with boats upon Lough Erne, took the castle of Enniskillen from Rory Maguire, and delivered it^w up to Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire; he also obtained the hostages of the country. O'Neill, i. e. Donnell, and Maguire, i. e. Conor, came to Enniskillen to meet O'Donnell; and they gave him his demands, and made peace with him. Philip, the son of Brian Maguire, demolished his own castle through fear of O'Donnell. The sons of Brian left the country, i. e. Rory went over to O'Rourke, and Philip to Art Oge, son of Con O'Neill.

The son of O'Kane (Godfrey, the son of Thomas) was slain by the descendants of Manus O'Kane.

John Mac Donnell Gorm was slain by Mac Quillin.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Lower Connaught^x, and brought the hostages of Lower Connaught with him to his house.

Brian, the son of Philip, son of Donough Maguire, was taken prisoner by Maguire, in the church of Achadh-lurchaire [Aghalurcher].

Philip Oge Magawley, i. e. son of Philip Reagh, son of Brian, son of Auliffe, son of Philip, son of Auliffe, son of Don Carragh Maguire, died. He was the head of his own tribe^y, and kept a house of hospitality.

Cormac, the son of Niall, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Hugh [Maguire], was slain, in a nocturnal assault, by the people of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw] and the sons of Philip, son of Brian Maguire.

Edmond, the son of Manus O'Gormly, was slain by Con, the son of Niall

the hostages of the country were also obtained by O'Donnell," &c.

^x *Lower Connaught*.—The northern part of Connaught, at this period the principality of O'Conor Sligo, was and is still usually "Lower

Connaught."

^y *Head of his own tribe*.—He was head of that sept of the Maguires who took the surname of Magawley, and gave name to the barony of Clanawley, in Fermanagh, which was their territory.

βίρμαιζ mic enrí mic eoḡain, 7 conn fín do mārbað la brian mac cuinn mic enrí mic eoḡain ipin mí cédna.

Inḡraicchið lá cloinn donnchaid meḡuidir (τομαρ, πιλip, φιδλιμιð) 7 lá cloinn τρῑαιν buiðe meḡmatḡaínña ar māḡuidir concobar. Μαḡuidir ḡσίρḡe ina nacchaid 7 bpipeað ḡó πορρα. Φιδλιμιð mac donnchaid do mārbað leir. ḡrian mac ḡῑain buiðe meḡ matḡaínña do bualað 7 do ḡabail lair, 7 eóccan mac tómair mic airt puaid meḡ matḡaínña do ḡabail béop.

Creaca mópa lá harp mac cuinn uí neill ar cénél fearaḡhaiḡ. Eoḡan mac uí neill, 7 clann mec caḡmaoíl do bpiḡe fair. Aengur mac Somairle bacaiḡ do mārbað ó airt 7 airt fín dimḡeaḡt ar éiccin 7 na cpiḡa do bpiḡe lair.

Aibilin inḡḡn uí cātáin (.i. tomaρ), bñ eoḡain puaid meic uí neill décc.

Domnall (.i. mac ui bpiain ara) mac taiðcc mic toiρḡḡealbaiḡ mic mupchaid na paitiniḡe, ḡaoí cinnpḡona bá caoín lé cairḡið, bá hainḡiuio lé hearccairḡið décc iar ccaitḡm̃ a nḡar do céð bliaðain lé huairle, 7 lé hoipbḡit.

O hñḡiρḡccaoil móρ concobar mac pínḡin mic miccon décc. Pḡi cpiḡa corantac, cara na nóρḡ, 7 na nñccḡi epide, 7 a mac pínḡin ḡóρḡneað na ionað iar ná taḡairt amac, ar po baóí hi laim hi ccopcaiḡ tuilleað ar bliaðain.

Maḡ carḡaiḡ móρ domnall mac taiðcc mic domnaill óicc pḡi pḡḡainn poḡḡallma aḡa paiðe aiḡni ip na healaḡnaið décc.

Coccað ḡσίρḡe eḡep taiðḡ mac domnaill .i. mac don mácc cáρḡaiḡ rin, 7 ḡḡibpaiḡ meḡ cáρḡaiḡ .i. corbmac laḡpac mac taiðcc mic domnaill óicc ḡia τḡainicc ḡḡe ḡaoíne uair do tuir oḡt pḡit décc co tuilleað ḡopra.

Mac mic Piaiρaiρ décc .i. Semur mac emainn mic Semair mic uilliam mic mic Piaiρaiρ buiḡilep. Riḡipe ar laim 7 laoc ar ḡaircceað epide.

^{*} *Upon Kinel-Farry*, i. e. the Mac Cawells, seated in the barony of Clogher, in Tyrone.

^a *Aibhilin*.—This name is usually anglicised Eveleen.

^b *Mac-I-Brian-Ara*.—The territory of Ara, or Aradh-Tire, which originally belonged to the O'Donagans, became the inheritance of a branch of the O'Briens (descended from Brian Roe O'Brien, King of Thomond) after the year 1318.

It is generally supposed that it was co-extensive with the half barony of Ara, or Duthaidh-Aradh, in the north-west of the county of Tipperary; but we have sufficient evidence to prove that it was originally more extensive, for the church of Kilmore, situated four miles to the south of Nenagh, and now in the barony of Upper Ormond, is mentioned in the Life of St. Senan as in the territory of Aradh-Tire. The

Bearnagh, son of Henry, son of Owen [O'Neill] ; and Con himself was slain in the same month by Brian, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen.

An attack was made on Maguire, i. e. Conor, by the sons of Donough Maguire (Thomas, Philip, and Felim), and by the sons of John Boy Mac Mahon. Maguire opposed them, and routed them, and slew Felim, the son of Donough ; he also struck and took prisoner Brian, the son of John Boy Mac Mahon ; and also made a prisoner of Owen, the son of Thomas, son of Art Roe Mac Mahon.

Great depredations were committed by Art, the son of Con O'Neill, upon the Kinel-Farry^z. Owen, the son of O'Neill, and the sons of Mac Cawell, overtook him ; and Aengus, son of Sorley Bacagh, was slain on the side of Art ; but Art himself made his escape from them, and carried off the prey.

Aibhilin^a, the daughter of O'Kane (Thomas), and wife of Owen Roe, the son of O'Neill, died.

Donnell (i. e. Mac-I-Brian-Ara^b), the son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Murrough-na-Raithnighe^c, a distinguished captain, who was kind to friends, and fierce to enemies, died, having spent nearly one hundred years in nobleness and illustrious deeds.

O'Driscoll More (Conor, the son of Fineen, son of Maccon) died. He was a brave and protecting man, the friend of the [religious] orders and the learned ; and his son Fineen was installed in his place, after being liberated, for he had been imprisoned in Cork for more than a year.

Mac Carthy More (Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Donnell Oge), a comely and affable man, and who had a knowledge of the sciences, died.

A war arose between Teige, the son of Donnell, i. e. the son of that Mac Carthy, and Mac Carthy's brother, i. e. Cormac Ladhrach, son of Teige, son of Donnell Oge, whence came the destruction of [their] people, for upwards of three hundred and sixty^d persons fell [in the conflicts] between them.

The son of Mac Pierce died, i. e. James, the son of Edmond, son of James, son of William, the son of Mac Pierce Butler. He was a knight in [dexterity of] hand, and a hero in valour.

river of Nenagh, which was anciently called Finnshruth and Abhainn-O-gCathbath, formed for many miles the boundary between Aradh-Thire and Muscraighe-Thire.

^c *Murrough-na-raithnighe*, i. e. Murrough, or Morgan, of the Fernes.

^d *Three hundred and sixty*, literally, "eighteen score."

Μαριντριν baile uí Ruairc da ngoiréir caphuice patrúice hī cconnaétabh in eppcopóideēt ARoachaid do éionnighnadh lá hua Ruairc Eóghan γ lá α mnaoí Μαιργρέγ mǵín concóbair uí brian.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1509.

Αοιρ Cριορτ; Mile, cúicc céo, α naoí.

δRian mac ταιδcc mēg uinnhennáin officel clocáir décc.

Donnchaδ μαγ puaidri airéinneac macáire na cpoire, fñi umal mipeal ar řeirc ndé, γ fñi congmalá tizhe aoidfö [décc].

Mac uí neill arτ mac cuinn mic énrí mic eoḡain do ḡabáil α bñioll lé harτ an cáirlén mac neill mic arτ mic eoḡain uí néill iar mbñitē ina cáirdfñ cñíorτ aicce, γ iar na éocúipead éuicce dia cáirlén fñin, γ α mac mall mac arτ γ feilim ua maoileaclainn do ḡabail amaille fñir, γ α τtabairτ hīl-laimh uí domhnaill, γ buaidhñfñoh mór do theacht trér an ḡabáil řin.

Slóicéad lar an iurτir iarla cille dapa hī ττίρ eocchain ar éarraig cloinne cuinn uí neill, γ cairlen éuine ḡñainn (.i. cairlén í neill) dñagail do cloinn éuinδ pñá říú τainic an iurτír ina éimcell. An iurτír do éol ar řin im cáirlén na hoḡmúige co po ḡabaδ lair. Ro ḡabaδ lair ann τoirpédealbaδ mac neill mic arτ uí neill, γ eocchan puad mac Suibne. Ro bñipead an cairlén lar an iurτir, γ do éoiδ iarrin dia éicch.

O neill domnall mac enri mic eocchain tizearna tñpe heoḡain, fñi ar mó po mīll γ imor millead, γ ar mó do póine do éoccaδ, γ do épeacáib acc

^e *O'Rourke's town.*—Ware calls this monastery "Cruleagh or Balli-ruark." The place was afterwards called Craebhliath, i. e. the grey bush or branch, and the name is now anglicised Creevlea. It is situated near the village of Dromahaire (which is the O'Rourke's town of the annalists), in the parish of Killanummery, barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim. Ware says that this monastery was founded in 1509, by Margaret, wife of Eugenius Ruark. The friars were living in cottages near the abbey in 1718, when a poor friar of this convent

was the first who put a Latin grammar into the hands of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare.—See *Memoirs, &c.*, by Dr. O'Connor, p. 157. Considerable ruins of this abbey still remain, with the tombs of O'Rourke, and of some of the more distinguished of the local families.

^f *Carrickpatrick*, caphuic patrúic, i. e. Patrick's rock. This monastery is said by tradition to have been on or near the site of a primitive church of this name erected by St. Patrick, but the Editor has not been able to get any evidence to support this tradition. For the

The monastery of O'Rourke's town^e, which is called Carrickpatrick^f in Connaught, in the diocese of Ardagh, was commenced by O'Rourke (Owen) and his wife, Margaret, the daughter of Conor O'Brien.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1509.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred nine.

Brian, the son of Teige Maguinnsennain^g, Official of Clogher, died.

Donough Mac Rory^h, Erenagh of Machaire-na-Croiseⁱ, an humble, meek man, for the love of God, and a man who kept a house of hospitality [died].

The son of O'Neill (Art, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen) was treacherously taken prisoner by Art of the Castle, son of Niall, son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, although he was his gossip, and had been invited by him to his own castle; and his son, Niall Mac Art, and Felim O'Melaghlin, were also taken prisoners along with him, and delivered into the hands of O'Donnell. Great troubles arose out of this capture.

An army was led by the Lord Justice, the Earl of Kildare, into Tyrone, at the instance of the sons of Con O'Neill; but the sons of Con had obtained O'Neill's castle of Dungannon before the Lord Justice arrived at it. The Lord Justice proceeded thence to the castle of Omagh, and took it, making prisoners of Turlough, the son of Niall^j, son of Art O'Neill, and Owen Roe Mac Sweeny. The Lord Justice demolished the castle, and then returned home.

O'Neill (Donnell, the son of Henry, son of Owen), Lord of Tyrone, a man who [of all the Irish chieftains] had destroyed most men, and about whom the most had been destroyed, who had carried on the most war, and committed most depredations in contending for^k the lordship, until he finally gained it,

acts of the Irish apostle in this neighbourhood the reader is referred to the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan, lib. ii. c. 103. The great monastery erected by St. Patrick in this neighbourhood was at Druim-lias, about a mile east of the town of Dromahire.

^g *Maguinnsennain*, now anglicised Gelsinan.

^h *Mac Rory*, now often anglicised Rogers.

ⁱ *Machaire-na-Croise*, i. e. the plain of the

cross, now Magheracross, a parish in the barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.

^j *Turlough, the son of Niall*.—Ware says in his Annals of Ireland that the Earl of Kildare on this occasion released Arthur, Con's son, who had been kept prisoner in the castle.

^k *Contending for*, *cornam* means contention as well as defence.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 182, note ^q.

cornam ticcérnair co ro gab é po deóid, décc an Seircað lá do mí augur, 7 art mac aoda mic eoðan uí neill doirðnead ina ionad.

Slóiccead lá hua ndomnaill aod ócc mac aoda ruaid ar mac ndiarmata co ro mill móran hi maið luipcc. Tomar mac Remainn mic Pílip méguidir do marbad ón trluað, 7 ó domnaill dionnrúð tar a air don turur rin.

O baioðill (emann buide mac neill) do marbad irin oide daon urcor gae la concobair ócc ua mbaoiðill hi luacpor.

Art ó neill do léccad ar a braidósnur, 7 braidoe ele do dol ar .i. a mac fín, 7 a dñbratair briar.

Pílip mac briar mic pílip méguidir, Maolmórida mac failge mic domnaill báin uí raðallaið, 7 eoðan mac cuinn mic aoda buide uí neill décc.

Indraicchið lá briar mac cuinn uí neill ar rliocet ingine mec murcað ar brú loca laogaire. Enrí ócc mac enrí óicc, eoccan mac neill bñnaið uí néill, briar mac neill bñnaið, 7 Mac aoda bailb uí neill do marbad lair, 7 cñtre heic ar tri fíctib do buain díobh.

Corbmac mac Sñain mic concobair óicc méguidir, Diarmait mac ploinn mic an baird, 7 tadg ó cianain décc.

Mac uilliam cloinne piocaird, uillecc mac uillecc mic Riocaird óicc, fñ cñdair lé cáirdib, eccñdair le hñccairdib décc.

Mac an fílsð giollacript mac amlaib raosí fírdána décc.

An toctmadh King Henry do rioðad of Saxaib .22. Appil.

¹ *In this army*, ón trluað, i. e. *ex exercitu*, i. e. Thomas, the son of Redmond Maguire, who accompanied O'Donnell on this expedition, was slain.

^m *Luachros*, now Loughros, which gives name to a bay situated between the baronies of Banagh and Boylagh, in the west of the county of Donegal. The point of land originally called Luachros is that extending westwards from the village of Ardara, between the bays of Loughrosbeg and Loughrosmore.

ⁿ *Loch Laeghaire*, i. e. the lake of Laeghaire Buadhach, one of the heroes of the Red Branch, who flourished in the first century.—See other notices of this lake at the years 1150, 1325,

1431, 1436, and 1500.

^o *Hugh Balbh*, i. e. Hugh the Stammering.

^p *Mac an Fhilidh*, i. e. son of the poet. This name, which is common in Ulster, is now anglicised Mac Nilly.

^q *The 22nd of April*.—This is the true date of the accession of Henry VIII.—See *Chronology of History*, by Sir Harris Nicolas, second edition, p. 333. He was crowned on the 24th of June following. The style first adopted by Henry VIII. was, “Henricus Dei Gratia Rex Angliæ et Franciæ et Dominus Hiberniæ; but in the thirty-third year of his reign it was resolved in the English Cabinet that an Irish Parliament should confer the title of King of Ireland upon

died on the sixth day of the month of August ; and Art, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, was inaugurated in his place.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe) against Mac Dermot, and he destroyed much in Moylurg. Thomas, the son of Redmond, son of Philip Maguire, was slain in this army¹. And O'Donnell returned from that expedition.

O'Boyle (Edmond Boy, the son of Niall) was slain at night, with one cast of a javelin, at Luachros^m, by Conor Oge O'Boyle.

Art O'Neill was released from captivity, and other hostages were given in his stead, namely, his own son, and his brother Brian.

Philip, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire ; Maelmora (Myles), son of Failge (Faly), who was son of Donnell Bane O'Reilly ; and Owen, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, died.

An attack was made by Brian, the son of Con O'Neill, upon the descendants of the daughter of Mac Murrough, on the margin of Loch Laeghaireⁿ. Henry Oge, the son of Henry Oge ; Owen, son of Niall Bearnach O'Neill ; and the son of Hugh Balbh^o O'Neill, were slain by him ; and sixty-four horses were taken from them.

Cormac, the son of John, son of Conor Oge Maguire ; Dermot, son of Flann Mac Ward ; and Teige O'Keenan, died.

Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick, son of Rickard Oge), a man kind towards friends, and fierce towards enemies, died.

Mac an Fhileadh^p (Gilchreest, son of Auliffe), a learned poet, died.

Henry VIII. was made King of England on the 22nd of April^q.

him and his heirs. The Lord Deputy, St. Ledger, was commissioned to summon a Parliament, which enacted, that "forasmuch as the King and his progenitors ever rightfully enjoyed all authority royal, by the name of Lords of Ireland, but for lack of the title of King had not been duly obeyed, his Highness, and his heirs for ever, shall have the style and honour of King of Ireland, and that it should be deemed high treason to impeach this title."— See Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, *ad ann.* 1542,

Statutes of the Realm, 35 Hen. VIII. c. 3, and Leland's *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. 7. The object of conferring this title upon Henry was to enable him, with the more authority, to carry on the Reformation, and to confiscate the abbey lands in Ireland. Some ordinances of state made shortly afterwards by the Irish Parliament, for the regulation of those districts in Ireland not entirely consonant to the English laws, are admirable, such as that laymen and boys should not be admitted to ecclesiastical preferments.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1510.

ΑΟΙC CΡΙΟCΤ, Μίλε, cúicc céo, adeich.

Μυρρέσφαχ mac murchaio mic τοιρρδεαλβαίγ επρcop cille Φιονναδραc décc.

Ο Ραγάλλαιγ Σfan mac caτaíl décc. ΑS λαιρριδε τuccaδ cetur bραιτpe de obrepuanτιαε don cábán a hugoarrap an pápa.

δριαν puaδ mac doínnail mic aοδa uí neill décc.

δριαν mac pílíp uí paγάλλαιγ do mαpβαδ la cloinn Remainn mic γλαιpne még ματγαínnα α ττοραιγεcτ cpeiçe.

Μάγ caba bpeiρne .i. peílím, γ mac loclainn .i. uaitne décc.

Ο Φιαλάν φήpγaλ oide δήpρccαιγετε lé δán, γ eocchan mac bpiain uí uiccinn oide Epeann décc.

Mac an baipδ τίpe conaíl eocchan puaδ décc i mup mic an duipn.

Sloucceaδ lá γήpóio iaρla cille dapa (.i. an iupτip) hī ccúicceδ mumān γo maitib gall γ γaoidεal laiγen laiρ dia po cumδaίγ cailén δaimδέoin γaoidεal mumān hī ccappaicc cital. Leanaip ó doínnail é co nuathaδ pochaide τpiap an mide, γ ipin mumāin piap co compainic ppiρ ann pin. Tiaγait i nEalla apidéin, γabaίτ cailén cinnτupc, γ aipccit an τίp. Tiaγaitτ iaρpin i nofpmumāin móip, γabaίτ cailén na Pailip, γ cailén ele ap bpiú mainge

^r *Murtough*.—This is the prelate called Maurice O'Brien in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 624. He succeeded in 1491.

^s *Mac Loughlin*.—He was the head of a once powerful family of the Kinel-Owen, at this period reduced to insignificance, and seated in the territory of Inishowen, in the now county of Donegal.

^t *Inis-mic-an-duirn*, now Inishmacadurn, one of the cluster of islands opposite the Rosses, in the barony of Boyleagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

^u *Lord Justice*.—Henry VIII., by new letters patent, constituted Garrett, or Gerald, Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland, and intimated to him by letters his father's decease and his

own succession to his kingdoms.—See Ware's Annals of Ireland, *ad ann.* 1509, 1510.

^v *Carraig-Cital*, now Carrigkettle, a remarkable rock in the parish of Kiltelly, barony of Small-county, and county of Limerick. The castle is shewn on the map engraved from the Down Survey, under the name of Carrickkittle. The natives state that the castle stood on the top of the Rock of Carrigkettle, but no part of its ruins now remains.

^w *Ceann-tuirc*, i. e. the head, or, perhaps, hill of the boar, now Kanturk, a small town situated at the confluence of the rivers Allo and Dalua, whose united streams flow into the River Blackwater, about two miles below the town. No part of the older castle of Kanturk now remains,

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1510.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred ten.

Murtough^r, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough [O'Brien], Bishop of Kilfenora, died.

O'Reilly (John, the son of Cathal) died. It was he who, by permission from the Pope, first brought the Friars of the Observance into Cavan.

Brian Roe, the son of Donnell, son of Hugh O'Neill, died.

Brian, the son of Philip O'Reilly, was slain by the sons of Redmond, son of Glasny Mac Mahon, while in pursuit of a prey.

Mac Cabe of Breifny, i. e. Felim, and Mac Loughlin^s, i. e. Anthony, died.

O'Fialan (Farrell), a distinguished Professor of Poetry, and Owen, the son of Brian O'Higgin, Chief Preceptor of [all] Ireland, died.

Mac Ward of Tirconnell (Owen Roe) died at Inis-mac-an-Duirn^t.

An army was led into Munster by Garrett, Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice^u of Ireland, attended by the chiefs of the English and Irish of Leinster; and he erected a castle at Carraig-Cital^v in despite of the Irish. O'Donnell followed with a small number of troops [to assist him] through Meath, and westwards into Munster, until he joined him at that place. Thence they passed into Ealla [Duhallow], and they took the castle of Ceann-tuirc^w, and plundered the country. Then, proceeding into Great Desmond, they took the castle of Pailis^x, and another castle on the bank of the River Mang^y, after which they returned in

but the walls of the more magnificent one commenced by Mac Donough Mac Carthy in the reign of Elizabeth, and which was never finished, still remain in good preservation.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 6.

^x *Pailis*.—This castle stood on an eminence in a townland of the same name, a little to the north of the lower lake of Killarney in Kerry, and in view of Laune Bridge; but it was destroyed in the year 1837, by a road jobber who removed its materials for the repair of the adjoining highway.—See Windele's *Historical and*

Descriptive Notices of Cork, &c., second edition, pp. 386, 387.

^y *Castle on the bank of the River Mang*.—This castle gave name to the village of Castlemaine, which is called in Irish *Carpleán na Mange*, and is situated on the River Maine, or Mang, which falls into the harbour of Castlemaine, about two miles below the village. There is a view or map of this castle given in Carew's *Pacata Hibernia*, according to which it was a bridge-castle across the river. It was demolished by General Ludlow during the Parliamentary wars.—See Smith's *History of Kerry*.

ἡ τσεκαίτε πλάν ταρ α ναιρ hi cconntae luimniḡ. Do níad aittionól pluaiḡ iarrin, ἡ cruinnḡit gearaltauḡ na mumán im Shemur mac iarla dſmuman co ngallaiḡ mumán aréſna, ἡ Mácc cártaiḡ riabach, Domhnall mac diarmada mic rinḡin, Corbmac ócc mac corbmaic mac taiḡḡ, ἡ goill ἡ ḡaoiḡil Miḡe, ἡ laiḡſh, ἡ tiaḡait iaraiḡ ḡo luimneaḡ. Tionóilḡ toirpḡdealbaḡ mac taiḡcc uí bſiain ticéſna tuaḡmumán ḡo líon a roépaiḡe, Mac conmapa Síol aoḡa ἡ clann Riocairḡ plóiḡ lánmópa ele ina naḡhaiḡ. Ticc an iarla (.i. an iurair) cona pluaiḡ tré bealaḡ na padbaiḡe, ἡ tré bealaḡ na ngaimna co paimicc dſroicéſt cſroinn (.i. dſroicéſt puipt cſroiri) do rónaḡ la hua mbſiain for ſionainn, ἡ bſiurḡ ríom an dſroicéſt, ἡ anair oíḡe hi pſorlongſorpt ip in tír. ḡabaiḡ ó bſiain forlongſorpt ina comſoccur co ccluineaḡ cach oíḡ ḡuth ἡ comſaḡ apoile in oíḡe rin. Iar na mápaḡ po opḡaiḡ an iurair a pluaiḡ ἡ po cúir goill ἡ ḡaoiḡil muman ar túr, ḡoill miḡe, ἡ aḡa cliaḡ ar deiḡḡ a plóiḡ. Toirpſiḡḡ ó domnaill an bſecán buíḡne po baí, ἡ anair ar deiḡḡ amſſec ḡall aḡa cliaḡ ἡ miḡe, ἡ ḡabait an aḡḡoiḡit tré moín na mbſaḡar ḡo luimneaḡ. Ro ionnpaiḡſiḡt pluaiḡ ril mbſiain an pluaiḡ ḡall, ἡ marḡḡar leó barún cinḡ, ἡ bſinaualaḡ cſcurtoun, ἡ pochaiḡe do deaḡḡaoíḡiḡ naḡ airiméſi. Tiaḡait ar an pluaiḡ ḡall a ccóir maḡma roait, pluaiḡ ril mbſiain iar naiḡſi ἡ iar néḡalaiḡ iomḡa ἡ ní baí do ḡallaiḡ na do ḡaoiḡealaiḡ ar an dá pluaiḡ rin én laiḡ bá mó clú cſróḡaḡta ἡ ḡairccíḡ in lá rin ina ó domnaill acc bſiḡt deiḡiḡ plóiḡ na ngall laiḡ.

Mac muiḡir ciappaḡe, Emann, mac tomair, mic padſaiḡín poiḡeaḡ lán dſcna, ἡ doineach décc.

Diarmaid mac domnaill mic domnaill méḡ carḡaiḡ cluapaiḡ décc.

^z *Bealach-na-Fadbaighe and Bealach-na-Gamhna.*—These were old names of roads or passes on the south side of the Shannon, between the city of Limerick and the townland of Portcrusha; but they are now obsolete.

^a *Portcroise*, now Porterusha, a townland in the parish of Castleconnell, in the county of Limerick. This place is not to be confounded with O'Brien's Bridge.—See other notices of it at the years 1507 and 1597.

^b *Moin-na-m-brathar*, i. e. the bog of the friars,

now Monabraher, a townland in the parish of Killeely, on the north side of the Shannon, near the city of Limerick.

^c *The short cut to Limerick.*—From this account it would appear that the Earl's party did not wait to fight their enemies. Ware gives a different account of this rencounter in his *Annals of Ireland*, thus :

“Both parties resolved on a Battel, and begun a sore Fight, with great loss on either side; but on the Earl's side fell the greatest loss, his

safety to the county of Limerick. They then mustered additional forces; and the Geraldines of Munster, under the conduct of James, son of the Earl of Desmond, and all the other English of Munster, and also Mac Carthy Reagh (Donnell, son of Dermot, who was son of Fineen), Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige, and the English and Irish of Meath and Leinster, then proceeded to Limerick. Turlough, the son of Teige O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, with all his forces, and Mac Namara, the Sil-Aedha, and the Clanrickard, mustered another numerous army to oppose them. The Earl (i. e. the Lord Justice) marched with his army through Bealach-na-Fadbaighe and Bealach-na-nGamhna^z, until he arrived at a wooden bridge (i. e. the bridge of Portcroise^a), which O'Brien had constructed over the Shannon; and he broke down the bridge, and encamped for the night in the country. O'Brien encamped so near them that they used to hear one another's voices and conversation during the night. On the morrow the Lord Justice marshalled his army, placing the English and Irish of Munster in the van, and the English of Meath and Dublin in the rear. O'Donnell and his small body of troops joined the English of Meath and Dublin in the rear; and they [all] took the short cut through Moin na m-brathar^b to Limerick^c. O'Brien's army attacked the English, and slew the Baron Kent and Barnwall Kircustown^d, with many other men of distinction not enumerated. The English army escaped by flight, and the army of the O'Briens returned in triumph with great spoils. There was not in either army on that day a man who won more fame for bravery and prowess than O'Donnell^e, in leading off the rear of the English army.

Mac Maurice of Kerry (Edmond, the son of Thomas, son of Patrickin), a vessel of wisdom and hospitality, died.

Dermot, the son of Donnell, son of Donnell Mac Carthy Cluasach, died.

Army being laden with spoils and spent with long marchings. Night ended the Battel. The next day the Deputy by advice of his Officers (the Armies keeping their Ranks), withdrew, and without any other loss returned home."—Edition of 1705.

^d *Kircustown*, now Crickstown, a townland and parish in the barony of Ratoath, and county of Meath.—See the Ordnance map of the county

of Meath, sheet 39.

^e *O'Donnell*, literally, "There was not of the Galls, or Gaels, in the two armies any hand of greater fame for bravery and prowess on that day than O'Donnell in carrying off the rear of the English army with him."

The Four Masters praise O'Donnell whether he defeats or is defeated! But this is pardonable in them as long as they keep within bounds of truth.

Ο δομναίλλ αὐδὸς μὰς αὐδὰ ρυαῖδὸς δὸ δὸλ δὸν ρόιμν δὶα οἰλιέρε, ἡ ἀν ἐκλῖν δὸ βαι ἀμυιέχ βατταρ ἀ ρανν ἡ ἀ ἀραῖδ 1 μβρόν, 1 νδοῖαίρι, ἡ 1 νδοῖμν-
main ἡνα δὲαδῆαῖδ, ἡ Μαῖναρ ὁ δομναίλλ ἀ μὰς δὲαῖδῶν δὸ ἀῖ ἰομκορναῖ
ἀν τῖρε ἀν ἐκλῖν νο βιαδὸ ἡνα πέεεμαρ.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1511.

Αοῖρ Κριοςτ, Μίλε, κυίε κέδ, ἀ ἡαονδέεε.

Αρετ μὰς κυῖνν υῖ νεῖλλ (βαοῖ ἡἡλαῖμ ἀεε υἷα νδομναίλλ ὀεε ἡμτέαετ δὸ
δὸν Ροῖμν) δὸ λέεεαδ ἀρ ἀ βραιῖδῶνρ λα Μαῖναρ μὰς υῖ δομναίλλ, ἡαν ἐκλῖ
δὸα δομναίλλ, ἡ ἀ μὰς .1. μἡλλ ὀεε δὸ τέεετ ἀρρ 1 νῖοῖλλ λέ κομἡλλ ἡαε ριοτ-
εἡάνα δα νδεαρηεατ.

Τομαρ μὰς ἀνδρῖυ μέῖβραδαιῖ ερρεορ ἡ ἀρῖεῖνεαε ἀν δά βρεῖρνε ρρῖ ρέ
ερῖοεατ βλιαδἡν, ἀοῖν ἐκλῖν ρὸ ρῖαρηῖρῖοε ἡοἡλλ, ἡ ἡαοῖδῖλ, Σαοῖ 1 νεαενα ἡ ἡ
εεραβἡδ, λοεραῖν ρολυρεα νο ροἡῖρῖεεαδ τυαετα ἡ εεεαῖρα ερῖε ροῖρῖεαλ ἡ
ρρῖοῖερετ, ἀοῖαῖρε εαῖρῖρῖ ἡα ἡῖῖαῖρῖ ἡαρ νοῖρῖνεαδ Σαεεαρετ ἡ ἀορα ἡαεα
ἡραῖδ ἀρῖεῖνα δὸ ἡαρ εεοῖρρεεεαδ ἐκμπαῖλλ ἡ ρεἡῖεεεδ μῖομδἡ, ἡαρ εεῖοδῖναεαλ
Σεοδ ἡ βῖδ δὸ ερῖαῖαῖδ ἡ ερῖεαῖδ, ρὸ ραοῖδ ἀ ρρῖραε δὸεεμ νῖμῖε ἀν .4.
εαῖαῖνν δὸ μἡρετα (νο ἀυῖρετ) δὶα μἡρετ δὸ ρονῖραδ 1 νδρῖυμ δα εἡεῖαρ,
ἡαρ εεῖοετ δὸ εοῖρρεαεεαδ ῖεεαῖρῖε ἡρῖν μβρεῖρνε ἡαρρ ἀν ρεαεετμαδ βλιαδἡν
Σῖρεεατ ἀ ἀοῖρῖ, ἡ ἀ ἀδῖναεαλ ἡἡ μἡνῖρετῖρ ἀν εαβἡῖν δὶα ἡαοῖνε ἀρῖ ἀοῖ ἡαῖτε
Σεαεετμἡνε.

Κορβμαε μἡεε ρἡμῖραδἡῖν δὶα ρὸ ἡοῖρεαδ ερρεορ ἡρῖν μβρεῖρνε δέεε ρῖα
νοτεεῖαεε.

Υρῖοῖρ ῖρῖν οἡερε ἐκμπαῖλλ ἀρδἡμαεα δὸ λορεεαδ.

Ο κοεεὸβαῖρ ραῖῖῖε, εαεῖαρ μὰς κυῖνν μῖε ἀν εαῖβαῖεε ρεἡεῖμ κοῖτεεῖν
δέεεεῖδ, ραοῖ ἐῖνῖεῖδῖνα ρρῖ ἡαῖῖαῖδ, ἡ ἡαοῖδῖεαῖδ δὸ μἡρεβἡδ ἡα δρῖυῖῖ δὶα
ἐῖνῖδ ρῖν .1. εῖανν εαῖδεε υῖ κοεεὸβαῖρ, ἡ εῖανν ερῖεἡν βἡῖῖαῖῖ υῖ κοεεὸβαῖρ
ῖἡ εαὸδ μἡνῖρετῖρεαε ρεορἡρ.

^f *After him*, i. e. in his absence.

^g *Thirty years*.—According to Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 229, this prelate succeeded to the bishopric of Kilmore in 1489, which would leave him but twenty-two years.

^h *A faithful shepherd of the Church*, ἀοῖαῖρε

εαῖρῖρῖ ἡα ἡῖῖαῖρῖ. This phrase is translated, "*Pastor fidelis Ecclesiae*," by Colgan, in his *Trias Thaum.*, p. 305.

ⁱ *Druim-da-ethiar*, now Dromahaire, a village in a barony of the same name, in the county of Leitrim.

O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe), went upon a pilgrimage to Rome. While he was abroad, his adherents and friends were in grief and sadness after him^f; and his son, Manus O'Donnell, was left by him to protect the country, while he [himself] should be absent from it.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1511.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eleven.

Art, the son of Con O'Neill, who was in O'Donnell's custody at his setting out for Rome, was liberated from his captivity, by Manus, the son of O'Donnell, without leave from O'Donnell; and Niall Oge, the son of Art, gave himself up in his stead, as a pledge for the observance of every peace which they had concluded.

Thomas, the son of Andrew Mac Brady, Bishop and Erenagh of the two Breifnys during a period of thirty years^g; the only dignitary whom the English and Irish obeyed; a paragon of wisdom and piety; a luminous lamp, that enlightened the laity and clergy by instruction and preaching; and a faithful shepherd of the Church^h—after having ordained priests and persons in every degree—after having consecrated many churches and cemeteries—after having bestowed rich presents and food on the poor and the mighty, gave up his spirit to heaven on the 4th of the Calends of March (or August), which fell on a Tuesday, at Druim-da-ethiarⁱ—having gone to Breifny to consecrate a church, in the sixty-seventh year of his age—and was buried in the monastery of Cavan, the day of the week being Friday.

Cormac Magauran^k, who was called Bishop in Breifny, died before Christmas.

The greater part of the old works of the church of Armagh were burned.

O'Connor Faly (Cahir, the son of Con, son of Calvagh), general patron of the learned, a distinguished captain among the English and Irish, was slain by a party of his own tribe, namely, by the sons of Teige O'Connor and the sons of John Ballagh O'Connor, beside Mainistir-Feorais^l.

^k *Cormac Magauran*.—This is the Bishop Cormac mentioned in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 229, as having contested the right to the see of Kilmore with Thomas Brady, mentioned in the last entry. Both assisted at a

provincial synod held at Drogheda on the 6th of July, 1495, in an act of which they are styled, "*Thomas et Cormac Dei Gratiâ Kilmorensis Episcopi*."

^l *Mainistir-Feorais*, now Monasteroris, near

Ο ceallaiḡ Maoíleaclainn mac ταιḡcc, mic donnchaiḡ, mic maoíleac-
lainn, mic uilliam mic donnchaiḡ muiḡniḡ décc. Fíḡ coḡaicḡte a ḡriḡe, a
capaḡḡ, ḡ a ḡlann maiḡne. Feiḡfíḡ coḡteḡfíḡ daḡm ḡ deopaiḡḡ, fíḡ lár a nḡear-
naḡh caḡḡlen ḡallaiḡ an ḡarbḡḡoḡḡe ḡ Muine an mḡḡa.

Mac mupḡaḡḡa, Mupḡaḡḡ ballac mac donnchaiḡ mic aḡḡ décc.

Tomár mac ḡlaiḡḡe mic concḡḡaiḡ uí ḡaiḡillḡ, ḡ emann mac ḡlaiḡḡe
décc.

ḡlaiḡḡe mac concḡḡaiḡ mic Sḡain uí ḡaiḡillḡ ḡo maḡḡaḡ lá luḡḡ ḡiḡe
mḡḡmaḡḡamḡna.

Eoḡan mac bḡḡaiḡ ḡuaiḡ mic caḡail uí ḡaiḡillḡ décc.

Ο doḡapḡaiḡ Sḡan mac doḡḡnaiḡ mic concḡḡaiḡ décc, ḡ ó doḡapḡaiḡ ḡo
ḡaiḡḡ ḡo concḡḡaiḡ ḡapḡac.

Mac donnchaiḡ ḡiḡe hoilella Sḡan décc, ḡ a deapḡḡaḡaiḡ ele fíḡḡal
ḡanaḡḡe ḡiḡe hoilella ḡo maḡḡaḡ lá mac ḡiaḡḡaḡa.

Aḡḡ mac cuḡḡḡ mic enḡí i néill ḡo ḡabáil ḡuaḡapḡaiḡ ó aoḡ mac doḡḡnaiḡ
mic enḡí.

Seaan mac Emainn mic tomáḡ ḡiḡ mḡḡuiḡḡ ḡo écc.

Αν διολῖμαινεαḡ (.i. Semar) maḡaiḡe cuḡḡḡe décc.

Αοḡ mac feilḡḡ mic maḡḡḡaḡa ḡo maḡḡaḡ lá Sémuḡ mac Sḡain, mic an
epḡcoḡḡ mḡḡuiḡḡ.

Dubḡac mac dubḡaiḡ uí ḡuibḡḡḡnaiḡ ḡaoí lé ḡfíḡcuḡ, fíḡ ḡonaḡa, ḡ ḡaiḡ-
ḡḡḡa moíḡ décc.

Sloicḡeaḡ lá hua néill aḡḡ mac aoḡa hi ḡḡíḡ ḡonaḡḡ ḡár loḡḡcc ḡleann
ḡinne, ḡ ó ḡuiḡḡ anall, ḡ bḡḡaiḡ bḡaiḡḡe ḡua doḡapḡaiḡ.

Edenderry, in the barony of Coolestown, in the north-east of the King's County. This abbey was founded in the year 1325, for Conventual Franciscans, in the territory of Totmoy, or *tuat* *oá* *máiḡe*, in Offaly, by Sir John Bermingham, Earl of Louth, who was called Mac Feorais by the Irish, and after whose Irish surname the monastery was called.—See Ware and Archdall, and also Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops, Tuam*, p. 610. The notice of the death of O'Connor Faly is entered as follows in Ware's

Annals of Ireland, edition of 1705 :

"In these days Charles, or Cahir O'Connor, Lord of Offaly, was slain by his own Countrymen, near the Abbey of Friars Minors of Monaster-Feoris."

^m *Gallach, Garbh-dhoire, and Muine-an-mheadha*, now Gallagher, Garbally, and Monivea.—See the exact situations of those castles pointed out under the year 1504, pp. 1274, 1275, *supra*.

ⁿ *Household*.—The territory of Mac Mahon's household is called by English writers the

O'Kelly (Melaghlin, the son of Teige, son of Donough, son of Melaghlin, son of William, who was son of Donough Muimhneach), died. He was a supporter of his territory, friends, and sons, and a general patron of the learned and distressed. It was he who erected the castles of Gallach, Garbh-dhoire, and Muine-an-Mheadha^m.

Mac Murrough (Murrough Ballagh, son of Donough, who was son of Art), died.

Thomas, the son of Glasny, son of Conor O'Reilly, and Edmond, son of Glasny, died.

Glasny, the son of Conor, who was son of John O'Reilly, was slain by the householdⁿ of Mac Mahon.

Owen, son of Brian Roe, who was son of Cathal O'Reilly, died.

O'Doherty (John, the son of Donnell, son of Conor) died; and Conor Carragh was called O'Doherty.

Mac Donough of Tirerrill (John) died; and his brother, Farrell, Tanist of Tirerrill, was slain by Mac Dermot.

Art, the son of Con, son of Henry O'Neill, accepted stipend^o from Hugh, the son of Donnell, son of Henry.

John, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, died.

The Dillon (i. e. James), of Machaire-Chuircne [Kilkenny West], died.

Hugh, the son of Felim, son of Manus, was slain by James, the son of John, son of the Bishop Maguire.

Duffy, the son of Duffy O'Duigennan, a learned historian, and a man of great affluence and riches, died.

An army was led by O'Neill (Art, son of Hugh) into Tirconnell; and he burned Gleann-Finne^p and [the country] from the Swilly^q hitherwards, and also forced O'Doherty to give him hostages.

Loughy. It is comprised in the present barony of Monaghan, in the county of Monaghan.

^o *Stipend*.—This was a token of Art's inferiority to Hugh. He who accepted of *tuagar-tul*, among the ancient Irish, was considered the servant or vassal of him who paid it.

^p *Gleann-Finne*, i. e. the vale of the River Finn, a romantic valley in the parish of Kiltree-

voge, lying to the south-west of the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.

^q *The Swilly*, a river in the county of Donegal, which flows through the romantic valley of Glenswilly, and discharges itself into Lough Swilly, near the town of Letterkenny.—See other references to this river at the years 1258, 1567, 1587, 1595, and 1607.

Cenel fíraðaiḡ (.i. ἡ τῆς εὐρέας) do léir éreachaḡ la maḡnar ua ndomnaill.

O neill arṑ mac aḡḡa do éruinnuicḡaḡ rluaiḡ do ḡol hἰ τṑίρ cḡnaill iar ndol í domnaill docum na roṡa. Ro ḡaḡ maḡnar ó domnaill ḡ na τṑί mḡic ruiḡne ḡ arḡ ταιοṑiḡ ceneoil cḡnaill acc cḡrnam, ḡ acc iomcḡoimṡtṑ na tíre amail ar deaḡ ro féḡrat. Ar a aḡi τṑa ro imtiḡ ó néill cḡna rluaiḡ ó rluab roir, ḡ roair dia tíḡ ḡan cṑeich ḡan caṑ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1512.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Mίλε, cúicc céḡ, a do décc.

Αḡḡ ó maelmocheirḡe cḡmarba ḡroma lṡṑain do baṑaḡḡ.

Riapaṑ mac cṑaidim deccanaḡ cloinne haḡḡa décc.

Niall mac cuinn mἰc aḡḡa buiḡe mἰc bṑain ballaiḡ í neill τṑḡearna τṑim cḡḡail, fḡi eimḡ cḡitḡinn, ḡ medaiḡṑe óro, ḡ ecclaiṑ fḡi aḡmar aiṑearach na tucc ciór nó cḡma do cloinn neill no do cloinn ndálaiḡ na ḡṑior ionaiḡ Riḡ Saxḡon, fḡi bá cianṑḡa rḡn ḡ raoḡal, fḡi fṑcna eolaḡ ar ḡaḡ nealaḡain eṑir Shḡnḡur, ḡan, ḡ Shḡnm do écc .i. Aprἰl.

Arṑ mac cuinn mἰc neill ḡairḡ í domnaill decc (33. december) do éaom τṑim hἰ mṑr na mbṑaṑar ἡ ndun na ḡḡall, ḡ a aḡnacal ḡo honoraḡ ἡ an maiṑitṑir.

Τṑaṑal ó cleirḡḡ (.i. ó cleirṑicḡ) mac τaiḡcc caim rṑaí hἰ rḡnḡur ḡ hἰ ndan, fḡi τṑḡe aḡiḡḡ cḡitḡinn do éṑṑnaiḡ, ḡ do éṑuaḡaiḡ décc iar nonḡaḡ, ḡ iar naiṑiḡe .i. 2. nouember.

O domnaill Αḡḡ mac aḡḡa ruaiḡ do τḡiḡeaṑṑ ón Roim iar fṑṑbaḡ a oiliṑe iar mbḡiṑ ré ṑeṑṑmaṑe décc hἰ londain acc ḡol roir, ḡ ré ṑeṑṑmuṑe

^r *The mountain*, i. e. the range of Barnesmore, lying to the north-east of the town of Donegal.

^s *Without prey or battle*, literally, *sine prædâ, sine prælio*.—This is the Irish mode of expressing “without acquiring any spoils or coming to battle.”

^t *O’Maelmocheirḡe*.—This name, which is correctly anglicised O’Mulmoghery in the Ulster

Inquisitions, is now translated to *Early*. Maelmocheirḡe, the name of the progenitor of this family, signifies, “chief of the early rising,” and hence Early is considered a sufficiently full translation.

^u *Clann-Hugh*, a district comprising the mountainous portion of the barony of Longford, in the county of Longford.

Kinel-Farry, in Tyrone, was totally plundered by Manus O'Donnell.

O'Neill (Art, the son of Hugh) mustered an army, and proceeded into Tirconnell, after O'Donnell had set out for Rome. Manus O'Donnell, the three Mac Sweenys, and the principal chieftains of Tirconnell, proceeded to protect and defend the country as well as they could; and O'Neill passed on with his army from the mountain^r eastwards, and returned to his house without prey or battle^s.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1512.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twelve.

Hugh O'Maelmocheirghe^t, Coarb of Dromlane, was drowned.

Pierce Mac Craidin, Dean of Clann-Hugh^u, died.

Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, Lord of Trian-Congail^w, a man of general hospitality, exalter of the [religious] orders and of the churches, a successful and triumphant man, who had not paid tribute to the Clann-Neill or Clann-Daly^x, or to the deputy of the King of England,—a man of very long prosperity and life, and a man well skilled in the sciences, both of history, poetry, and music, died on the 11th of April.

Art, the son of Con, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died of a fit of sickness, on the 23rd of December, in Mur-na-mbrathar^y, at Donegal, and was honourably interred in the monastery.

Tuathal O'Clery (i. e. the O'Clery), the son of Teige Cam, a man learned in history and poetry, who kept a house of general hospitality for the indigent and the mighty, died, after unction and penance, on the twelfth of November.

O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe) returned from Rome, after having finished his pilgrimage, and having spent sixteen weeks in London on his way to Rome, and sixteen weeks on his return. He received great honour and

^w *Trian-Congail*.—This territory comprised the districts in the counties of Down and Antrim, afterwards called Clannaboy, Upper and Lower.—See other references to this territory at the years 1383, 1427, 1450, 1471, 1473, 1483, 1485, 1489, and 1493.

^x *The Clann-Neill, or Clann-Daly*, i. e. to the

O'Neills, or O'Donnells, who were the two dominant families in Ulster at this period.

^y *Mur-na-mbrathar*, i. e. the house of the friars. This name is still preserved, and is now applied to the rector's house, in the town of Donegal, which occupies the site of the house of the friars.

δέcc ele acc τεαάτ ανοιρ. Ψυαιρριom̃ vna onoir 7 αιρm̃idm̃ ó Ríḡ Saxon King hanri, támic iaram̃ plán co hepinm̃, 7 baóí lé haṡaiḡ hi p̃p̃iaḡp̃ur pan m̃iḡe, 7 iar p̃p̃aḡbáil pláinte dó támicc dia ṡicc, 7 bá p̃ubac̃ p̃op̃b̃p̃aoilḡ cealla 7 tuaṡa dia ṡoiḡeṡt.

Coccaḡ m̃ór eṡir ó ndom̃naill 7 ó neill apt̃ mac aḡḡa. Coccaḡ ele beór eṡir ó ndom̃naill 7 mac uilliam bupc .i. Emann mac Riocairḡ, Ro p̃op̃t ua dom̃naill cúicc céḡ décc tuaṡc̃ hi ṡṡír c̃onaill hi p̃ṡp̃aiḡ manac̃, 7 hi ccúicc-eaḡ c̃onnaṡt, 7 do p̃aḡ buannaṡt dóib̃ ap̃ na hionaḡḡaiḡ p̃in, do ṡaḡḡ p̃om̃ iaram̃ 7 Maḡnar c̃ona p̃oṡp̃aiḡe amaill̃e p̃riu ó ḡoir̃e ḡo p̃anḡaḡḡar ioṡṡar c̃onnaṡt, ap̃riḡe i ngailḡḡaiḡ, 7 p̃uiḡit̃ im̃ c̃airlén beóil an cláir, 7 po ḡabaḡ an baile lair. P̃áḡbair̃ a b̃arḡa ann, loṡṡar ṡar anair̃ anuar̃ ṡré p̃liaḡ ḡam̃, 7 hi ṡṡir̃ p̃iaṡp̃ac̃, baṡṡar̃ annriḡe aṡhaiḡ d̃a naim̃p̃ir. Oḡ c̃uala Mac uilliam búpc̃ an m̃i p̃in támicc ḡo líon a p̃oṡp̃aiḡe a ṡṡim̃ceall an c̃airlén p̃in beóil an cláir m̃ po p̃áccaiḡ ó dom̃naill a b̃arḡa, O Ro clor̃ lá hua ndom̃naill mac uilliam do b̃ṡṡ̃ im̃on m̃baile, luiḡ ḡo haṡlam̃ im̃épc̃aiḡ ṡar a air̃ p̃uar̃ ṡre p̃liaḡ ḡam̃, O Ro p̃iṡṡir̃ mac uilliam ó dom̃naill do b̃ṡṡ̃ dia p̃aiḡiḡ po p̃áccaiḡ an baile c̃onaṡ p̃ucc ua dom̃naill p̃air̃, do ṡaḡḡ mac uilliam hi ṡṡír̃ p̃iaṡp̃ac̃, 7 po c̃uir̃ lón 7 b̃arḡa hi cc̃airléñ eip̃cepaṡ̃ aḡann iar̃ na b̃ṡin do ḡúṡc̃apaṡaiḡ an baile p̃ṡin dia ṡṡarḡ ó dom̃naill é p̃iar̃ an ṡan p̃in. O Ro p̃iḡoir̃ ó dom̃naill ḡur̃ ab̃ hi ṡṡír̃ p̃iaṡp̃ac̃ do ḡab̃ mac uilliam po l̃n ḡo ñṡm̃l̃ṡp̃cc̃ ñṡm̃ṡaḡal é ṡar a air̃ ap̃ír̃ ṡap̃p̃na p̃leḡe ḡam̃. Oḡ c̃uala mac uilliam p̃in p̃áḡbair̃ a

² *Gaileanga*.—The country of the Gaileanga, or O'Haras and O'Garas, in Connaught, comprised the entire of the diocese of Ardagh, in the counties of Mayo and Sligo. The name is now retained in the barony of Gallen, in the county of Mayo.

^a *Bel-an-chlair*, now Ballinclare, a townland in the parish of Kilmacteige, barony of Leyny (a part of the ancient Gaileanga), and county of Sligo, where there is an old castle in ruins, said to have been erected by the family of O'Hara. The situation of this castle appears from the following passage in Dockwra's Account of Services done in Connaught by Sir Richard Bingham :

“When the moone gave light Richard Bingham” [being at the abbey of Bennada] “arose, and addressing himself and companye marched towards Belclare, seven myles from the abbeye in the highwaye towards the enemy. Here one of the espyalls came in bringinge news that the Scots lay still encamped at Ardnarye, which was twelve myles from the foresaid abbeye of Banneda, and eight myles from the abbeye of Belclare.”

^b *And they*.—The language of the original of this passage is very faulty in the use of the pronouns, and the Editor has been obliged to deviate from it. The literal translation is as follows :

respect from the King of England, King Henry. He arrived safely in Ireland, but was for some time [lying] ill of a fever, in Meath. On recovering his health, he went home to his house ; and the clergy and laity were glad and joyous at his return.

A great war [broke out] between O'Donnell and O'Neill (Art, the son of Hugh). And another war also [broke out] between O'Donnell and Mac William Burke (Edmond, the son of Rickard). O'Donnell hired fifteen hundred axe-men in Tirconnell, Fermanagh, and the province of Connaught, and billeted them on those places. He and Manus afterwards marched with their forces from Derry, until they reached Lower Connaught, and from thence into Gaile-anga^z ; and they besieged the castle of Bel-an-Chlair^a ; and they^b took the town, and left their warders in it ; they then returned over Sliabh Gamh^c, into Tireragh, where they remained for some time. When Mac William Burke heard of this [occurrence], he marched with all his forces, and surrounded the castle of Bel-an-Chlair, in which O'Donnell had left his warders ; [but] when O'Donnell heard that Mac William was besieging the town, he returned vigorously and expeditiously over Sliabh Gamh. Mac William, being apprized of O'Donnell's approach, left the town, so that O'Donnell was not able to overtake him. Mac William then proceeded into Tireragh, and placed provisions and warders in the castle of Eiscir-Abhann^d, having [previously] taken that castle from its hereditary possessors, to whom O'Donnell had sometime before given it up. When O'Donnell was informed that Mac William had gone into Tireragh, he followed him eagerly and expeditiously back again over Sliabh Gamh ; but Mac William being made aware of this, he left his son and heir, Ulick, son of

"He went afterwards, and Manus with their forces along with them, from Derry until they reached Lower Connaught, thence into Gaile-anga, and they sat around the castle of Bel-an-chlair, and the town was taken by him. He leaves his warders there. They went back up through Sliabh Gamh, and into Tireragh."

The sudden change from *they* to *he* in this construction is very inelegant, and the Editor has not adopted it in his translation in the text.

^c *Sliabh Gamh*.—See other references to this mountain at the years 1285 and 1490.

^d *Eiscir-Abhann*, now Inishcrone, near the River Moy in Tireragh. On an old map of the coasts of Donegal, Leitrim, and Sligo, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, this castle is shewn under the name of Uskarowen, and placed near the margin of the "Baye of the Moye," opposite the island of Bartragh, and in the parallel of Killala. In the year 1432, this castle was in the possession of Teige Reagh O'Dowda, Lord of Tireragh.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 169 and 305.

mac 7 a oide, uillsc mac Emainn, mic Riocaird, 7 barda ele amaille rir
irir ccairlén rin eircceac abann, 7 do luið fñin poime amail ar déine con-
ráinic do cum airð na ríag. Ruccrat apail do marcpluaig í domnaill paðaric
ar mac uilliam, 7 lñicir ina ðeadhaid iatc go po cuirir a maidm é po
rñám na muaid. Ro lñad tap muaid anonn é, 7 do bñad eic 7 daoíne iomða
de, 7 térna ar lñicir uaduib. Sóair ó domnaill cona pluag, 7 ruidir fá
cairlén eircceac abann airim ambaoí mac mic uilliam. Ro gabad an cairlén
leó fó cñid cñirpe lá iar móir paotap, 7 do bñir einea 7 anacal don barda.
Ergabtar mac mic uilliam lair go mbaoí i ngiallur aige. Ro porcõngair an
cairlén do cor ar uaitñiduib iar rin, 7 po lñcad go lár, do cóid iaram dia
ticc co mbuaid 7 corccar. Tanairc tra mac uilliam ina diaid iar rin go dún
na ngall, 7 do bñir a ógriar dua domnaill, léigib ó domnaill a mac la mac
uilliam dia tig.

Slóiccad lá hua ndomnaill hi tír eoḡan go maidib iocair connaet 7
fñirmanac, 7 co mbuandaduib iomða, do ríagib í neill airc mic aoda. Mill-
tear 7 loirccear leó cédur tír eóccain rñirpa nó ga pangatcar dún ngñainn.
Batcar pectmain irir tír agá millead co tapatc ua néill ríð dóib, 7 co po
maid dua domnaill gad accra do mbaoí lñir a rñirñiruib .i. cíor ceneoil
moain, innir heogain, 7 fñirmanac uile. Ticc ua domnaill iarrin don ógmaig 7
cumdair cairlén na hoḡmaige fñi pé aoin trectmaine iar na bñirpad la
hiarla cille dapa pect ríam 7 ríagair ua domnaill a barda ann.

Slóiccad la ḡrót, iarla cille dapa iurcir na hepeann tap át luain hi
cconnaetuib, Cpeacair 7 loirer clann conmaig, gabair Ror comain 7
ráccair barda ann, Tñid iar rin hi maig lñircc 7 gabair cairlén baile na
huamha iar millead móraim don tír. Ticc ua domnaill pluag móir dia coir
irir coirñiruib dagallam an iarla 7 do dénam a dála rir. Ticc tap a air an
oide céda co bñirñiruib da porlongporc fñin, 7 po marbad bñicán dia

^e *Be placed upon posts*, i. e. when a breach was made in one of the walls towards its base, to introduce a prop to sustain the superincumbent weight while the men would be undermining the next wall, under which, when undermined, a similar prop should be introduced, and so on till all the base of the walls of the building were removed. The props were

then dragged from under it by means of ropes pulled by men or horses, and the edifice tumbled often without breaking into fragments.

^f *Permitted his son*, literally, “O’Donnell let his son [go] with Mac William to his house.”

^g *Before them*.—This is the Irish mode of expressing “as they passed along.”

^h *Baile-na-huamha*, now Cavetown, near the

Edmond, son of Rickard, and other guards along with him, in the castle of Esker-Abhann, and he himself marched forward, with all the speed that might be, for Ardnarea. Some of O'Donnell's horsemen, espying Mac William, went in pursuit of him, and drove him to flight, and to swim across the Moy. He was followed across the Moy, and many horses and men were taken from him; but he made his escape from them. O'Donnell returned with his army, and laid siege to the castle of Eiscir-Abhann, wherein the son of Mac William was; and after four days' great labour, they took the castle; and O'Donnell gave protection and guarantee to the warders. He took the son of Mac William prisoner, and detained him as a hostage. He then ordered that the castle should be placed upon posts^e, and it was tumbled to the earth, after which he returned home with victory and triumph. Mac William afterwards followed O'Donnell to Donegal, and gave him his own demands; [and] O'Donnell permitted his son^f to go home with Mac William.

A hosting was made by O'Donnell, accompanied by the chiefs of Lower Connaught and Fermanagh, and many hired soldiers, into Tyrone, against O'Neill (Art, the son of Hugh). They first ravaged and burned Tyrone before them^g, until they reached Dungannon. They were for a week in the country destroying it, until O'Neill made peace with them, and relinquished in favour of O'Donnell every claim that had been [in dispute] between their ancestors, namely, the rents of Kinel-Moen, Inishowen, and all Fermanagh. O'Donnell then came to Omagh, and in the space of one week re-erected the castle of Omagh, which had been some time before broken down by the Earl of Kildare; and O'Donnell left his own warders in it.

An army was led by Garrett, Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland, across [the Shannon at] Athlone, into Connaught. He plundered and burned Clann-Conway, took Roscommon, and left warders in it. He afterwards proceeded to Moylurg, and took the castle of Baile-na-huamha^h, after having destroyed a great part of the country.

O'Donnell set out with a numerous army on foot to the Curlieu mountains, to confer with the Earl, and to form a league with him. He returned back the same night to Breic-Shliabhⁱ, to his own camp; but a few of his people were

small village of Croghan, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.—See other references

to this castle at the years 1487, 1492, and 1527.

ⁱ *Breic-Shliabh*, i. e. the speckled mountain,

μυντιρ acc τεατταρ α αιρ ιριν mbealac mbuide. Ro ruio iaram im cairlen Sliccig, 7 po millead lair dutaig pleacta briain i concobair uile, 7 ni pot lair an baile do gabail don cup rin.

Slóiccead lá ghróid iarla cille dapa iurtip na hepeann ar trian congal dia po gab cairlen beoil fhirre, 7 dia po brip cairlen mic eoain na nglinne, 7 dar airc na glinne, 7 móran don tír, 7 tuc mac neill mic cuinn i mbraiğ-ósnur lair.

Inoraicció la domnall mac briain mic domnall mic enpi í neill ar giolla-pátraicc mac Dilip mic toirpdealbais meguoir, báttar plioct flaitber-taicc méguoir in pparrao domnall, dol doib ar baile bon abann, 7 cpeaca do glacaó leó, bripcear iaram forra, 7 po bnao a cpeaca oib. Ro marbaó, 7 po baidead oronh dá muintir im mac magharra mic briain mic concobair oicc méguoir etir baile bono abann, 7 iur móir, 7 domnall mac briain fin do gabail hi ttaimnais an rita hi pfrann na harpa muintire luinín 7 naonbar dá muintir do baao hi ccapaid muintire banain an lá céona.

Dilip mac toirpdealbais méguoir cona cloinn, 7 clann tomair mic maghara mégrampaóain do dol ar ionnpaiccó hi tteallac eacóac, 7 cpeac do óenamh doib ar toirpdealbac mac aoda mégrampaóain (tanairre an tíre), 7 toirpdealbac fin do marbaó hi ttopaigeet na cpeice hírin, lottar arribe fó cranóicc mégrampaóain po gabaó leó an cranóicc, 7 mac ram-paóain fin gé do baof tinn, pácaibcear iaram mac rampaóain dáig níp

now Brickliff, or Bricklieve, a mountain situated to the west of Lough Arrow, in the baronies of Tirerrill and Corran, in the county of Sligo.—See note ^x, under the year 1350, p. 598, *supra*.

^k *Bealach-buidhe*, i. e. the yellow road, an old road over the Curliu mountains.—See note ^x, under the year 1497, p. 1238, *supra*, and also the year 1499, p. 1252.

^l *Laid siege to the castle of Sligo*, literally, “sat round the castle of Sligo.”

^m *Of Brian O’Conor*.—Charles O’Conor interpolates *luignig*, which is correct, for all the O’Conors of Sligo were descended from Brian Luighneach, one of the sons of Turlough More

O’Conor, King of Ireland.

ⁿ *Bun-abhann*, i. e. the river’s mouth, now Bunowen, the name of a level district at the mouth of the River Arney, in the barony of Clanawley, on the west side of Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh. There is an island in the lake opposite this district called Greagh-Bunowen.

^o *Inis-mor*.—This is the island called Inismor Loch-mBerraidh, under the year 1367, p. 638, *supra*, where the Editor has inadvertently stated that these names are now obsolete. It should have been there stated that the name of the island is now corrupted to Inishore, and

slain on his return through Bealach-Buidhe^k. He afterwards laid siege to the castle of Sligo^l, and destroyed all the country of the descendants of Brian O'Conor^m, but did not succeed in taking the town on that occasion.

An army was led by Garrett, Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland, into Trian-Chongail [Clannaboy]; and he took the castle of Belfast, demolished the castle of Makeon [Bissett] of the Glynnns, plundered the Glynnns and a great portion of the country, and led the son of Niall, son of Con [O'Neill], away into captivity.

An attack was made by Donnell, the son of Brian, son of Donnell, son of Henry O'Neill, being joined by the descendants of Flaherty Maguire, against Gilla-Patrick, the son of Philip, son of Turlough Maguire. He made an irruption into the townland of Bun-abhannⁿ, and seized upon spoils; but he was afterwards defeated, and stripped of those spoils. Many of his party, besides the son of Manus, son of Brian, son of Conor Oge Maguire, were slain and drowned between the townland of Bun-abhann and Inis-mor^o. Donnell, the son of Brian himself, was taken prisoner at Tamhnach-an-reata^p, in the land of Arda-Muintire-Luinin^q; and nine of his people were drowned at Caradh Muintir-Banain^r on the same day.

Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, with his sons and the sons of Thomas, son of Manus Magauran, made an incursion into Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], and took a prey from Turlough, the son of Hugh Magauran, Tanist of the territory; and they slew Turlough himself [as he followed] in pursuit of the prey. From thence they proceeded to the Crannog of Magauran, which they took; and they also made a prisoner of Magauran himself, although he

that the name Loch m-Berraidh is still preserved and correctly anglicised Lough Barry. It is a part of the Upper Lough Erne, and contains several islands, which belong partly to the parishes of Derryvullan and Aghalurcher, on the east of the lake, and partly to the parish of Cleenish, in the barony of Clanawley, on the west of the lake. The island now called Inishore-Lough Barry contains an area of nine acres, and belongs to the parish of Aghalurcher.—See the Ordnance map of the county of Fermanagh, sheets 27 and 33.

^p *Tamhnach-an-reata*, now Tawny, in the parish of Derryvullan, in the barony of Tirkenedy and county of Fermanagh.

^q *Arda Muintire Luinin*, now Arda, a townland in the parish of Derryvullan aforesaid. For a curious notice of the family of Muintir Luinin, or O'Luinins, see note ^f, under the year 1441, p. 924, *supra*.

^r *Caradh-Muintir-Banain*, i. e. the weir of the family of O'Banan, now capaó Uí Óhánáin, anglice Carryvanan, in the parish of Derryvullan, about fifty chains to the south of Belle Isle

πέδαταρ α τὰβαιρτ λέό. Rucc iarom mac uí Raigillig .i. emann ruad mac aoda mic catail ar na mancaib rin 7 ar mac maghair. Buirter lair orra, 7 Ro marbad donnchað mac Remailn mic Dilip méguidir, Dilip mac eoḡain mic domnaill ballaig méguidir, Aod mac eoḡain mic toirpdealbais méguidir, Muircertac ruad mac murchaib, 7 Sémar mac mic crait méguidir co roc-aidib ele, 7 Ro beanað beór eic iomda diob irin ló rin.

Mac méguidir brian mac émainn mic tomair décc.

Mac ramradáin catail mac aeda mic eoccain décc, 7 tigearna do ḡairm do tomár mac maghura mégramradáin.

Mac tigearnáin (.i. uilliam) teallais duncada décc.

Failge mac maolmóda uí ragallais do marbad la cloinn trfain mic eoḡain mic domnaill báin 7 la remur mac toirpdealbais mic eoccain i nḡruim lftain.

Ταδcc mac domnaill uí brian décc, 7 brian mac domnaill mic ταιδcc mic toirpdealbais décc fó cno lft páite iarom.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1513.

Αοίρ Cρίοστ, Mile, cúicc céo, α τρί décc.

Muirir ó fitceallais airdeppoc tuama maiḡirtir diaadacta po ba mó clú cleirceacta ina aimprr féin décc.

An toirpcel magcongail décc.

Rorra mac Maghara még mathḡamna ticcearna oirḡiall, 7 Ταδcc mac maileclainn uí ceallais (.i. ticcḡrna ua maine) décc.

Forlongporc do denam dua domnaill i taimcell Sluccig ó fel bḡighde co cinctoir, ar α αοί ní po ḡab an baile fḡir an pé rin, 7 po marbad duine uaral do muirtir uí domnaill don cup rin .i. Niall mac Eremóin do cloinn truibne pánaττ.

House. See the Ordnance map of Fermanagh, sheet 27.

^s *Mac Tiernan*, now Kiernan and Kernan, a name very numerous in the barony of Tullaghdonaghy, or Tullyhunco, in the west of the county of Cavan.

^t *Six weeks*, lft páite, i. e. half a quarter of a year.

^u *O'Fihelly*.—For a curious account of this singularly gifted prelate, who was called *Flos Mundi* by his contemporaries, and “who had for many years taught the liberal arts with univer-

was sick, but they afterwards left him behind, because they could not [conveniently] take him with them. The son of O'Reilly, i. e. Edmond Roe, the son of Hugh, son of Cathal, afterwards came up with these men of Fermanagh, and with the son [*recte* grandsons] of Manus, defeated them, and slew Donough, the son of Redmond, son of Philip Maguire; Philip, the son of Owen, son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire; Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Turlough Maguire; Murtough Roe, son of Murrough; and James, the son of Magrath Maguire, besides many others; and many horses were taken from them on that day.

The son of Maguire (Brian, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas) died.

Magauran (Cathal, the son of Hugh, son of Owen) died; and Thomas, the son of Manus Maguire, was styled Lord.

Mac Tiernan* of Teallach-Dunchadha (William) died.

Failghe, the son of Maelmora O'Reilly, was slain at Drumlane by the sons of John, son of Owen, son of Donnell Bane, and James, the son of Turlough, son of Owen [O'Reilly].

Teige, the son of Donnell O'Brien, died; and Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Turlough, died in six weeks^t afterwards.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1513.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirteen.

Maurice O'Fihelly^u, Archbishop of Tuam, a professor of divinity of the highest ecclesiastical renown, died.

The Official Mac Congail^w died.

Ross, the son of Manus Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, and Teige, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, died.

O'Donnell formed a camp around Sligo, and remained there from the Festival of St. Bridget to Whitsuntide; he did not, however, take the castle in all that time. A gentleman of O'Donnell's people was slain on that occasion, i. e. Niall, the son of Heremon, of the Clann-Sweeny of Fanad.

sal applause at Padua," see Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, *Tuam*, pp. 613, 614, and Writers, pp. 90, 91.

^w *Mac Congail*.—This name is still extant in the county of Donegal, where it is usually anglicised Magonigle.

Catal ócc mac domnaill mic eocchain uí concobair, mac ticéirna ba fírr eimec 7 fhgnaím, gaoír 7 gliocur baí i moctar connacht do marbad la a ósbratair fínn .i. Eóccan mac domnaill hi fíull la taob baile uí giollgáin, 7 teaçt do bhréimmar dipeac dé, eógan fínn do cpochar la hua ndomnaill po éinn trí lá iarfan tanrin.

Eógan ua máille do teçt luçt tri long go cuan na cceall mbícc ipin oídce, 7 maiçe an típe an tan rin ar éirge amac i fparrað uí domnaill, Airccit, 7 loirccit an baile, 7 gabait braitge iomda ann. Rucc dominn forpa gur bo hñiccín dóib anamain i nimeal an típe do níad tñinte, 7 tñ-dála in impoccur a long. Rucc macasín ócc aísðach do cloinn truibne forpa .i. brian 7 clann brian mic an earrac uí gallcubair, 7 buidín rcolócc 7 baclaç, 7 ionnraiçit iad co dñgmñirniç, 7 marbçtar leó Eógan ó máille 7 cuícc fíçit nó a re amaille fíur, 7 bñtar dá luinç doib, 7 na braitge po gabrat tré miorbuilbh dé 7 caitsiúna ipa baile po ráraiçrit.

O domnaill do ðol bíccán fíona in Albain ar tócupeað miç Alban, iarccor lipeac 7 teaçtað ar a éinn, 7 iar ndol ror do fuaip onóir, 7 arccaða mópa on Riç, 7 iar mbñt ráite do ina fparrað, 7 iar ccaímluð comhairle don Riç gan teçt in epinn amail po ériall, ticc ó domnaill dia tiç iar fpaçail guapaçta móir do for muir.

Mac uilliam búrc Emann, mac Riocair, mic Emann, mic tomáir, fírr uár bo muirir na huir, 7 na hollamain do marbad hi fíull cloinn a ósbratair .i. tepóid riabach, 7 Emann cíocapaç dá mac Uáteir mic Riocair.

Slóicceað lá hua neill .i. Art mac Aoða hi trian conçail dia po loircc maçline, 7 dia po çpeac na glinne. Rucc mac neill mic cuinn [7] mac uíðilin ar çuio don trluaiç, 7 po marbad Aoð mac uí néill don çur rin. Teccmaro an rluaiç 7 an tóir fíur apo.le ar na marach, 7 po marbad Mac uíðilin .i.

^x *Baile-Ui-Ghiolgain*, i. e. O'Gilgan's town, now Ballygilgan, a townland in the parish of Drumcliff, barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo. See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 8.

^y *Killybegs*, cealla beacca, i. e. the small churches. This is the name of a small town giving name to a harbour in the barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.

^z *St. Catherine*.—St. Catherine is the patron saint of Killybegs.

^a *On his arrival there*, literally, "after his going to the east," Scotland lying east of O'Donnell's country.

^b *Changed*, caímluð.—This word is translated *mutatis* by Colgan in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 295, and it occurs again in these Annals in that sense at the year 1536. It would appear from

Cathal Oge, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Connor, son of a lord, best in hospitality, prowess, wisdom, and prudence, of all that were in Lower Connaught, was treacherously slain by his own brother, Owen, son of Donnell, adjacent to Baile-Ui-Ghiolgain^x. The just judgment of God followed, for Owen himself was in three days after this evil deed hanged by O'Donnell.

Owen O'Malley came by night with the crews of three ships into the harbour of Killybegs^y; and the chieftains of the country being all at that time in O'Donnell's army, they plundered and burned the town, and took many prisoners in it. They were overtaken by a storm [on their return], so that they were compelled to remain on the coast of the country; and they lighted fires and torches close to their ships. A youthful stripling of the Mac Sweenys, i. e. Brian, and the sons of Brian, son of the Bishop O'Gallagher, and a party of farmers and shepherds, overtook them, and attacked them courageously, and slew Owen O'Malley, and five or six score along with him, and also captured two of their ships, and rescued from them the prisoners they had taken, through the miracles of God and St. Catherine^z, whose town they had profaned.

O'Donnell went over to Scotland with a small band, at the invitation of the King of Scotland, who had sent letters and messengers for him. On his arrival there^a, he received great honour and gifts from the King. He remained with him a quarter of a year. After having changed^b the King's resolution of coming to Ireland, as he intended, O'Donnell arrived at his house, after having encountered great dangers at sea.

Mac William Burke (Edmond, the son of Rickard, son of Edmond, son of Thomas), a man whose domestics^c were the Orders [Friars] and the Ollavs [Chief Poets], was treacherously slain by the sons of his brother, viz. Theobald Reagh and Edmond Ciocrach^d, two sons of Walter, the son of Rickard.

An army was led by O'Neill (i. e. Art, the son of Hugh) into Trian Chongail, by which he burned Moylinny, and plundered the Glinns. The son of Niall, son of Con, and Mac Quillin, overtook a party of the army, and slew Hugh, the son of O'Neill. On the next day the army and the pursuers met

this passage that King James IV. of Scotland meditated an invasion of Ireland. O'Donnell's advice, and the recollection of the fate of Edward Bruce, would appear to have deterred him.

^c *Whose domestics*, óár ño munair, i. e. to whom they were as a family.

^d *Edmond Ciocrach*, i. e. Edmond the greedy, or ravenous.

Ριρδρδ mac Ρυδhrυδe, γ ορoγ δalbanchoib lap an ploγ, γ τicc ó néill
ταρ α αιρ ιαραν.

Caiplen dúinliγ do γabail la hUa ndomnaill ap cloinn γepoιττ mic
uδilin, γ α εabairτ do cloinn Ualtair mec uδilin.

Αρτ mac néill mic αιρτ uí neill décc .6. augyrτ, γ α αδnacal ι ndun na
ngall.

Εογαν ruad mac ruibne do marbad la cloinn α deapbraτar pfin, γ le
donnchaδ mac τοιρρδεalδaiγ uí baδiγill.

Indraicchiδ cille do εabairτ la ταδcc na lfmna ap copbmac laδpac mac
ταδcc mic domnaill oicc, ap ngairm még cápταigh da γach pfi δib, γ an
τfgh ι παιδε Copbmac do lopcaδ, γ é pfin γ α conrapail do δol amach ap
an τfgh, γ conrapal Ταδcc do marbad leo, γ copbmac cona muinτip dim-
techt go haγmar αιτfach. Ofrmuia do poιnn ap δó etip copbmac γ ταδγ
co bar ταδcc.

Mac maτγamna décc .i. ταδcc, mac τοιρρδεalδaiγ, mic ταδcc mic donn-
chaδ na γlaice.

Ο maτγamna Concoδar pionn mac concoδair mic διαρματα uí maτγamna
décc, pfi do εuaiδh τap lamaiδh pinnrfr γ poirfr hi ccndur α ouitche an
concoδar hirin.

^e *Then returned home*, literally, "and O'Neill comes back afterwards," which is very rude and imperfect, and the Editor has taken the liberty of substituting *then* for afterwards.

^f *Dunlis*, i. e. the strong fort. A compound of dún and lior, in which dún becomes an adjective to lior, and signifies strong or fortified. The name is now anglicised Dunluce, which is that of a celebrated castle on the north coast of the county of Antrim. The word dunlior is used by Keating in the sense of a fortified residence, as will be seen in the following sentence: "Deirid Turgesius a laim go dunlior Mhaol-peachlainn map a paibe pealad a ngeibionn aca, i. e. they conveyed Turgesius a prisoner to the *dunlios* of Maelseachlainn, where they detained him for some time in captivity." This name is latinized Dunlifsia by Colgan, and

written dun lipe by the writer of a short journal of the Irish civil wars of 1641, which is the present Irish form of the name Dunluce; but that by Dunlios the Four Masters meant Dunluce, in the county of Antrim, no doubt can be entertained. Ware says in his Annals of Ireland under this year, that "Donald [the son of Walter] Mac Guillin took the Fort of Dunluse in Ulster by assault." For some account of this castle the reader is referred to Dubourdieu's Statistical Survey of the county of Antrim, pp. 64, 578, 609, and Hamilton's Letters concerning the North Coast of Antrim, pp. 7, 117.

^g *A treacherous attack*, indraicchiδ cille, i. e. clæen-indraicchiδ. The l should not be doubled in cile. In Cormac's Glossary the word cil is explained by clæen, false, treacherous.

^h *Teige-na-Leamhna*, i. e. Teige, Thaddæus, or

each other, and Mac Quillin, i. e. Richard, the son of Rury, and a party of Scots, were slain by the army. And O'Neill then returned home^c.

The castle of Dun-lis^f was taken by O'Donnell from the sons of Garrett Mac Quillin, and given up to the sons of Walter Mac Quillin.

Art, the son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill, died on the sixth of August, and was interred at Donegal.

Owen Roe Mac Sweeny was slain by the sons of his own brother and Donough, the son of Turlough O'Boyle.

A treacherous attack^g was made by Teige na Leamhna^b upon Cormac Ladh-rach, the son of Teige, son of Donnell Oge, each having been styled Mac Carthy: and the house that Cormac was in was burned, but he himself and his constable made their way out of the house, and slew Teige's constableⁱ; and Cormac and his people departed successfully and triumphantly. Desmond was divided into two parts between Cormac and Teige, until the death of Teige.

Mac Mahon^j (Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Donough na Glaice) died.

O'Mahony (Conor Finn, the son of Conor, son of Dermot O'Mahony) died. This Conor made his way to the chieftainship of his native territory in despite of the Sinsear and the Soisear^k.

Timothy of the Leamhain, anglice Laune, a river in the county of Kerry, which rises in the north-west extremity of the lower lake of Killarney, and discharges itself into the bay of Castlemaine. According to the Bardic Histories of Ireland this river first began to spring in the reign of Sirna Seaghlach, or Sirna the Long-lived, who was monarch of Ireland, according to O'Flaherty's Chronology, in the year of the world 3360. Dr. Smith thought that the name of this river was derived from *lan*, full; but the name is not *lan*, but *leamhain*, which might be interpreted the insipid river, or river of the elm trees; but, according to the Irish Shanachies, it was derived from the name of a lady. There is a river of the same name, and more correctly anglicised *Leven*, which flows out of Loch Lomond in

Scotland.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 252, and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. cc. 32 and 81.

ⁱ *Teige's constable*, i. e. the captain of his retained Gallowglasses.

^j *Mac Mahon*.—This was Mac Mahon of Corca-Vaskin, in the south-west of the county of Clare, in Munster, not Mac Mahon of Oriel, in Ulster.

^k *In despite of the Sinsear and Soisear*, i. e. in despite of his senior and junior rivals; τὰν λάμναιβ in this sentence means literally "beyond their hands," i. e. beyond their exertions; the hands of both senior and junior rivals being raised to prevent him from making his way to the cénúip, headship or chieftainship of his native territory of Ivahagh.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1514.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc céo, a cḡair dḡcc.

Ρατραιcc ó duibḡscháin abb cḡnannra, ḡ Αοḡ mac ḡillcḡirτ í ḡiaí bioc-
áiri Αιριḡ bḡorcca dḡcc.

Ο Νέιλλ Αρτ, mac Αοḡα, mic eoḡain, mic neill óicc dḡcc. Ḣḡr tuicḡreaḡ
τοḡαḡταḡ, αιρḡḡḡḡtach, ealaḡnach, cḡoḡa, cḡnḡarach, ειριḡe, αρ ρob annam
mac τάναιρτε na τiccḡḡna ḡor cḡnel eoḡain ḡiam ḡoime. Αρτ mac Cuinn
mic Eḡri doirḡnead na ionaḡ.

Donnchaḡ mac concḡair uí ḡḡiair do mḡrbaḡ ḡo naimḡḡmair míoḡaolmair
la cloinn τοιρḡealbairḡ mic mḡrchair í ḡḡiair .i. Mḡrchair, ḡ donnchaḡ. Τοḡa
ḡḡr neḡeann do láim ḡ do τοḡαḡτ, do cḡuar, ḡ do cḡoḡaḡτ an τί τοḡḡair
annḡin.

Ταḡcc na lḡmna, mac domḡaill, mic ταιḡcc mḡḡ carḡairḡ dḡcc ḡé haḡarτ
mair nar ḡaoilḡ, ḡḡr αρ mó ḡo mill, ḡ imḡr millead da τταινicc δια αιcme
le cuimne cáich.

Cḡnḡur ḡḡna mḡr lá hiarla cille dapa, uair do imḡḡḡ τḡe coiccead ulaḡ
co carḡaic ḡḡḡḡra, ḡ an mḡma ḡo Ḣailḡ mḡḡcḡrḡairḡ. An τiarla céḡna do
ḡol im lḡm í ḡanáin, ḡ ní doḡ annam lair ḡan an cairlén do bḡiread nó do
ḡabáil, αρ ní ḡo ḡéḡ ní ḡó. ḡ τḡḡ δια τḡḡ do τḡionól ḡlóḡḡ ḡ oḡḡanair baḡ mó.
ΑSead ταινicc de ḡin ḡóḡom ḡalap a écca δια ḡabáil co nḡḡbairτ de. ḡa
Riḡḡe αρ ḡarτ ḡairccḡḡ, ba ḡioḡḡa, ḡiaḡalta bḡiaḡra ḡ bḡḡḡa an τί τḡḡḡa
annḡin .i. ḡeḡóḡḡ iarla.

¹ *O'Duibhteachain*, now anglicised Doolaghan, without the prefix O.

^m *Been Lord of Kinel-Owen*, na τiccḡḡna ḡor cḡnel eoḡain .i. 'na τḡḡeapna or iona τḡḡeapna, i. e. in his lord, i. e. a lord. His father, Hugh, who was the tanist, never attained to the chieftainship, and it had seldom occurred that the son of a tanist, who had not succeeded to the sovereignty, had the good fortune to be made O'Neill.

ⁿ *Unbecomingly*, míoḡaolmair, i. e. in a manner unbecoming kinsmen.

^o *Teige-na-Leamhna*.—See note ^h, under the

year 1513, p. 1325, *supra*.

^p *Pailis*.—See the situation of this pointed out under the year 1510. The word *pailis* is generally applied to old forts, in the sense of palace of the fairies.

^q *Leim-Ui-Bhanain*, i. e. O'Banan's leap. This castle bears its name to the present day among the few who speak Irish in its vicinity, but it is now generally called by the translated name of the *Leap Castle*. It is situated in the barony of Ballybritt, which is a part of Ely O'Carroll (now in the King's County), and

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1514.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fourteen.

Patrick O'Duibhleachain¹, Abbot of Kells, and Hugh, the son of Gilchreest O'Fiaich, Vicar of Airidhbrosca [Derrybrusk], died.

O'Neill (Art, the son of Hugh, son of Owen Oge) died. He was an intelligent, powerful, nobly-acting, scientific, brave, and majestic man; and seldom, indeed, had the son of a Tanist been Lord of Kinel-Owen^m before him. Art, the son of Con, son of Henry, was inaugurated in his place.

Donough, the son of Conor O'Brien, was vindictively and unbecominglyⁿ slain by the sons of Turlough, son of Murrough O'Brien, namely, by Murrough and Donough. The slain had been the choice of the men of Ireland for his dexterity of hand, puissance, vigour, and bravery.

Teige-na-Leamhna^o, the son of Donnell, son of Teige Mac Carthy, died in his bed, as was not expected, he being a man who had destroyed more, and about whom more had been destroyed, than any one that came of his tribe, within the memory of man.

Great generalship [was exhibited] by the Earl of Kildare; and he overran the province of Ulster as far as Carrickfergus, and Munster as far as the Mac Carthy's [castle of] Pailis^p. The same Earl went to Leim-Ui-Bhanain^q, and, what was seldom the case with him, he neither broke down nor took the castle, for he was not able to do it any injury. And he [therefore] returned to his house, to collect more forces and larger ordnance; but it happened that he was taken with a disease, of which he died. The man who thus died, namely, Garrett, the Earl^r, was a knight in valour, and princely and religious in his words and judgments.

nearly midway between Birr, Kinnity, and Roscrea.—See other notices of this castle at the years 1516 and 1557.

^r *Garrett, the Earl.*—The Four Masters should have entered the death of this Earl under 1513. According to Ware's Annals of Ireland, this Earl, after having resolved to prosecute the war with sufficient forces in Ely-O'Carroll, at length, in the month of August, 1513, collecting his

forces, he began his march, but on his journey he fell sick at Athy, where he kept his bed for a few days, and died on the 30th of the Nones of September. Immediately after his death the government of Ireland was, by assent of the Privy Council, conferred on his son, Gerald, by the name of Lord Justice, and the King afterwards, by new letters patent, constituted him Lord Deputy of Ireland.

Slóicéad lá hiarla cille dapa *Ἐποίητο* ócc mac *ἔποιετο*, ipin mbreipne, 7 díe móir do dénum dóib innce don cup rin .i. O Rairillig Ad mac catail do marbad lair, Pílip a díbratáir, 7 mac do pílip, 7 *Ἐποίητο* mac Emainn mic tomáir uí rairillig. Áctmad enní do marbad ceire fir décc duairlib 7 dardmairib muinirpe ragailig cenmo tá rochaide dia muinir. Ro gabad ann bfor Mág caba .i. Maine mac matganna.

Cairlén cúla ratáin do gabáil, 7 do bripad la hua ndomnaill in éraic a plána do bripad do domnaill ua catáin.

Cpeaca móra do dénam la hUa ndomnaill i ngailngaið dár loircc 7 dár aircc an tír go cruachan gailng, 7 marbatar ó Ruadain lair 7 rochaide ele.

Coccad dírpce etir ó ndomnaill (Ad mac Adá ruaid), 7 ó néll (Art mac cuinn), 7 móran daoinead dforatad doib ar gac taoib, 7 a mbíe a brad hi pporlongporc i naghaid apoile, 7 a tece do gáiraið an rpirait naíim, 7 do comairle a ndagdaoinead ríð cairdsmail do dénam doib pe poile, 7 a ndol hi ccínd apoile ar droicé Adarparat, 7 cairdír erir do dénam doib le chéle, 7 caracha nuad (amaille le daingnuccad na ríncarpat) do tabairt la hua neill dua domnaill ar cenel moáin, ar mór Eogain, 7 ar fíraib manac, 7 ó domnaill do tabairt a míe mar airccíð dua néill .i. Niall ócc baí arfad mair an tan rin illáim aicce i ngioll le cairpceat.

Coblaic long pfada, 7 báo do éarraig la hua ndomnaill for loc Erne, 7 a bíe pé poda na comnaide i mór ceclenn. Airccir 7 loirccir oiléin cúil na noirír, 7 do gní ríð pe fíraib manach iar ccop a cumact forpa.

Mac an iarla móir .i. henry mac *Ἐποίητο* do gabáil lair an iarla ócc .i. *Ἐποίητο* ócc.

Inoiricchið la hAd mac domnaill í néll, 7 lá conn mac neill ar Shéan mac Cuinn go cluain dabail, 7 baile Shéan do loirccad leó. Cpeaca an tíre

^s *Cruachan-Gaileang*, now Croaghan, a well-known district in the parish of Killasser, barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 487, and map to the same work, on which the position of this district is shewn.

^t *O'Ruadhain*, now anglicised Rowan, without the prefix O.

^u *They became gossips to each other*, i. e. they

agreed that O'Neill should become sponsor, or godfather, to the first child that should be born to O'Donnell, and that O'Donnell should become sponsor to the first child that should be born to O'Neill. This formed a most sacred tie of religious relationship among the ancient Irish.—See Harris's Edition of Ware's Antiquities, p. 72.

^v *The islands of Cuil-na-noirear*.—These are

An army was led by the Earl of Kildare (Garrett Oge, the son of Garrett) into Breifny, and committed great havock in that country on that expedition, i. e. he slew O'Reilly (Hugh, son of Cathal), his brother Philip, a son of Philip, and Garrett, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas O'Reilly; in short, fourteen of the gentlemen and principal chieftains of the O'Reillys, with a great number of their people, were slain. Mac Cabe (Many, the son of Mahon) was, moreover, taken prisoner.

The castle of Coleraine was taken and demolished by O'Donnell, in revenge of Donnell O'Kane's violation of his guarantee.

O'Donnell committed great havock in Gaileanga; he burned and plundered the country as far as Cruachan-Gaileang^s, and slew O'Ruadhain^t, and many others.

A war arose between O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe) and O'Neill (Art, the son of Con); and they hired many persons on both sides, and remained for a long time encamped opposite each other. It happened, by the grace of the Holy Ghost, and the advice of their chieftains, that they made a friendly peace with each other, and came to a meeting with each other on the bridge of Ardstraw; and they became gossips to each other^u. And new charters were given by O'Neill to O'Donnell (together with a confirmation of the old charters) of Kinel-Moen, Inishowen, and Fermanagh. O'Donnell also delivered up, as a free gift, to O'Neill, his [O'Neill's] son (Niall Oge), whom he had for a long time before in his custody as a hostage for the observance of fidelity.

O'Donnell went with a fleet of long ships and boats upon Lough Erne, and took up his abode for a long time in Enniskillen. He plundered and burned the islands of Cuil-na-noirear^v, and made a peace with the people of Fermanagh, after imposing his authority upon them.

The son of the Great Earl [of Kildare] (i. e. Henry, the son of Garrett) was taken by the Young Earl, i. e. Garrett Oge.

An irruption was made by Hugh, the son of Donnell O'Neill, and Con, the son of Niall, into Cluain-Dabhaill^w, against John, the son of Con; and they

beautiful islands in the Upper Lough Erne, opposite the barony of Coole, which was anciently called cúil na n-oipeap, i. e. *angulum portuum*, the corner or angle of the harbours. There are other

references to this place at the years 1486, 1506.

See this passage repeated under the year 1515.

^w *Cluain-Dabhaill*.—On an old map of Ulster, made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, or James I.

δο ὅρ πῆμπα δόιβ. Ο neill, ἡ Mac domhnaill do bhrít orpa τόρ τρoμ, na cprícha do b́ín díob, ἡ bhríeab orpa. Cúiccí do rlioct airt í néll do mair-baδ ann .i. τοιρρδεαλβαδ, mac neill mic Airt, Failge mac nell, Ruaidrí mac aoda mic airt, Domnall ballach mac Airt an cailéin, ἡ Aod mac Emainn mic airt í néill. Do mairbaδ ó Aod ann dá mac mec a giorr .i. Airt ócc ἡ brian. Ro mairbaδ ann beór félím ócc ó meallain, ἡ Conn ó concobair, ἡ po b́nadh deich neich rícht do Chonn don cúp rin.

Príur mac an abbaδ móir méguidir, ἡ Giollapatraicc mac félím mic maḡnara décc.

Ο δάλαιξ corcumpuaδ ταδḡ mac donnchaδ, mic ταιδcc, mic ćrbaill, oide lé dán, ŕr tíge aoidehídh coitchin décc ina tígh pén h́ ṕínaiḡ b́ra, ἡ a adnacal i mainirtir corcumpuaδ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1515.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, cúicc céδ, a cúicc décc.

Ḿnma mac carmaic eppcop Raḡa boḡ décc.

Eoḡan mac airt mic eóin, mic airt mic caḡmaoil eppcop cloḡair décc.

Giollapatraicc ó hultacáin ṕrín achaiδ b́ití décc.

Semur mac tomáir ruaiδ mic an abbaδ méguidir ἡ mac rémainn mic an peparúin méguidir do mairbaδ lar an ccomarba maḡuidir h́ ṕearonn claoín-inne.

and now preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, this locality is shewn under the name of CLANDAWELL, and as bounded on the north and north-west by the River Blackwater, and on the south by Armagh and Owenmagh, or Emania. The River Dabhall, which flows through Rich-hill, falls into the Blackwater near Charlemont, and Loch Dabhaill is in the same vicinity.

^x *With a strong body of troops*, τόρ τρoμ, literally, "a heavy pursuit," i. e. a strong or large body of pursuers."

^y *On the side of Hugh*, ó aod, literally, "there were killed *from* Hugh," i. e. *from* or *of* Hugh's people.

^z *Finaigh-Bheara*, now Finnyvara, near the

New Quay, in the parish of Abbey, barony of Burren, and county of Clare. At this place is shewn the site of an old stone house, in which O'Daly is said to have kept a poetical or bardic school; and, near it, at the head of an inlet of the sea, is shewn the monument of Donough More O'Daly, a poet and gentleman of much celebrity in his time, of whom many traditional stories are told in the neighbourhood.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 125, and also note ^r, under the year 1244, p. 308, *supra*.

^a *The abbey of Corcomroe*, i. e. the abbey of the territory of Corcomroe, which comprised the entire of the diocese of Kilfenora. In the Caithreim Toirdhealbhaigh, at the year 1267, it

burned John's town, [and] they sent the preys of the country before them. O'Neill and Mac Donnell, with a strong body of troops^x, pursued and overtook them, deprived them of the preys, and routed them [in a conflict, in which] were slain five of the descendants of Art O'Neill, i. e. Turlough, the son of Niall, son of Art; Failghe, the son of Niall; Rory, the son of Hugh, son of Art; Donnell Ballagh, the son of Art-an-Chaislein; and Hugh, the son of Edmond, son of Art O'Neill. There fell also on the side of Hugh^y the two sons of Mac-a-ghiorr [Mac Kerr], i. e. Art Oge and Brian. There were also slain there Felim Oge O'Meallain and Con O'Connor; and thirty horses were taken from Con on that occasion.

Pierce, the son of the great abbot, Maguire, and Gilla-Patrick, the son of Felim Mac Manus, died.

O'Daly of Corcomroe (Teige, the son of Donough, son of Teige, son of Carroll), a professor of poetry, who kept a house of general hospitality, died at Finaigh-Bheara^z, and was buried in the abbey of Corcomroe^a.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1515.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifteen.

Meanma Mac Carmac^b, Bishop of Raphoe, died.

Owen, the son of Art, son of John, son of Art Mac Cawell^c, Bishop of Clogher, died.

Gilla-Patrick O'Hultachain, Parson of Achadh-beithe [Aghavea], died.

James, the son of Thomas Roe, son of the Abbot Maguire, was slain by Maguire, the Coarb, on the land of Claoininis [Cleenish].

is called the abbey of Burren, and the abbey of the east of Burren. This abbey, which was founded in the year 1194, by Donnell O'Brien, King of Thomond, is situated in the parish of Abbey, in the barony of Burren. Its church, which was built in a beautiful style, is still in good preservation; and its chancel contains a tomb having a figure of Conor na Siudaine O'Brien, who was killed by O'Loughlin Burren in 1267, at Bel-a-chlogaidh, at the head of

Pouldoody, and interred in this abbey.

^b *Meanma Mac Carmac*.—In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 274, he is called Mene-laue (or Menma) Mac Carmacan. He was educated at Oxford, and died in the habit of a Franciscan friar on the 9th of May, 1515, and was buried at Donegal in the convent of the same order.

^c *Mac Cawell*.—He succeeded in 1508.—See Harris' edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 187.

Domnall mac aoda ruaid í domnaill do marbad le hao mbuidhe ó ndomnaill ra tuait blaðaiḡ, 25. nouember.

An giolla dub mac toirprealbaiḡ méguir décc.

Taöcc mac toirprealbaiḡ méguir décc tré bitin srccair ruair.

Taöcc ó huiccinn, ḡ uater bristnac diar racart do baðað lá taoð leapa-ḡabail.

Catal mac fsgail mic domnaill bán uí raḡallaiḡ décc.

Coblaḡ long fpaða lá hua ndomnaill aod ócc mac aoda ruaid for loc eirne, ḡ an loc ḡo Port na cruma dimteact ḡ do ririb lair daimdeoin na tíre, marbta, ḡ loircete ile do denam lá a rlogaiḡ for oilenaiḡ cloinne emainn méguir.

Slóiccead lá hua néill (Art) i noirḡiallaiḡ, ḡ tscemal do dpuing don trluaḡ fri muirtir meḡ maḡamna, ḡ art balb mac méḡ maḡamna raoí cinriona do marbad lár an rluaḡ, ḡ ua condalaiḡ .i. emann.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1516.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc céð, aḡé décc.

Uilliam mac donnchaiḡ uí fsgail eppcop na hangaile décc.

An toircinneac ó muirḡeara .i. mall décc.

O doḡartaiḡ (concoḡar carpac) décc.

Mac méguir brian mac concoḡair mic tomair ócc do marbad lé brian ócc mág maḡamna, ḡ lé cloinn donnchaiḡ méguir.

Mac domnaill cloinne ceallaiḡ .i. colla do marbad.

Coccað mór déirḡe etir ó ndomnaill ḡ ó néill, ḡ forðað mór daoíne do denam lá ḡac tiḡearna aca. Creaḡa móra do denam lá Maḡnur ó ndomnaill ar enrí mbalb ó néill, ḡ upmór an tíre uile ó rliab arteac do lorccað lair. Creaḡa aiðble ele do denam lá brian ó néill hi ccenel Moéin.

^d *Tuath-bhladhach*, a district in the north of Tirconnell, which according to O'Dugan's topographical poem, anciently belonged to the families of O'Cearnachain and O'Dalachain.

^e *A fall*, earcap.—This word is used throughout these Annals to denote a fall, the same as

τσιζιμ, and so translated by D. F.

^f *Port-na-cruma*, i. e. the port or harbour of Crum, an island in the Upper Lough Erne, in the barony of Coole, or, as it was anciently called, Cúil na n-oirpeap, on which Crum Castle now stands.—See this overrunning of Lough Erne,

Donnell, the son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, was slain by Hugh Boy O'Donnell, at Tuath-bhladhach^d, on the 25th of November.

Gilla-Duv, the son of Turlough Maguire, died.

Teige, the son of Turlough Maguire, died, in consequence of a fall^e which he got.

Teige O'Higgin and Walter Walsh, two priests, were drowned alongside of Lisgool.

Cathal, son of Farrell, who was son of Donnell Bane O'Reilly, died.

O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe) went with a fleet of long ships upon Lough Erne ; and he passed over and searched all the lake as far as Port-na-Cruma^f, in despite of all the country. His troops upon this occasion perpetrated many slaughters and burnings upon the islands of the sons of Edmond Maguire.

An army was led by O'Neill (Art) into Oriel ; and a part of this army met Mac Mahon's people, and slew Art Balbh^g, the son of Mac Mahon, a distinguished captain, and O'Conolly, i. e. Edmond.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1516.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixteen.

William, the son of Donough O'Farrell, Bishop of Annaly [Ardagh], died.

The Erenagh O'Morissy (i. e. Niall) died.

O'Doherty (Conor Carragh) died.

The son of Maguire (Brian, the son of Conor, son of Thomas Oge) was slain by Brian Oge Mac Mahon and the sons of Donough Maguire.

Mac Donnell of Clankelly (i. e. Colla) was slain.

A great war arose between O'Donnell and O'Neill ; and each lord hired a great number of men. Great depredations were committed by Manus O'Donnell upon Henry Balbh O'Neill, and the greater part of the country from the mountain inwards was burned by him. Other great depredations were committed

by O'Donnell, already entered, evidently from a different authority, under the year 1514, where the islands of the sons of Edmond Maguire are called Oilein cúile na noipeap, the

island of Coole-na-norior. Crum island is one of these, and still belongs to the barony of Coole-na-norior.

^g *Art Balbh*, i. e. Art the stammering.

by Brian O'Neill in Kinel-Moen. O'Donnell afterwards went to Tyrone, and burned Kinel-Farry^b, and the whole country, as far as the river called Unaⁱ, and afterwards returned safe to his house.

The castle of Sligo was taken by O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe), after it had been a long time out of his possession. It was thus he succeeded in taking it: A French knight came upon his pilgrimage to St. Patrick's Purgatory on Lough Gerg^k; and on his arrival, and at his departure, he visited O'Donnell, from whom he received great honours, gifts, and presents; and they formed a great intimacy and friendship with each other; and the knight, upon learning that the castle of Sligo was defended against O'Donnell, promised to send him a ship with great guns; and the knight, too, performed that promise, for the ship arrived in the harbour of Killybegs. She was steered directly westwards to Sligo; and O'Donnell and his army marched by land, so that they met from sea and land at the town. They battered the town very much before they obtained possession of it, and O'Donnell gave protection to the warders. From thence O'Donnell proceeded into Tir-Oililla, and on the same day took the castle of Cuil-Maoile [Colooney], the castle of Lough Deargan^l, and the castle of Dun-na-mona^m; in some of these he left warders, and he brought away hostages and prisoners from the others. Mac Donough of Ballymote and his son were slain, as they were coming towards the army of O'Donnell, by Donough, the son of Turlough O'Boyle. O'Donnell then returned home with victory and triumph.

The castle of Mac Sweeny Fanad, i. e. Rath-Maelainⁿ, fell.

O'Donnell made two incursions into Tyrone, without battle or opposition, or without sustaining or inflicting any remarkable injury^o, except traversing the country.

A war broke out among the Fitzgeralds; and James, the son of Maurice, the heir to the earldom, laid siege to Loch Gair^p. The chiefs of his army were

town consisting of a single street on the west margin of Lough Swilly, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. The castle of Rathmullan was soon after rebuilt by Mac Sweeny Fanad, and in the year 1618, this castle, and a small Carmelite abbey attached to it, were converted into a dwelling-house by the family

of Knox, which has preserved the walls in tolerable preservation to the present day.

^o *Remarkable injury*, *oioḡbáil oipoeapc*, i. e. without receiving or inflicting any celebrated harm.

^p *Loch Gair*, now Lough Gur, a lake in the parish of Knockany, barony of Small County,

.i. domnall mac fínghin, Corbmac óg mac corbmaic mic taidcc, Corbmac mac donnchaid óicc méz carṫaiḡ tiḡearna Ealla, an Rídiṛe fionn, Rídiṛe an ḡlínna, ⁊ an Rídiṛe ciarraiḡeaḡ, Mac muiriṛ, ⁊ ó conḡobair, ⁊ tuir iom-fulainḡ an tṛluaiḡ maḡ carṫaiḡ móṛ .i. corbmac laḡraḡ. Ticc Sḡan mac an iarla deccaoíne a imne lé dál ccair ar ro baí coḡaḡ, ⁊ clínnar ftoppa, uair bá h́i móṛ inḡín donnchaid mic bṛian duibḡ b́ín an tSḡain rin. Eirḡir ua bṛian fṛi báid ⁊ connalbur, ⁊ tionoilir tuadḡmuidniḡ, ⁊ ticc piarur mac Semuir buitiléṛ, ⁊ aṛaile da pann ina dócom, ⁊ tiaḡaid do raiḡiḡ an tṛlóig ḡḡraṫaiḡ. Od connairc mac an iarla maite móṛṛluaiḡ ṛíl mbṛian dá ionnraiḡiḡ aṛí comairle do rónṛaṫ ḡan teaccmáil pé poile, ⁊ fáccbáil an baile ḡan baoḡlucḡaḡ ḡo ro ṛḡarṛaṫ pé poile amlaidḡ rin.

Maḡ carṫaiḡ móṛ .i. corbmac laḡraḡ mac taidcc tiḡearna d́írmuḡan an tí ar f́íṛi fuaṛi tiḡearnaṛ, ⁊ ar mó fuaṛi do cḡccaid nó ḡo raiḡe na tiḡearna ḡan f́íṛaḡṛa, an tí ba f́íṛi do ćín deóraiḡ ⁊ deiblén ba f́íṛi ṛíḡṫ ⁊ ṛiaḡail do tiḡḡṛnaḡaibḡ líṫe mocḡa décc.

Cairlén baile í ćíṛbaill .i. lím í b́ánáin do ḡabáil le hiarla cille dapa ḡḡróid mac ḡḡróid iar f́íṫmḡḡḡ a ḡabála dia aṫair, ⁊ ar d́ímaic ma ro baí ṛin aimirṛ rin cairlén do baḡ cṛuaide coṛnaḡ ⁊ conḡmáil inaṛ ḡo ro bṛieaḡ im ćínḡ a baṛḡaḡ hé.

Maídm móṛ do ṫaḡairṫ demann mac tomaiṛ buitiléṛ ar piarur buitiléṛ, ⁊ ar mac mic piarair, ⁊ dṛonḡ móṛ dá muinṫir ⁊ dá mbuanḡaḡaibḡ do buain díbh.

Mac conmiḡe bṛian ócc mac bṛian ṛuaidḡ décc.

and county of Limerick, about two miles and a half to the north of the town of Bruff. Here are the ruins of a great castle and other military works erected by the Earls of Desmond.

^a *Dal-Cais*, i. e. the O'Briens of Thomond and their correlatives.

^r *Of the race of Brian*, Síl mbṛian, i. e. of the O'Briens, who descend from Brian Borumha, who was Monarch of Ireland from 1002 till 1014.

^s *The resolution he came to*, ar í comairle do rónṛaṫ, literally, *consilium quod ceperunt*. Here the construction of the sentence is faulty, because the son of the Earl is the leading nomi-

native. It should be constructed as follows: Od connairc mac an iarla maite móṛṛluaiḡ ṛíl mbṛian dá ionnraiḡiḡ, ar í comairle do ṛiḡne ḡan teaccmáil f́íṛu, aḡṫ an baile dṛaccbáil ḡan baoḡlucḡaḡ; aḡur ro ṛḡarṛaṫ pé poile amlaidḡ rin. The meaning is, that when James, the son of Maurice, who was besieging the fortress of Lough Gur, had perceived the army of the O'Briens marching upon him to raise the siege, he retreated with his besieging forces so expeditiously that the O'Briens did not think it prudent to pursue him.

^t *Parted from each other*, ro ṛḡarṛaṫ pé poile,

[the following]: Mac Carthy Cairbreach (Donnell, the son of Fineen); Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige; Cormac, the son of Donough Oge Mac Carthy, Lord of Ealla [Duhallow]; the White Knight; the Knight of Glyn; the Knight of Kerry; Mac Maurice; O'Connor; and the sustaining tower of the army, Mac Carthy More (Cormac Ladhrach). John, the son of the Earl, went to complain of his distress to the Dal-Cais^a, for there existed friendship and affinity between them, for More, the daughter of Donough, son of Brian Duv [O'Brien], was the wife of this John. O'Brien, with friendship and respect, rose out and assembled the Thomonians, and was joined by Pierce, the son of James Butler, and others of his confederates; and they advanced to meet the Geraldine army. When the son of the Earl perceived the nobles of the great army of the race of Brian^r approaching, the resolution he came to^s was, not to come to an engagement with them, but to leave the town unharmed; and thus they parted from each other^t.

Mac Carthy More (Cormac Ladhrach, the son of Teige), Lord of Desmond, one who had best acquired [earned] his lordship, and who had encountered most hostility until he became Lord without dispute, the best protector of the destitute and the needy^u, and of best law and regulations, of all the lords of Leath-Mhodha, died.

The castle of O'Carroll's town, i. e. Leim-Ui-Bhanain^w, was taken by the Earl of Kildare (Garrett, the son of Garrett), his father having failed to take it. There was scarcely any castle at that period better fortified and defended than this, until it was demolished upon its warders.

A great defeat was given by Edmond, the son of Thomas Butler, to Pierce Butler and the son of Mac Pierce, and he deprived them of a great number of their people and bonaghtmen [hired soldiers].

Mac Namee (Brian Oge, the son of Brian Roe) died.

i. e. they parted *with* each other; and this idiom is still used in English, though evidently faulty.

^u *The needy*, *veiblén*.—This word is used in old Irish manuscripts in the sense of orphan, or any helpless person. In the Feilire Beg, a manuscript in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, it is glossed by "*debilis* .i. anbann."

^w *Leim-Ui-Bhanain*, now the castle of the

Leap, in Ely-O'Carroll, near Roscrea.—See note ^a, under the year 1514. This fine old castle now forms a part of the residence of H. Darby, Esq. It occupies a high bank immediately under the hill of Knock, and commands a splendid view of the lofty acclivities of the mountain of Sliabh Bladhma, the ancient bulwark of the O'Carrolls. Ware, in his Annals

Τοιρρδεαλβὰς mac brian uaine í gallcubair comarba na cairpce décc.

Mac brian éaoíς mic ταιðcc mic eoḡain uí concobair do mārbað hi ppioll la mac ταιðḡ na tuaighe mic peilim mic eoccain, 7 do rlioct an ésrp-baiḡ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1517.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc céð, α Secht décc.

Ο concobair failḡe brian mac ταιðcc mic an éalβαicé décc, 7 an calbaé mac ταιðcc doirðnsoh na ionað.

Donnchað mac τοιρρδεαλβαιḡ uí baioḡill fsi acumaéta roba fsiir do ðuine uaral, ar mó do rinne do éoccað, 7 do ḡuairbḡrταιb dá ττáimicc dá éimð fsi, do ðol luét báð co τοραιḡ, 7 ḡaoé dia bpuaðac ipin bfairpḡe riap, 7 ní po riḡh aon pocal dia pcelaiḡ ó rin.

Sfan mac cuinn mic enpi mic eoccain í neill, mac tiḡearna bá mó τοice, 7 tpom éonach i nultaiḡ ina pé décc.

Pilip mac τοιρρδεαλβαιḡ méḡuiðir paóí éinn psoha décc.

Pilip mac Sfan buide méḡ māḡamna fsi fá maié caiésm 7 cornam décc.

ARτ mac aoða mic domnaill uí néill do mārbað lé miall mac cuinn, mic airt uí nell.

Ο τυαταίλ .i. Arτ do mārbað lá α braitpiḡ.

An ḡiolla duḡ mac donnchað mic tomáir méḡuiðir décc.

Tomar mac uillicc, mic uillicc abupc do éabairt cpeice a hupimúman, τοραιḡeét tpom do bpié air hi porc omna, Muinḡsi 7 marpḡluaḡ éomair do éop do ðpuim na cpeac lar an τοραιḡeét, na cpeaca do buain díb, 7 tomár do mārbað, fsi α aoiri fa fsiir oirbḡrτ τaimic do ḡallaiḡ epeann ina aimpi, ar ip leiḡ do hairpceað 7 do páraiḡsoh mainiḡ peachτ riamh.

Cairlén an loča do ḡabáil ar cloinn corbmaic laðpaiḡ, 7 α ccor fsi ar

of Ireland, *ad ann.* 1516, incorrectly calls this the castle of Lemevan, which is an attempt at writing Lem-i-vanan, léim í bánán.

^x *Brian Uaine*, i. e. Brian, Bernard, or Barnaby the Green.

^y *Teige-na-tuaighe*, Teige, or Thaddæus, of the hatchet, or battle-axe.

^z *Dangerous exploits*, do ḡuairbḡrταιb, i. e. of exploits, acts, or deeds, the accomplishing of which was attended with danger.

^a *Who had come*, da ττáimicc, i. e. who had been born of his race and name.

^b *Torach*, now Tory Island, off the north-west coast of the county of Donegal.—See note ^x,

Turlough, son of Brian Uaine^x O'Gallagher, Coarb of Carraic, died.

The son of Brian Caech, son of Teige, son of Owen O'Conor, was treacherously slain by the son of Teige-na-tuaighe^y, son of Felim, son of Owen, and the descendants of the Cearrbhach [the gambler].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1517.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventeen.

O'Conor Faly (Brian, the son of Teige, son of Calvagh), died ; and Calvagh, the son of Teige, was inaugurated in his place.

Donough, the son of Turlough O'Boyle, a man who, for his means, was the best gentleman, and who had carried on the most war, and performed most dangerous exploits^z, of all who had come^a of his own tribe, set out with the crew of a boat for Torach^b ; but a wind drove them westwards through the sea, and no tidings of them^c was ever since heard.

John, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill, a son of a lord, the most affluent and wealthy of his time in Ulster, died.

Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, a distinguished captain, died.

Philip, the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, a man of good spending and protection, died.

Art, the son of Hugh, son of Donnell O'Neill, was slain by Niall, the son of Con, son of Art O'Neill.

O'Toole, i. e. Art, was slain by his own kinsmen.

Gilla-Duv, the son of Donough, son of Thomas Maguire, died.

Thomas, the son of Ulicke, son of Ulick Burke, carried off a prey from Ormond, but was overtaken by a strong body of pursuers. The people and cavalry of Thomas were driven from the prey, and the prey was taken by the pursuers ; and Thomas himself was slain, the most noble-deeded Englishman of his time, for it was by him that the Hy-Many had, some time before, been plundered and desolated.

The castle of the Lake [Killarney] was taken from the sons of Cormac

under the year 1202, p. 132, *supra*.

^c *No tidings of them*, literally, "one word of tidings of them has not reached [their friends]

from that time." This is a very peculiar Irish idiom, which occurs very frequently in old romantic tales.

διβίρετ hi lñt mñic muirir. Creacá mópa lá mac muirir dár lépaipec maz ó ccoincind ó cnocailb aniar.

Slóiccead lar an lurtir ar tarraincc cloinne ingine an iarla hi ttiir eocáin, 7 cairlén í neill (.i. Art mac cuinn) .i. dun gñainn do bñiread lair don cup rin.

Creacá mópa lá hua ccsrbail (Maolruanaid) i ndelbna. Cairlén cinn-copað do gabail lair, 7 a arccain. Coccad mór triðriðe etir ó ccsrbail 7 dealbna, O maóleaclainn, 7 iattpom do tarruing an iarla dia po bñirfð cairlén an foðair delbna (.i. garða an cairlén).

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1518.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc ced, a hoct décc.

Μαινιρτιρ na mbraðar i narpmaða do gnouccað do cum na mbraðar de obrepuanua.

Acð mac Ropa mic tomair óicc méguðir cananað corað hi ccloðar, pñirun in acað upcoir, 7 pñirún hi cclaoínunir for loc érne, pñi pial for-bpaoílið, 7 paoí cleirið décc.

Mac puiðne fánatt .i. Ruaidri mac maolmuire, ail coðaiðte gaða com-lainn acc cornam a tiðearna, pñi toirbñirta peód, 7 maóine da gac aon nó piccð a lñr do écc.

O heoðora cioðpuaid mac atairne paoí pñi dána, 7 pñi tiðe aoidead coitcind do écc.

Feilim mac bñiam mic concoðair óicc méguðir décc iar ttillead dó ó catair ran rem tar ñir a tñpair bliadain na ngpar, 7 a aðlacad i mainiρτιρ munnscáin.

Clann í neill (.i. conn 7 aod) .i. clann domnaill mic enñi mic eoðain, 7 an comarba máguðir do ðol ar cpeic ar bñian mac cuinn mic enñi, 7 bñian do

^a *Magh O'gCoinchinn*, now Magunihy, a barony in the county of Kerry.—See note ^b, under the year 1495, p. 1220, *supra*.

^e *Ceann-cora*, i. e. the head of the weir, now Kincora, a townland in the parish of Wheery, *alias* Killegally, in the barony of Garrycastle,

and King's County.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheets 14 and 15.

^f *Gardha-an-Chaislein*, now Garrycastle, which gives name to a barony in the west of the King's County.—See Bealach-an-fhothair.

^g *In defence of his lord*, acc cornam a tið-

Ladhrach [Mac Carthy], and they themselves were banished to Mac Maurice. Great depredations were committed by Mac Maurice [in revenge], laying waste Magh O-gCoinchinn^d from the hills westwards.

An army was led by the Lord Justice, at the instance of the sons of the Earl's daughter, into Tyrone, and he demolished Dungannon, the castle of O'Neill (Art, the son of Con), on that occasion.

O'Carroll (Mulrony) committed great depredations in Delvin, and took and plundered the castle of Ceann-cora^e, in consequence of which a great war broke out between O'Carroll and the people of Delvin. O'Melaghlin and they prevailed on the Earl to come to their assistance; and on this occasion Caislen-an-fhothair in Delvin, i. e. Gardha-an-chaislein^f, was demolished.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1518.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighteen.

The monastery of the friars at Armagh was obtained for the friars of the Observance.

Hugh, the son of Rossa, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, canon chorister at Clogher, Parson of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], and Parson of Claoín-inis [Cleenish] in Lough Erne, a hospitable and cheerful man, and learned ecclesiastic, died.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Rory, the son of Maelmurry), a rock of support in each battle in defence of his lord^g and his country, and a bestower of jewels and riches on all who stood in want of them, died.

O'Hosey (Ciothruaidh, the son of Athairne), a learned poet, who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

Felim, the son of Brian, son of Conor Oge Maguire, died, after his return from the city of St. James [in Spain], and after performing his pilgrimage, in the year of grace^h, and was buried in the monastery of Monaghan.

The sons of O'Neill, i. e. Con and Hugh, i. e. the sons of Donnell, son of Henry, son of Owen, and Maguire, the coarb, set out to plunder Brian, the son

^ecapna, i. e. of O'Donnell, who was his lord and master. The three Mac Sweenys were heredi-

tary leaders of gallowglasses to the O'Donnells.

^h *The year of grace*, i. e. of the Jubilee.

bríte forra ag domnac an eic, 7 madmuccaó forra goio gabaó aó mac domnaill. Ro gonaó mac caémaoil donnchaó mac emainn, 7 po marbaó rochaíde do cenel fearadhaid, aóbaé mac caémaoil iaram dia gonaib.

Aó balb mac cuinn (.i. ó neill) í néill, do gabáil lá hénrí mbalb ua neill, 7 cúicc heoóa décc do bfin dpuarcclaó ar.

Inoraicció la Pílip mac émainn méguíoir hí tír cínneóda ar henrí mbalb ó neill, 7 oileán clapaió do gabáil lair, 7 bpaigde batpar acc enrí do bríte lair uaóa .i. aó balb mac cuinn í neill, 7 mac aóda mic capraíó baóí ó Pílip fín oca, Ro marbaó óna caóal mac duinn mic emainn méguíoir ó Pílip don cúir rin.

An taoó balb mac cuinn rin (.i. ó neill) a dubramar décc i ndeiread rogmair.

Mac mic magnaia Remann mac caóail óicc mic magnaia fíi deapcaó daonnaótaó do écc.

Mac murcaóa, Art buide mac domnaill maóbaig mic gepailt caománaig décc.

Murchaó ó maóíleaólainn (.i. ó Maóíleaólainn) raoí epeann ar croóacé 7 ar cínnaí fóna do marbaó h maig elle lá a deapbraóair fín art, ar po marbrom a deapbraóair .i. feilim riar an tan rin conaó ina óioóailríde Ro marbaórom lá har, 7 toirpóealbaó do gabáil a ionaó.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1519.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, cúicc céo, a naoi décc.

Semur mac Pílip mic Semair mic Ruópaigé mégmáégaíma eppcop doipe décc.

Emann (.i. dub) ó duibíoir abb earra ruao décc an céo lá do Nouember,

¹ *Domhnach-an-eich*, now Donaghane, a townland in the parish of Clogherny, in the barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone.—See Ordnance map, sheet 43.

² *Clapach*, now Clappy island, in Lough Erne, belonging to the parish of Derrybrusk.

³ *Carried off with him*.—This seems to contra-

dict the former assertion that Henry Balbh obtained fifteen horses as a ransom for Hugh. The two entries were copied from two different authorities, and the Four Masters, as usual, did not take the trouble to reconcile them. It looks very strange if Philip Maguire rescued these prisoners by force, that Henry Balbh O'Neill should have

of Con, son of Henry. Brian met them at Domhnach-an-eichⁱ, and defeated them; Hugh, the son of Donnell, was taken prisoner; Mac Cawell (Donough, the son of Edmond) was wounded, and many of the Kinel Farry were slain. Mac Cawell died of his wounds afterwards.

Hugh Balbh, the son of Con O'Neill [i. e. the O'Neill], was taken prisoner by Henry Balbh O'Neill, and exacted fifteen horses for his ransom.

An incursion was made by Philip, the son of Edmond Maguire, into Tir Ceann-foda [Tirkennedy], against Henry Balbh O'Neill, and he took the island of Clapach^k, and carried off with him^l [two] prisoners who were with Henry, i. e. Hugh Balbh, the son of Con O'Neill, and Hugh Mac Caffry, whom he had of Philip's [own people]. Cathal, the son of Don, son of Edmond Maguire, was slain on the side of Philip on this occasion.

This Hugh Balbh, whom we have mentioned, the son of Con (i. e. the O'Neill), died at the end of Autumn.

The son of Mac Manus (Redmond, the son of Cathal Oge Mac Manus), a charitable and humane man, died.

Mac Murrough (Art Boy, the son of Donnell Reagh, son of Gerald Kavanagh), died.

Murrough O'Melaghlin (i. e. the O'Melaghlin), the paragon of Ireland for valour and leadership, was slain in Magh-Elle^m, by his own brother, Art; for he had some time before slain his other brother, Felim, and it was in revenge of him that Art slew him; and Turlough took his place.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1519.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred nineteen.

James, the son of Philip, son of James, who was son of Rory Mac Mahon, died.

Edmond Duv O'Dwyer, Abbot of Assaroeⁿ, died on the first day of No-

obtained a ransom for Hugh Balbh O'Neill; but the fact is, that the account of this transaction is left unfinished by the Four Masters.

^m *Magh-Elle*, now Moyelly, or Moyally castle, in a townland of the same name, in the parish

of Kilmanaghan, barony of Kilcoursey, and King's County.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 1, and note ^m, under the year 1475, p. 1094, *supra*.

ⁿ *Assaroe*.—See note ⁱ, under the year 1184,

ἡ ἀδνακαλ ἡ δύν na ngall ἡ naibit .S. Fpoinceḡ iar ttreceean aibitḡ manaiḡ fuppe.

Comarba cluana conmaicne cñh einiḡ ἡ aoiððocaipe ceall conmaicni décc.

O neill apḡ ócc mac cuinn paói cñhḡðna fear daonnaçtaç ððḡaitñð do écc, ἡ a ðearðpaçaiḡ conn [bacac] mac cuinn ðoiḡðneað na ionað.

O conðocaiḡ puað, eoḡan mac féilim ḡinn décc.

Mac uilliam cloinne Riocaiḡ .i. Riocaiḡ ócc do écc.

Feidlim mac maḡnupa mic bḡian mic ðoinnaill uí conðocaiḡ tiḡearna ioçtaiḡ connaçt décc ḡñ ðepcaç daonnaçtaç eiḡðe.

Τaðcc puað mac maioleaçlainn uí çeallaiḡ tiḡearna an çalað décc.

Donnchað caomanaç fear paçmaḡ po çonáḡ do lán maiḡð laiḡñ décc.

Μαοίlin mac topna uí maioilçonaipe ollam ḡil muipeaðhaiḡ fear lán do paç ἡ ðeiciḡ ḡñ do çoḡaḡḡaḡ ḡearaḡtaiḡ, ἡ ḡoill taḡ ollamḡaið epeann, ḡñ do ḡeiðeað ḡeóið, ἡ maóiñe ó ḡaç aon ḡor a ccuinḡð do écc hi maiḡḡḡiḡ ðñḡcc hi tñḡða.

ḡñḡḡḡḡḡne ó cuḡḡññ ḡñ ḡraða eoḡain uí Ruaiḡc cñð eiçciḡ an ḡñe ðia mbaói, ἡ ðoinnaill ó cuḡḡññ décc.

Τaðcc mac bḡian mic tomaḡtaiḡ í bḡñ tanaiḡḡe ua mbḡíuin décc.

Indraiccið lá cloinn í néill (lá cloinn ðoinnaill mic enḡ) ap mac í neill .i. bḡian mac cuinð, CReaça mópa do ḡaḡail ðóið ap ḡliað çioḡ, Roḡað oḡaḡail do bḡian ἡ é do çionól a mbaí laiḡ do ðaoínið ḡor a ccionn, ἡ a lñmain a çtóḡaiḡecht ἡ bḡipeað ðó ap cloinn í néill iar nimḡeachḡ a muinḡḡiḡe uaçaið laiḡ na cḡeçaið, Θα mac í neill (aoð ἡ eoçcan) do ḡaḡail ann,

p. 64, and note ⁿ, under the year 1194, p. 99, *supra*.

^o *Donegal*, dún na ngall, i. e. the fort of the strangers. The first mention made of this place in the Annals of the Four Masters occurs at the year 1159. The monastery was not built till 1474.—See the first entry under that year. There seems to have been an earthen fort erected there by the Danes at an early period. See note ^o, on Ath-na-nGall, under the year 1419, p. 838, *supra*, and the article on Donegal, in the Irish P. Journal, written by Mr. Petrie.

^p *Cluain-Connmaicne*, now the village of

Cloone, in the barony of Mohill, in the county of Leitrim.—See note ^m, under the year 1253, p. 349, *supra*.

^a *Bacagh*.—This is in the handwriting of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare.

^r *Caladh*, a territory in Hy-Many, in latter times included in the present barony of Kilconnell, in the county of Galway; but in an ancient tract on the tribes and customs of Hy-Many, preserved in the Book of Lecan, and printed in 1843, for the Irish Archæological Society, the territory of Caladh is described as extending from Moin-inraideach to Cluain-tuais-

vember, and was buried at Donegal^o, in the Franciscan habit, which habit he chose rather than that of a monk.

The Coarb of Cluain-Conmhaicne^p, head of the hospitality and generous entertainment of the churches of Conmaicne, died.

O'Neill (Art Oge, the son of Con), a distinguished captain and a humane and intelligent man, died; and his brother, Con [Bacagh^q], the son of Con, was inaugurated in his place.

O'Connor Roe (Owen, the son of Felim Finn), died.

Mac William of Clanrickard (Rickard Oge), died.

Felim, the son of Manus, son of Brian, son of Donnell O'Connor, Lord of Lower Connaught, died. He was a charitable and humane man.

Teige Roe, son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Caladh^r, died.

Donough Kavanagh, a prosperous and wealthy man, and one of the chief nobles of Leinster, died.

Maoilin, son of Torna O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray, a man full of prosperity^s and learning, who had been selected by the Geraldines and English to be their Ollav, in preference to all the chief poets of Ireland, and who had obtained jewels and riches of all from whom he had asked them, died in Mainistir-derg^t in Teffia.

Ferceirtne O'Cuirnin, a confidential servant of Owen O'Rourke, and head of the literary men of his tribe, and Donnell Glas O'Cuirnin, died.

Teige, the son of Brian, son of Tomaltagh O'Beirne, Tanist of Hy-Briuin, died.

An incursion was made by the sons of Donnell, son of Henry O'Neill, against the son of O'Neill (Brian, the son of Con), [and] they took great preys on the Lower^u Mountain. Brian, however, received intelligence [of their proceedings], assembled all his men to attack them, went in pursuit of them, and defeated the sons of O'Neill [themselves], their people having gone on before them with the preys. The two sons of O'Neill, Hugh and Owen, were taken

cirt-na-Sinna.—See note ^t, under the year 1475, p. 1097, *supra*.

^s Prosperity.—The Irish word *pac̃* now denotes prosperity, but in ancient manuscripts it denotes "the grace of God," and is translated

in the *Leabhar Breac* by the Latin word *gratia*.

^t Mainistir-derg, i. e. the red abbey, now Abbeyleix, in the county of Longford.—See note ^v, under the year 1476, p. 1098, *supra*.

^u Lower, *éioṛ*.—In this part of Ireland *éioṛ*

ἡ mac eocáin beór do marbáð ἡ mac caímaísl cúulað mac emainn, Tomar mac emainn, ἡ emanð mac giollapaττραicc mic caímaísl do marbáð.

Da mac Ruaiðri mic brian meguiðri (.i. Rora, ἡ ταδcc) do gabáil lar an ccomarba maguiðri. Ruaiðri fñn, ἡ an cúid ele dá cloinn do cor ar a nduthaig dó, ἡ a ccaoraiḡeēt do buain dib, ἡ an comarba do cor na caoraiḡeēta ró buandadaið dó fñn co ro fupáil ua domnaill ar an ccomarba a caoraiḡeāc do tabairt do ruaiðri doiriðri.

Coccað mói i ndealbna etir rlioēt fñḡaíl méḡcocláin ἡ rlioēt domnaill dia ro marbáð Semur magcocláin pñóir ḡailinne, ἡ ríogðamna dealbna fēpa dupcor do pēilér ar cairlén cluana damna.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1520.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc céð, pice.

Niclar mac piarair uí flannaccáin pñrún daiminnri do tocdbail ar a ionað co heccorað lé nñr tuatað, ἡ a écc i mboḡaið.

Mag aonḡura domnaill mac aoda mic airt décc, ἡ fēilim an einḡ a deapbraḡair doirðneað na ionað, a écc rin dñā, ἡ Mag aonḡura do ḡairm démann buide máḡaénḡura.

Muirir mac tomair mic tomair, iarla dñrman décc.

Mac uilliam cloinne piocairð .i. uillícc mac uillícc décc.

Mac uilliam búpc .i. maolir mac tepoir do marbáð lá cloinn tñfoinín móir mñic mic Seóinín.

Mac méguiðri (.i. Pílip mac emainn) do ðol ar ionnroiḡið ar mac Pílip

means towards the north, and éuar southwards.

^w *Creaghts*.—These were the shepherds who took care of the cattle in time of peace, and drove the preys in time of war and incursions.

^x *Gailinne*, now Gillen, an old church in ruins giving name to a parish in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.

^y *Dealbhna Eathra*.—This territory is otherwise called Dealbhna Meg Cochlain, or Delvin

Mac Coghlan, and is now included in the barony of Garrycastle, in the west of the King's County. This territory, though small, is very celebrated in Irish history for its churches and castles. The following places are referred to as in it, viz., the churches of Clonmacnoise, Gallen, Kilcolgan, Reynagh, Tisaran, and Lemanaghan, and the castles of Kincora, Garrycastle, Faddan, Clonawny, Esker, and Coole. In the will of Sir John Coghlan, dated July 10th, 1595, he be-

prisoners there, and the son of Owen was killed. Mac Cawell (Cu-Uladh, son of Edmond), Thomas, the son of Edmond, and Edmond, the son of Gilla-Patrick Mac Cawell, were [also] slain.

The two sons of Rory, son of Brian Maguire, i. e. Rossa and Teige, were taken prisoners by Maguire, the Coarb. Rory himself and the rest of his sons were driven out of their territory, and deprived of their creaghts^w; and the Coarb kept the creaghts in his own service, until O'Donnell ordered him to return his creaghts to Rory.

A great war [broke out] in Dealbhna between the descendants of Farrell Mac Coghlan and the descendants of Donnell, in the course of which James Mac Coghlan, Prior of Gailinne^x, and the Roydamna of Dealbhna Eathra^y, was killed by a shot fired from the castle of Cluain-damhna^z.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1520.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty.

Nicholas, the son of Pierce O'Flanagan, Parson of Devenish, was unjustly removed from his place by the influence of the laity, and died at Bohoe^a.

Magennis (Donnell, the son of Hugh, son of Art) died; and Felim the Hospitable, his brother, was inaugurated in his place; and he also died, and Edmond Boy Magennis was styled the Magennis.

Maurice, the son of Thomas, son of Thomas, Earl of Desmond, died.

Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick) died.

Mac William Burke (Meyler, the son of Theobald) was slain by the son of Seoinin More, son of Mac Seoinin^b.

The son of Maguire (Philip, son of Edmond) made an incursion into

queaths gifts to the churches of Clonmacnoise, Gallen, Fuire [now Wheery], Raonagh [now Reynagh], Tisaran, and Lea-Manchayn, all in the territory of Delvin Mac Coghlan.

^x *Chuain-damhna*, now Clonawny, or Clononey, a townland containing the ruins of a castle now in good repair, situated on the left bank of the River Brosna, near the demesne of Moystown,

in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

^a *Bohoe*, ı mboꝛaũ.—This is the name of a parish in the baronies of Magheraboy and Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh.—See note ^a, p. 1147.

^b *Mac Seoinin*, now anglicised Jennings. This family, which is a branch of the Burkes, is still highly respectable in the province of Connaught.

Iochtar-tire^c against the son of Philip O'Reilly. They [Philip's men] seized on preys, but were overtaken by a very strong body of pursuers, with the descendants of Brian O'Reilly and the grandson of Cathal O'Reilly, namely, Farrell and Maelmora, together with the Clann-Donnell of Con-inis^d. They defeated Maguire and the son of Philip, son of Turlough Maguire [in a conflict in which] the son of Maguire (Philip), and his son, Thomas, as also the two sons of Philip, son of Turlough (Gilla-Patrick and Edmond) and Turlough, son of Flaherty, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, together with many others, were slain.

Rory, the son of Hugh Maguire, was treacherously taken prisoner by Donn Boy Maguire, i. e. the son of Conor, son of Thomas Oge, and delivered up to Gilla-Patrick Oge, the son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Edmond Maguire, by whom he was put to death.

Carbry, the son of Conor, son of Carbry, son of Cormac O'Beirne, the consul and chief leader of the race of Muireadhach^e, died.

Turlough, the son of Felim Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin-Eathra, a sage in wisdom and learning, a man of prosperity and great affluence, and by whom the castle of Feadan^f and the castle of Ceann-Coradh^g were erected, died, after [having spent] a good life.

A great plague raged in Machaire-Stefanach^h, of which many good men died.

O'Cassidy (Felim, the son of Teige), ollav to the descendants of Philip [Maguire], in physic, and Rory, the son of Donough, was son of Hugh Maguire, died.

Maurice, the son of Thomas, son of the Earl, the choice of the English [family of the] Geraldines, was slain by Con, the son of Melaghlin O'More, as were also many others along with him.

the weir, now Kincora, a townland in the parish of Killegally, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. The Down Survey shews a castle and a mill here; but there are no ruins of a castle in this townland at present, and it is not improbable that the castle, which was originally called Ceann copao, is that in the adjoining townland of Coole, on the River Brosna.—See

the Ordnance map of the King's County, sheets 14 and 15, and note under the year 1548, *infra*.

^h *Machaire-Stefanach*, now Magherastephana, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh. This territory derived its name from its having been the inheritance of Steafan, or Stephen, the son of Odhar, the progenitor of the Maguires of Fermanagh.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1521.

Αοιρ Κριοστ, mile, cúicc céo, píce, a haon.

Πριόιρ δαιμήιρι décc .i. Remann mac pśirpuin inniρi maiğerañ, fear cléiríde coinniríil deρcað, daonnaçtað eipíde.

Μαğ mağamña décc .i. Remann mac ġlairne, mic Remainn, mic Ruð-paiğe, 7 Mácc mağamña do ġairm da mac .i. ġlairne ócc.

Ο κατάιν .i. Tomar mac aibne décc, 7 po ġaðað é piar an tan pa, 7 do bñað an tiğearnar ar eiccin de lá donnchað ua catáin.

Donnchað mac Ruaiðpí mic bpiain méğuiðpí do marbað la macaib meğ-pam̃paðáin .i. domnall ócc mac domnaill bñnaiğ, Uaiene mac mağnupa méğ-pam̃paðáin, 7 ní baí dia cimoð pśp a aoípi bá pśp iná an donnchað ipin.

ḤRanne inğñ tomáip í eoğain maçair an comarba méğuiðpí, bñ bá moρ ponar 7 paiðbpiśp, deaplaceað 7 deağeineað décc.

Ruðpaiğe mac éiccneacáin í domnaill do marbað la ġallaib ağ dún deal-ğan, 7 é hī pparpað í neill .i. cuinn mic cuinn.

Τοιρρδεαλβαç mac donnchað mic puiðne do écc.

Τιğearnur dealbna do poinn (lá hua maoileaclainn τοιρρδεαλβαç, 7 lá hua cceapbaill Maolpuanaid) etip an pipoðopca mac méğcoçlāin, pínğin puað 7 copbmac.

Síle inğñ Néill ġhaiρb uí domnaill décc an 14 Augupc.

¹ *Inis-Maighe-Samh*, i. e. island of the plain of sorrel, now Inish-mac-saint, an island in Lough Erne, containing the ruins of a church giving name to a parish in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh. The patron saint of this church is St. Ninny Saebhdhearc, or Saebhruisc, i. e. *torvi oculi*, who was a disciple of St. Finian of Clonard, and cotemporary with St. Columbkille. He was a bishop, and his festival was celebrated there on the 18th of January.—See *Feilire Aenguis*, and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 18th January, and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, at the same day. His name is entered in the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys thus:

“Ninnio eappog ó Inip moighe pam pop ġoc

Eipne, 7 pob eipíde Ninnio paðbpuirğ, i. e. Ninny, bishop of Inis moighe samh, on Lough Erne, and he was Ninny Saobhruisc.”

Colgan has given a life of Nennidhius from various authorities, but he seems to confound him with Nennidh Lamghlan, who was unquestionably a different person.—See Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. pp. 51, 55. Colgan states that the bell of this saint was preserved in his time in the church of Inis Muighe Samh, in Lough Erne. His words are:

“Hoc Monasterium olim percelebre temporis iniuriâ in parochialem cessit ecclesiam peramplo gaudentem districtu in quâ festum Sanctissimi Nennij celebratur die 18, vel vt alij scribunt 16

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1521.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-one.

The Prior of Devenish died, Redmond, son of the Parson of Inis-Maighe-Samhⁱ, a clerical^k, kind, charitable, and humane man.

Mac Mahon died, i. e. Redmond, the son of Glasny, son of Redmond, son of Rury; and his son, Glasny Oge, was styled the Mac Mahon.

O'Kane, i. e. Thomas, the son of Aibhne, died. He had before this time [of his death] been taken prisoner, and forcibly deprived of his lordship by Donough O'Kane.

Donough, the son of Rory, son of Brian Maguire, was slain by the sons of Magauran, namely, Donnell Oge, son of Donnell Bearnagh, and Owny, the son of Manus Magauran. And there was not of his tribe in his time a better man than this Donough.

Grainne, daughter of Thomas O'Eoghain, and mother of Maguire, the Coarb, a woman of great prosperity and wealth, of bounty and true hospitality, died.

Rury, the son of Egneghan O'Donnell, was slain at Dun-Dealgan [Dundalk], by the English, while he was in company with O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Con.

Turlough, the son of Donough Mac Sweeny, died.

The Lordship of Delvin was divided (by O'Melaghlin, Torlogh, and O'Carroll, Mulrony) between Ferdoragh, the son of the [last] Mac Coghlan (Fineen Roe), and [his relative] Cormac.

Celia, the daughter of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died on the 14th of August.

Ianuarij et ibidem in magna semper veneratione habitum est usque ad nostros dies Cymbalum quod Cloc Nennidh .i. Cymbalum seu campana Nennij appellatur, auro et argento cœlatum: per quod in veritatis asserendæ sacramentum illius tractu indigenæ alijque vicini iurare solent."—*Acta SS.*, p. 114.

This bell is still preserved in the Museum at Castle Caldwell, in the county of Fermanagh.

It is of bronze, of a quadrangular form, and wrought, not cast, and measures five inches in height, four inches in breadth at the bottom, and three inches at the top. The hill of Knockninny, which gives name to a barony in the south of the county of Fermanagh, is said by tradition to have derived its name from this saint.

^k Clerical, clériciúe, i. e. clergyman-like.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1522.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, cuícc céo, píce, adó.

Remann ruad máguíoir, Ppíoir lfra gabail décc.

Coccað anðáil ar nírge etir ua ndomnaill, 7 ó neill, Mac uilliam cloinne piocairb, goill 7 gaoiðil connact, Síol mbriain, Síol ccínnreitig 7 ríol ccírbail do denam comáonta 7 coimcínthal lé hua neill 1 naðaið í domnaill docum an éoccaið rin, Ατιατ na maiði do cínthal pé poile ag teét ar an pluaið aniar, Mac uilliam clainne piocairb, uillec mac uillie an fíona, 7 dponð do maiði ríl mbriain, Donnchað, 7 taðcc, clann toirpðealbaið mic taiðcc í briain, 7 an teppcop ócc ó briain, ó círbail Maolpuanaíð mac Síain, 7 ríol cceinreitig, 7 ni hiaττ amáin act na daoíne for a paíðe a éioṛcáin do connactaið, 7 do bí umal dó go rin, ó concobair ruad, ó concobair donn, Mac uilliam búpc, Mac diaṛmata maiðe luipcc, 7 gaé a mbaoí ftoppa rin hi cconnactaið. báτar piðe uile 1 neplaimé do teét ar ua ndomnaill 7 im féil muiré foðmair po óálpat fpi hua néill hi ττιρ adó.

O neill ττα po τιονoίριðe cenel neocáin céτup, clann aenðupa, oirðialla, Raiðillig, pírmanaé, 7 peét adbal albanac pa mac mic domnaill, alapτpann. Tangatap ann ðeór ploðbuíðne iomða do gallaið na miðe, 7 do gallocclaeéaið cuiccið laiðean do cloinn ndomnaill, 7 do cloinn τπιτίð ar báíð ingine iarla cille dapa poba maτair dua neill.

O domnaill ona po τιονóίριðe a poṛpaíðe mbicc ndeipð oίir buðein hi ccenél conaill .i. ó baiðill, ó doṛapτaið, na τpi mic puíðne, 7 muinτip gallcu-bair imo mac Maðnur co mbaττap for an bípin mbaogail in po ba doíð leó ó neill dia mionnpoiccið .i. Popt no ττpi namat, o po clop la hua neill an ní

¹ *Combined forces*, literally, these are the chiefs who united with each other in coming on this expedition from the west.

^m *The young Bishop O'Brien*.—He was Turlough, Bishop of Killaloe, who succeeded to that see in 1482, and died in 1525, so that he could not have been very young at this period. Ware says that he was a prelate of great account among his people for his liberality and hospitality, but that he was much more addicted to

martial affairs than became his episcopal function.

ⁿ *In readiness*, 1 neplaimé.—See the year 1587, where eplumað is used in the sense of “preparing or getting ready.”

^o *The Clann-Donnell and Clann-Sheehy*, i. e. of the Mac Donnells and Mac Sheehys, who were Albanachs, or families of Scotch origin, and now employed in Leinster and various other parts of Ireland as hireling soldiers.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1522.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-two.

Redmond Roe Maguire, Prior of Lisgool, died.

A great war arose between O'Donnell and O'Neill. Mac William of Clanrickard, the English and Irish of Connaught, the O'Briens, the O'Kennedys, and the O'Carrolls, joined and leagued with O'Neill against O'Donnell in that war. The following are the chiefs who came from the west with their combined forces¹ on this expedition: Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick of the Wine); and a party of the chiefs of the O'Briens [namely], Donough and Teige, the sons of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien; and the young Bishop O'Brien^m; O'Carroll (Mulrony, the son of John), and the O'Kennedys; and not they alone, but such of the Connacians as had been until that time under his tribute, and had been obedient to him [O'Donnell], namely, O'Connor Roe, O'Connor Don, Mac William Burke, Mac Dermot of Moylurg, and all that were amongst them in Connaught. All these forces were in readinessⁿ to march against O'Donnell, and it was on Lady-day in Harvest they appointed to join O'Neill in Tirhugh.

O'Neill, in the meantime, assembled, in the first place, the forces of Kinel-Owen, [then] the Clan-Aengusa [Magennises], the Oriel, the Reillys, the people of Fermanagh, and a vast number of Scots, under the command of Alexander, the son of Mac Donnell. Great numbers of the English forces of Meath, and the gallowglasses of the province of Leinster, of the Clann-Donnell and Clann-Sheehy^o, also came thither, from their attachment^p to the daughter of the Earl of Kildare, who was O'Neill's mother.

O'Donnell [on the other hand] assembled his own small, but truly faithful, forces in Kinel-Connell, namely, O'Boyle, O'Doherty, the three Mac Sweenys^q, and the O'Gallaghers, with his son Manus, at Port-na-dtri-namhad^r, a perilous

^p *Attachment*, báib.—This word is still in common use in the sense of "esteem, affection, or attachment," arising from relationship, alliance, or identity of country. It is distinguished from ḡráib, reairc, and cion, which express love or affection of a more intense kind.

^q *The three Mac Sweenys*, i. e. Mac Sweeny Fanad, Mac Sweeny na d-Tuath, and Mac Sweeny Banagh.

^r *Port-na-dtri-namhad*, i. e. the port of the three enemies. This name is now forgotten in the country, but the position of Portnatrynod

ῖν ἀρί κοναίρ δο λυῖο τρία cenel neoccain ζαν αἰριuccaδ ζο ριαcc co τσίρμανν
 ὁβεόcc ἀρριῖο ζο ἡατ ῖρῖναιζ, βαί mac mic ρυῖβne τῖpe βοζaine, βῖαν an
 coblaiζ (Ro παζαῖb ua ὁmnaill acc iomcoiméd cairléin beoil ατα ῖρῖναιζ)
 αζ connam an baile ῖρῖ huā néill amail ap ὁcc πορ caomnaccair apα αοί
 τρία πο ζαῖαδ α baile ῖά ὁεοῖο lá huā néill, γ πο μαρῖαδ mac mic ρυῖβne
 λαίρ co ὁρῖνιζ mοίρ δια μυντιρ, Ro μαρῖαδ ann ὁνα διαρ ὁλλαῖναιb
 í ὁmnaill .i. διαρμαίτ mac ταιῖcc caim í cléiriζ ραοί ῖρῖνcaδa γ ῖρῖῖάνα, ῖρῖ
 τῖζε αοιῖῖο coitcinn ὁο ἔρῖναιb γ ὁο ἔρῖαζαῖb, γ mac mic an ὁαίρὁ (.i. αοῖ
 mac αeῖα), γ apail ele cenmoῖaδ (.i. an 11 lún). Ro ζαῖαδ γ πο λοιρcccaδ
 bun ὁρῖαοίρῖ γ bél leice lá huā neill ὁon cup ῖν. Αζ ρoαδ ὁο ὁρῖm δια
 ῖλυαζαῖb ó bun ὁρῖαοίρῖ, Ro μαρῖαδ Ruῖρῖαζε mac ζορῖαδa ζallῖa í
 ὁmnaill, γ mac mic ceallaiζ na ḡrῖrῖne lá ταιῖb ῖζαίρḡe innῖ an ῖρῖαοίc leo.

ΙΑΡ ná cluinῖn ὁua ὁmnaill na ζmοῖa ῖν ὁο ὁenam lá huā neill πο
 πορconζair πορ μαζnur ua ὁmnaill co ὁρῖνιζ δια ῖλυαῖζ ὁol ὁο cpeac-
 loρccaδ τῖpe ḡeozain, γ ὁο ὁeachaῖὁ ῖῖn τap bῖrῖnur ζup an lῖon τapῖrτair
 ina ῖapῖaδ i ὁḡeaῖaῖζ í neill ὁimḡeaζail τῖpe ḡaῖὁa. Ὀάa Μαζnupa πο
 cpeacloρccaδ λαίρ ina mbaοí ina comῖocῖraiḡ ὁο cenél eoḡcain Ro μαρῖaῖτ
 γ πο μυḡḡaiζit ὁaοῖne iomḡa λαίρ beór, γ ρoair ζο ccoρccaρ.

Ο Ro ῖῖὁῖr ó neill (Μαζnar ὁο ὁol ḡi τῖῖῖ eoḡcain) ρoair ina ῖρῖῖῖῖῖ
 τap ῖinn, γ πο mῖll an τῖῖῖ ροῖme ζο cῖnn μαζair, γ ὁο beρτ cpeach α cionn
 μαζair λαίρ, γ λυῖο co ccoρccaρ δια τῖῖ.

is shewn on Mercator's Map of Ireland, as on the
 Tyrone side of the River Finn, opposite Lifford.—
 See other references to this place at the years
 1524, 1526, and 1583. The voluminous Life of
 St. Columbkille, now preserved in the Bodleian
 Library at Oxford, was compiled in the castle
 of Port-na-dtri-namhad, in the year 1532, under
 the direction of Manus O'Donnell.—See the
 Stowe Catalogue, p. 397.

^s *Perilous pass*, beapn baogail, i. e. a gap
 of danger.

^t *Tir-Boghaine*, i. e. the land or territory of
 Enna Boghaine, the second son of Conall Gulban,
 the progenitor of all the Kinel-Connell. This
 territory is described in the Book of Fenagh,
 fol. 47, a, a, as extending from the River

Eidneach, now the River Eany, to the stream of
 Dobhar, which flows from the rugged mountains.
 It is the present barony of Banagh, in the west
 of the county of Donegal.

^u *Bundrowes*.—ḡun ὁρῖaοίρῖ, i. e. the mouth
 of the River Drobhaois, or Drowes, as it is now
 written in English.—See note ^g, under the year
 1420, p. 843, *supra*.

^v *Beal-lice*, béal lic, translated *os rupis* by
 Philip O'Sullivan Beare in his *History of the
 Catholics*, fol. 136. The name is now anglicised
 Belleek, and is that of a village on the River
 Erne, in the barony of Lurg, and county of
 Fermanagh, and about two miles to the east of
 Ballyshannon. The name signifies ford-mouth
 of the flag-stone, and the place was so called

pass^s, through which he supposed O'Neill would make his onslaught upon them. When O'Neill heard of this [position of the enemy], the route he took was through Kinel-Owen; [and he marched] unperceived until he arrived at Termon-Daveog, and from thence to Ballyshannon. The son of Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine^t (Brian of the Fleet), whom O'Donnell had left to guard the castle of Ballyshannon, defended the town against O'Neill as well as he was able; it was, however, at length taken by O'Neill, and the son of Mac Sweeny, with a great number of his people, was slain by him. There were also slain there two of O'Donnell's ollaves, namely, Dermot, the son of Teige Cam O'Clery, a learned historian and poet, a man who kept an open house of general hospitality for the mighty and the indigent, and the son of Mac Ward (Hugh, the son of Hugh), with several others besides these. This was on the 11th day of June. Bundrowes^u and Beal-lice^v were also taken, and burned by O'Neill on this occasion. On his return from Bundrowes, a party of his forces slew Rory, son of Godfrey, who was son of Hugh Gallda O'Donnell, and the son of Mac Kelly of Breifny, near Sgairbh-innsi-an-fhraoich^w.

When O'Donnell heard that O'Neill had done these deeds, he ordered his son, Manus O'Donnell, to proceed into Tyrone with a detachment of his army, and to plunder and burn that country; and he himself, with the number of forces he had kept with him, directed his course over Bearnas^x, in pursuit of O'Neill, and to defend Tirhugh. As to Manus, he plundered and burned all the neighbouring parts of Kinel-Owen; he also slew and destroyed many persons, and [then] returned in triumph.

When O'Neill discovered that Manus had gone into Tyrone, he returned across the [River] Finn, and spoiled the country before him as far as Ceann-Maghair^y, from whence he carried off a prey; and he then proceeded in triumph to his own country.

from the flat-surfaced rock in the ford, which, when the water decreases in summer, appears as level as a marble floor.

^w *Sgairbh-innsi-an-fhraoich*, i. e. the scarriff, or shallow ford of the island of the heath. This name is unknown to the Editor. Inis-fraoich is the name of an island in Lough Gill, in the county of Sligo.

^x *Bearnas*, i. e. the gap of Barnismore, in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal. The road from Donegal to Stranorlar passes through this gap.

^y *Ceann-Maghair*, now Kinnaweer, a district in the north of the parish and barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See note under the year 1392, p. 725, *supra*.

Ro gabad iaram longport lá hua néill ag cnoc buidb ag loc monann (prip a paitear a ccoicinne cnoc an boğa) gur an pocraide pémpaite cén moía an plóg an:ar amail pemebertmar.

Imtura í domnaill po paitar bfnur iar poctain magnura go nédalaib iomda dia paitib ó na tarraid uia neill ag at pñaiğh 7 o ná pucc pait iar ndenam cpeice cinne magair, po lñpñglamað lair an conpanagair do pocraide ger bó huatad ppi hiolar dórom an tan rin go pangatar go haon mairin co dpuimligñ. Ro pñpñrat a ccomairle dur cid do déndaoir im na deapraib dicuimigib baí for cinð dóib uair po pñdatar ná biað a natmaoin lá hua néll cona pluağ 7 lair an pluağ cconnaçtaç po dáil cuca dia tñr dia pñreab leó poctain a cceann apoile conad í comairle appiçt leó inopracchið í neill ar aré bá neapa dóib uair poba lanne leo a muðucchað do mairin oloar a mbioçpogñam do neoc ipin mbit. Ar pait dñpñ leó (o po báttar for líon ploiğ ina nacchað) amur longpñpñt do çabairt ipin adhað for uia néll. Raimic paðad 7 pñmñpñr na comairle rin go hua neill go po lá forpñpñda ppi forçoiiméd gaç conaire inar dóiğ leó cenél cconail do poctain dia pñcçid, 7 baí pñn cona plóg hi ccaçair iar na ccúlaib ina longport.

Iar mñdeall, 7 iar norpuccad, iar ngpñraçt 7 iar ngépñaoiðð a bñcc plóicç dua domnaill, Ro forconğair forpa a neaçpa dñagbáil, ar ní baí mñmairc aca a laçair iombuaite diomğabail munbað pñmpa bá paén. Ro apcçnattar tñá an tuçt rin co po dáilpñot hi cçñð loçta in forçoiimetta gan airpuccad dóib, ar a aoí tñá po gağrat a luçt pññme agá epñuaccpa dia muinip co

^z *Cnoc-Buidhbh*, anciently pronounced Knock-Boov, and now Knockavoe. It received its name from Budhbh, or Boov dearg, a chieftain of the Tuatha de Danann Colony, from whom several celebrated fairy hills in Ireland were called.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 410. This hill is now called cnoc a boğa, anglice Knockavoe, and is a very lofty one situated over the town of Strabane, on the boundary of the parish of Leckpatrick.—See the year 1600.

^a *Loch Monann*.—This was the name of a lough near the foot of Knockavoe. In a memorandum in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 180, col. a,

which memorandum was evidently written immediately after this period, this battle is called Μαίωμ Λοça Monann, i. e. the Breach of Lough Monann.

^b *Druim-Lighean*, now Drumleene, a townland in the parish of Clonleigh, barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal, a short distance to the north of the town of Lifford.—See this place mentioned in Keating's *History of Ireland*, Halliday's edition, p. 266, and again in these Annals, at the years 1524 and 1583.

^c *To become slaves*, literally, “for it was more pleasing to them their being slaughtered” [i. e. that they should be slaughtered] “by field than

O'Neill afterwards pitched his camp at Cnoc Buidhbh^z, at Loch Monann^a, commonly called Cnoc an Bhogha, with all the forces before mentioned, except the western army, as we have said before.

As to O'Donnell, after his son Manus had reached him with many spoils, as he had not caught O'Neill at Ballyshannon, and as he had not overtaken him after the plundering of Ceann-Maghair, he returned across Bearnas, and mustered all the forces he had, though they were few against many at that time, and they all came to one place to Druim-Lighean^b. They held council to consider what they should do in the strait difficulties they had to meet, for they knew that they would not be at all able to maintain a contest with O'Neill and his army, and with the Connacian army, which was then marching towards their country, should they succeed in joining each other [before the engagement]; so that the resolution they adopted was to attack O'Neill, as he was the nearest to them, choosing rather to be slain on the field than to become slaves^c to any one in the world. They agreed (as the army opposed to them were so very numerous) to attack O'Neill's by night. A notice and forewarning of this resolution reached O'Neill, so that he placed sentinels to guard every pass by which he thought the Kinel-Connell might come to attack him, while he himself, with [the main body of] his army, remained on the watch^d at the rere in his camp.

O'Donnell, having arrayed and marshalled, excited and earnestly exhorted his small army, commanded them to abandon their horses, for they had no desire^e to escape from the field^f of battle unless they should be the victors^g. They [his forces] then advanced until they came up to the sentinels [of O'Neill] without being perceived by them. However, the sentinels began to

their constant servitude to any person in the world."

^d *On the watch*, h1 ccāair. The word cāair is explained fāipe no fūipeācipar, i.e. "watching, or awaiting," by Michael O'Clery in his Glossary of ancient Irish words.

^e *Desire*, mōmāpc.—This word is not in the published Dictionaries, but is explained rmuat-nead, i. e. thought, in the Book of Lecan, fol. 165, b.

^f *To escape from the field*, a laāair iom-buailte diomgabail. The word iomgabail

means to avoid or shun. It is thus explained by Michael O'Clery: iomgabail .i. reācna. Ro iomgabail .i. do reācain.—See also *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 202, line 3. The meaning is, that if they should not defeat the enemy they did not wish to have horses at hand to fly. This desperation secured them the victory.

^g *Unless they should be the victors*, munbāo pōmpa ba pāén, literally, "unless the derout should be before them," i. e. unless they should make the enemy retreat before them. This idiom is of very constant occurrence in these Annals.

mbátar a mbioðbaða dia poigib. Do cótar trá cenél cconail ar a mindeall lá a ðíne ⁊ lá a ðioḡaibe po cingrít ar a uamán leó na poicoimédaiḡe do poctain rímpa do raiḡib í néill ḡur bó a naoínpect pangattar an longporit. Ro láirít ḡaibe mópa ór áirð acc poctain hi ccínn apoile dóib. Nir bó meirb po ppeaccrað an conḡair rin lá hanpaðaib í néill ar po ḡabrat co calma corantað acc imoioín a pflata ⁊ a bporlongpuit. Baóí an rluaz csc̃tarða acc commbualað ⁊ acc commarbað apoile. Ro batar tpeóin accá tpeaot̃hað, ⁊ laoið aḡa l̃ðpað do csc̃tar an da l̃íte. Bátar fir aḡa ppoðbað, maçtað ⁊ m̃ðiaç por meapḡarraið irin maiḡin rin. As ruail má po p̃f̃r lá csc̃tarpa aca cið p̃fir a p̃f̃rað a comlann ar ñir bó porpeil dóib aiḡte apoile lá doirce na hoirce ⁊ ar a ðlúite po báttar hi tpecumapc apoile. Ro paoíneað tpa po ðeóib ar ua néill cona r̃lóg ⁊ po páccbað an porlongporit aḡ ua ndomnaill. Bá haðbal tpa an tár tuccað ar ua neill irin laṡair rin, ar po háir̃m̃b̃ lá lucht na cceall in po haðnaicit ḡponḡa ðib, ⁊ lár na coibñf̃raið báttar hi ccom̃poc̃raið dóib tuilleað ar naoí ccéd do tuitim do poçraide í neill irin maiðm rin, ḡo po l̃íte ainm, ⁊ air̃p̃ercur an maðma rin po epinn uile. Batar iad bá hoir̃ð̃f̃ra torc̃air irin maiðm rin, domnaill ócc mac domnaill ḡo ndruing ḡírim do ḡallócclaçaið cloinne domnaill, Toir̃p̃ðealb̃aç mac r̃ítiḡ co poçaiðe móir dia m̃uirtir, Éoin biréd co nupmór na nalbanac̃ táinicc lair, aod mac eoc̃c̃ain mic uilliam mécc matḡamna co ndreim dia m̃uirtir, Ruaiðrí maḡuioir ⁊ arail dia m̃uirtir amaille p̃fir. Torc̃erattar ann beór ile do laiḡneaçaið ⁊ ḡp̃eraið M̃iðe ar ní táinicc c̃f̃nn r̃lóiḡ na poçaiðe ó b̃fcc co mór irin tionól rin í néill nár bó heccaóinteç iad diar pacc̃aiðr̃ít dia m̃uirtir irin maiḡin rin cona do na háraið baóine ar mó tuccað etir conallçoið ⁊ eóḡançaið an maiðm rin cnuic buiðb. Tap̃taðar trá cenel cconail eic, air̃m, ⁊ eðeað, lon bíð, ⁊ bioṡáille, ⁊ reóib por̃maipeaça r̃aiñm̃la

^h *The sentinels*, na poicoimédaiḡe.—This term is translated “advanced guards” in a copy of these Annals made for the Chevalier O’Gorman, and now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.

ⁱ *Death*, “maçtað .i. marbað.”—O’Clery.

^k *Evil destiny*, m̃ðiaç. *Ḍiaç*, “fate, destiny, end.”—O’Reilly. M̃ðiaç is used in the best Irish manuscripts in the sense of *ill fate, evil*

destiny, or bad end.

^l *They could not discern one another’s faces*, literally, “for not visible to them were the faces of each other for the darkness of the night, and for the closeness in which they were in the intermixture of each other.”

^m *The camp was left to O’Donnell*.—An English writer would say, “O’Donnell was left master of the camp.”

give notice to their people that their enemies were approaching. The Kinel-Connell now, fearing that the sentinels^b would reach O'Neill before them, rushed onwards with such violence and vehemence that they went out of array; and they [and the sentinels] reached the camp together. On thus coming into collision with one another they raised great shouts aloud, and their clamour was not feebly responded to by O'Neill's common soldiers, for they proceeded bravely and protectively to defend their chief and their camp. Both armies were [engaged] at striking and killing each other, and mighty men were subdued, and heroes hacked, on either side; men were hewn down, and deathⁱ and evil destiny^k seized vigorous youths in that place. Scarcely did any one of them on either side know with whom he should engage in combat, for they could not discern one another's faces^l on account of the darkness of the night, and their close intermixing with each other. At last, however, O'Neill and his army were defeated, and the camp was left to O'Donnell^m. Greatⁿ indeed was the slaughter made upon O'Neill [*recte*, O'Neill's forces] on that spot, for it was calculated by the people of the churches in which many of them were interred, and by those of the neighbours who were near them [and recognized the bodies], that upwards of nine hundred of O'Neill's army fell in that engagement, so that the name and renown of that victory spread all over Ireland. The most distinguished men who fell in that engagement were [the following]: Donnell Oge Mac Donnell, with a countless number of gallowglasses of the Clann-Donnell [Mac Donnell]; Turlough Mac Sheehy, with a great number of his people; John Bissett, with the greater part of the Scots who had come with him; Hugh, the son of Owen, son of William Mac Mahon, with a party of his troops; and Rory Maguire, and some of his people along with him. There fell there also many of the Lagenians and of the men of Meath, for there came not a leader of a band or troop, small or great, in that muster of O'Neill, who did not complain of the number of his people that were left [dead] on that field; so that this battle of Cnoc Buidhbh was one of the most bloody engagements^o that had ever occurred between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen. The Kinel-Connell seized upon horses, arms,

ⁿ Great, "aóbal .i. mór."—*O'Clery*. It means [or among] the greatest slaughters of men made simply great, or immense. between the Connellians and Owenians was this

^o Bloody engagements, literally, "so that of defeat of Cnoc-Buidhbh."

ετιρ ερετραίβ ἡ βλιδόσῃαιβ να ρλόγ φορρ πο ρραοίneað leó ἡ γέ πο βάτταρ μυντιρ ί δομναίλλ ζαν eoða acc dol ιριν ccaτιοργail batταρ ειc ιomða leó óη fiallaç πο αιρλιγρτε ιριν άρμαç ίριν. Οο cοδαρ αραιλλ do ρλόγαιβ uί δομναίλλ lá α νέδαλαιβ δια ττιocίβ ζαν comairlccað dó, Αρα aoi τρά πο ρμαçτ ρom φορρα τοιδεçτ ina δocom ρó cέδοιρ, ἡ πο αρena amail αρ déine conpainecc (ιαρ να ττογαιρm co haon baile) ταρ bñnar mór ριαρ ταρ ειρne, ταρ oρoðaoίρ, ταρ duib, τρέ ioçταρ cairppι go πο ζαb φορlongpope a cclτpaμaιn na maðað don τaoίb τυαιð do bñno gúlban, uαρ tanγaτταρ an ρluacc con-naçταç do ρáιðρfm go mbaταρ ι momρuiðe im ρliceaç bail ι mbάτταρ báp-ðaða ί δομναίλλ αρ ní baί αιριρfmh φορρα ζαν teaçτ co τίρ cονaίλλ açτ co nγaðaoίρ an baile. Αn tan at cυalaταρ an dά mac uilliam, an dά ua con-cοδαιρ mac διαρματα, clano ί bριαιn, ó clñbaίλλ ἡ ρiól cclñneictiγ cona ρλόccaiβ ua doμναίλλ do γaðáιl φορlongpuiρτ ι momρoccur dóib, ἡ an maíðm ριn do ρραoίneað laiρ αρ ua néill αρ ί comairle πο cιnnρτε teaçτα do cορ uaτa daρlaç ρiόða αρ ua ndoμnaίλλ, ἡ do ρaiρccρτε do ρeib atbepað Maγnup ó doμnaίλλ ἡ ó clñbaίλλ eτιρ ua ndoμnaίλλ ἡ mac uilliam im ζaç cainγιn ἡ im ζaç ní baί cτορpa. Baταρ iað πο ρaiðfð ρριρ na τορccaίβ ριn, Taðcc mac τοιρρðealbaiγ ί bριαιn, co ndaγðaoimib ele amaille ρριρ. ΙN αιρτε τρα batαρ na teaçτα acc αιρnίρ a naiτiρcc dua doμnaίλλ αρ comairle do ρón-ρaτ maíte na ρλόγ ριn cona ρλόγαιβ eluð ζαν ρioρ óη iomρuiðe hi paðataρ, ἡ πο cιnnρτε ρορ an ccomairle hi ριn γέρ bó hionγnað ἡ γέρ bó deacaiρ ionn-ρaμaίλ an τρλόicc baóί anηριn αρ líonmaίpe a léρtíonóil αρ uaiρle a naipeaç, ἡ αρ aiðble a neccpaiτ ρριρ an τί baóί φορ a ccíont do ρóð ρón paμaίλ ριn co πο aiτfð ἡ co πο dioγlað cáç díob a ainninne φορ apoile. Νί πο hanað ἡ ní πο haiρipeað lap na ρλόccaiβ ριn ρρι a ττεçταibh ná ρρι hiomluað naiτiρcc ρiόða no caoíncompaic co ρuaçταταρ coiρρρliab gup bó hann ρcappaτ tiγeap-naða ἡ τaoιριγ na ρλόγ ριn ρé poile.

^p *Eiscras*.—It appears from Cormac's Glossary, in voce *Eircop* pína, that *ercpa* was a brazen vessel for measuring wine.

^q *Goblets*.—*Óleio* is explained "a drinking cup, a goblet," by O'Brien, in his Irish Dictionary, which is correct.

^r *Warriors*.—"Fiallaç .i. ρianlaoç, no φοι-peann laoç no γαιρgeaðaç."—O'Clery.

^s *Ceathramha-na-madadh*, i. e. the quarter of the dogs, now Carrownamaddoo, a townland in the parish of Ahamlish, near the mountain of Binn Golban, now Binbulbin, barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 480, 483, and the map to the same work, on which the exact position of this townland is shewn.—

armour, a store of provisions, strong liquors, and several beautiful and rich articles, both eiscras^p and goblets^q, of the forces whom they had defeated ; and though O'Donnell's people were without horses on going into the engagement, they had many horses from the warriors^r whom they had cut off in that slaughter. Some of O'Donnell's forces went to their houses with their [share of the] spoils, without his permission, but he sent them a peremptory order to return to him at once ; and after they had collected to one place at his summons, he marched, with all the speed that might be, westwards, through [the gap of] Bearnas Mor, over the [Rivers] Erne, Drowes, and Duff, and over the lower part of Carbury, and pitched his camp at Ceathramha-na-madadh^s, on the north side of Binn-Golban, because the Connacian army, of which we have [already] spoken, had advanced to Sligo, and were laying siege to that town, in which O'Donnell had placed warders ; and nothing delayed their march to Tirconnell but the taking of the town. When the two Mac Williams, the two O'Conors, Mac Dermot, the O'Briens, O'Carroll, and the O'Kennedys, with their forces, heard of O'Donnell's having encamped in their vicinity, and of that victory which he had gained over O'Neill, they resolved to dispatch messengers to sue for peace from him ; and they offered to him to leave all the covenants and matters in dispute between O'Donnell and Mac William to the arbitration^t of Manus O'Donnell and O'Carroll. Teige, the son of Turlough O'Brien, with other chiefs, were sent with these proposals. While the messengers were delivering their embassy to O'Donnell, the chiefs of the army, together with all their forces, came to the resolution of raising the siege and retreating privately ; and they acted on this resolution, though it was strange and wonderful that such an army as was there—so numerous, so complete, with leaders so noble, and with enmity so intense against the persons opposed to them—should have retreated in this manner, [and should not have waited] until each party had expended its fury, and wreaked its vengeance on the other. These troops did not halt or wait for [the return of] their messengers, or the report of their embassy as to peace and tranquillity, until they reached the Curlieu mountains, where the lords and chieftains of the army separated from one another.

See also note ^o, under the year 1309, p. 493, as follows : “ And they offered to him as [i. e. such terms as] Manus O'Donnell and O'Carroll

supra.

^t *To the arbitration*.—The literal translation is should say [pronounce] between O'Donnell and

Ο δομναλλ ιμορρο νί ριτιρ ριδε να ρλόicc do ðol uaða ρόν ιοννυρ ριν, αρ δια ρρρραð nó biað ina lypc amail αρ déine comcpað. Ro cúip τρα μαγνυρ ó δομναλλ ιοðlacað lap na τεαάταιð .i. la ταðcc mac τοιρρðealbαιγ í bpiain comð acc corppriað pucc ρορ α μιντιρ. Αρ ρυαλλ μά ρο βά μό do clú nó do corccap dua δομναλλ αρ ρυð epeann an maiðm ριν énuic buiðð in ρο ραρccbað ár θαοíne, γ édála αιðble, iná an bánmaiðm ριν cen go ρο ρυλιγ-eaðh nó go ρο ρορðeapccað ρορ neac íτορρα.

Δομναλλ (.i. δομναλλ cleireac) mac Ssain uí caétain Saop macaom a éimð ρín, γ ρεαρ ειμιγ κοιτέιnn do μαρβαð lap an ρύτα.

Δομναλλ mac δομναλλ uí Ruairc ραοί αρ uairle γ αρ οιρðíρ do μαρβαð lá cloinn ρειðlimið uí ρυairc.

Μαιγίρτιρ ρεiliu ó corcpáin ραοί ðeapρccaiγte ι nðliccð cánonτα ðécc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1523.

ΑοιS CΡΙοστ, Míle, cúicc céð, ρiche, ατρί.

Ssan ó maonaiγ baí na ρρρρún ι ηγείρill, γ na éananað corað hi cill θαρα, an ταon cleireac bá μό αιnn γ οιρðeapcap do θαοί ι nuacταρ λαιγean do écc.

Ο κατάιν ðonnchað mac Ssain ceand θάm γ ðeópað bá ρρρρ ina αιmριρ δια éimð ρín do écc.

Ο μόρða céðac mac λαιγιρicc ðécc.

Μάιρe ιγγín ι maille bín mic ρυiðne ράνατ an αιmðín conpapaíl bá ρρρρ ina haiμριρ ðécc.

Ο maille corbmacc mac eoccaín ρείcín κοιτέínn αρ íγγnam γ αρ ειneað ðécc.

Mac τιγίρnain ρρργal mac γιolla ίορα óicc, mic γιolla ίορα, mic bpiain

Mac William, respecting every covenant and respecting every thing that was between them."

^u *Bloodless defeat*, bán-maiðm, literally, *white defeat*. The word bán, when thus compounded, has a kind of negative meaning, as in bán map-τραð (used in the very ancient manuscript at Cambray, an extract from which has been given by Mr. Purten Cooper, so well read by Pertz),

which means *white* martyrdom, i. e. bloodless martyrdom.

^v *Donnell Cleireach*, i. e. Donnell the Clergyman, so called probably from his having been educated for the Church. His castle was situated near the old abbey-church of Dungiven, in the barony of Keenaght, and county of Londonderry, where some of his descendants are still extant.

O'Donnell, however, did not know that these hosts had fled from him after this manner, for had he known it he would have pursued them with all possible speed. Manus O'Donnell sent an escort with the messengers, i. e. with Teige O'Brien [and his associates], and it was at the Curliu mountains he overtook his people. Scarcely did the defeat of Cnoc-Buidhbh, in which many men had been slaughtered and vast spoils obtained, procure greater renown or victory for O'Donnell throughout Ireland than this bloodless defeat^u, although no one among them had lost a drop of blood or received a single wound.

Donnell [i. e. Donnell Cleireach^v], the son of John O'Kane, the paragon of the youth of his tribe, and a man of general hospitality, was slain by the [people of] the Route^w.

Donnell, the son of Donnell O'Rourke, distinguished for his nobleness and great deeds, was slain by the sons of Felim O'Rourke.

Master Felim O'Corcran, a learned doctor of the canon law, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1523.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-three.

John O'Maenaigh^x, who was parson of Geshill, and a canon chorister at Kildare, a clergyman of the greatest name and renown in the upper part of Leinster, died.

O'Kane (Donough, the son of John), the best patron of his own tribe, in his time, of the learned and the distressed, died.

O'More (Kedagh, the son of Laoighseach), died.

Mary, the daughter of O'Malley, and wife of Mac Sweeny Fanad, the best wife of a constable in her time, died.

O'Malley (Cormac, the son of Owen), a general supporter for his prowess and hospitality, died.

Mac Tiernan (Farrell, the son of Gilla-Isa Oge, son of Gilla-Isa, son of

It stood on the brink of a remarkable precipice over the River Roe, but its foundations are now scarcely discernible.

the Mac Quillins, an Irish family of Welsh origin. The Mac Donnells had not as yet invaded this territory.

^w *The Route*, a territory in the north of the county of Antrim, inhabited at this period by

^x *O'Maenaigh*, now anglicised Mooney, in Meath and in the King's County.

τιγεαρνα τελλαιζ δύνκαδα φεαρ δέρκαδ δαονναάταδ δέεε, γ α δεαρδρατθαιρ
δο ζαβαίλ α ιοναδ.

Ὁ Ριαν mac ταιδεε αν ἐομαιδ, mic τοιρρδεαλβαιζ mic βριαιν κατὰ αν
αοναιζ δφαζάιλ βάιρ obaínn hī ccluaínn παμφοδα πό πέιλ Παττραιεε.

Mac uí βριαιν τυαδμουμαν .i. ταιδεε mac τοιρρδεαλβαιζ, mic ταιδεε, mic
τοιρρδεαλβαιζ mic βριαιν κατὰ αν αοναιζ δο μαρβαδ θυρσορ δο πείλερ ι νατ
αν ἐαмайρ φορ ριύιρ λά buíτiλεpaάaíδ (.i. lar an iurτiρ pιαpυρ pυαδ buíτiλέρ)
φρ α αορα πέρ μό eaccla α fpeccapac an ταδζ ριν.

Mac gille fain loclainn do μαρβαδ.

Mac conmidhe Maoíleaclainn δέεε.

Αοδ buíde mac cuínn mic neíll mic αιρτ í neíll do μαρβαδ λά Ruaiδpí
caprac mac copbmaic mic αοδα.

Εοζαν mac φείλιμ mic donnchaiδ mic τiζfínáínn óícc í pυaίpε do βαταδh
αρ loc glinde éda.

Ρορα mac Ruaiδpí, mic βριαιν mic φείλιμ μέγυιδιρ δφαζάιλ βάιρ ι mβραιζ-
deanup acc an ccomapba μαγυιδιρ .i. cúconnacht.

Αοδ mac αιρτ í τυαταίλ φρ α αοιρ βά μό clú eimíζ γ uaiρle δά píne do
μαρβαδ λά βpanαάaíδ.

Coccaδ eτiρ ó neíll .i. conn, γ ó domnaíll αοδ [dub] mac Αοδα pυaíδ.
Ο domnaíll do bñt hī pporlongpopt pé hñδ an eapraiζ ι nglíonn pínne, γ
Μαζnup ó domnaíll do δol ι nalbaín, γ α τοιδεετ pλάν ιap epiočnuccaδ α
ἐuapta. Ο domnaíll γ Μαζnap do δol hī ττiρ eoccaín, γ an τiρ uile ó βea-
lach cōille na ccuipriτiν zo dún ngnáínn do mίlleaδ γ do lopccaδh leó. baile
mic domnaíll .i. cnoc an cluice do lopccaδ λά hua ndomhnaíll γ lubgopt pain-

¹ *Teige-an-Chomhaid*, i. e. Teige, Thaddæus, or Timothy of Coad, a townland containing the ruins of an old church, near Corofin, in the county of Clare.

² *Ath-an-Chamais*, i. e. the ford of the winding water, now Camus bridge, situated two miles to the north of Cashel, in the county of Tipperary.

^a *Mac Gille Eain*, now Mac Lean.

^b *Mac Conmidhe*, now Mac Namee.

^c *Glenn-éda*, i. e. the glen or valley of jealousy, now Glenade, in the county of Leitrim,

not far from the boundary of the county of Donegal. According to the tradition in the country this was the scene of the first jealousy that took place in Ireland, namely, between Partholan and his wife Delgnaid, a couple who flourished at a very remote period of Irish history, for some account of whom the reader is referred to Keating's *History of Ireland*, Halliday's edition, p. 166.

^d *Con.*—Charles O'Connor interpolates *baccaδ*, which is correct.

^e *Gleann-Finne*, now Glenfinn, or the vale of

Brian), Lord of Teallach-Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], a charitable and humane man, died; and his brother assumed his place.

Brian, son of Teige-an-Chomhaid^y, son of Torlogh, who was son of Brian Chatha-an-Aonaigh, died suddenly, about the festival of St. Patrick, at Cluain Ramhfhoda [Clonroad].

The son of O'Brien of Thomond (Teige, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Catha-an-aenaigh), was killed by a shot of a ball at Ath-an-Chamais^z, upon the River Suir, by the Butlers, i. e. Pierce Roe Butler, Lord Justice of Ireland. This Teige was, of all men of his age, the the most dreaded by his enemies.

Mac Gille Eain^a (Loughlin) was slain.

Mac Conmidhe^b, i. e. Melaghlin, died.

Hugh Boy, the son of Con, son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill, was slain by Rory Carragh, the son of Cormac, son of Hugh.

Owen, the son of Felim, son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge O'Rourke, was drowned in the Lough of Glenn-éda^c.

Ross, the son of Rory, son of Brian, son of Felim Maguire, died in captivity with the Coarb Maguire (Cuconnaught).

Hugh, the son of Art O'Toole, the most celebrated of his tribe in his time for hospitality and nobleness, was slain by the Byrnes.

A war [broke out] between O'Neill, i. e. Con^d and O'Donnell (Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe). O'Donnell remained encamped during the Spring in Glenn-Finne^e, and Manus O'Donnell went to Scotland; and he returned in safety after his visit. O'Donnell and Manus [then] went to Tyrone, and ravaged and burned the whole country from Bealach Coille na g-Cuirritin^f to Dungannon. The town of Mac Donnell, i. e. Cnoc-an-Chluiche^g, was burned

the River Finn, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. The River Finn has its source in Lough Finn, situated in the parish of Inishkeel, barony of Boylagh, and county of Donegal, and it flows through the town of Stranorlar, and joins the River Mourne (muḡōopna) near the town of Lifford.

^f *Bealach-Coille-na gCuirritin*, now the road of Killygordin, in the parish of Donaghmore,

barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. This place was then a part of Tyrone.

^g *Cnoc-an-chluiche*, i. e. the hill of the game, or play. This place, which was the seat of Mac Donnell, the head of O'Neill's gallowglasses, is so called at the present day, and is anglicised Knockinclohy. It is a townland in the parish of Pomeroy, in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.

by O'Donnell, and a beautiful herb garden^a there was cut down and destroyed by his forces. They remained for some time encamped at Tullyhoge, and ravaged and plundered the country on every side; and again they encamped for a time at one side of Carn t-Siaghailⁱ [Carnteel], where they killed and destroyed numbers of cattle, and committed other great depredations, and they returned safe after having [thus] plundered the country on that expedition.

O'Donnell went again to Tyrone and continued to plunder and devastate the country until the end of the year, when O'Neill made peace with him, and so no other remarkable exploit was performed between them.

O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe), after having made peace with O'Neill, assembled the forces within his own territory, and those of his neighbourhood^j, and made an irruption into Breifny-O'Rourke^k. Spoils and goods of the country were conveyed by the men of Breifny into the wilds and fastnesses of the country, to guard and protect them against O'Donnell. The sons of O'Rourke, with all the forces which they had with them, were defending the country against O'Donnell. O'Donnell, however, overran the country on this occasion, burned its edifices and corn, and left nothing worth notice in it without burning.

A very great army was led by Garrett, Earl of Kildare, the English of Meath, and O'Neill (Con, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen), against O'Conor Faly, Connell O'More, and the Irish of Leinster in general. All these Irish abided by the decision and arbitration of O'Neill between them and the Earl, and O'Neill, after having made peace between them, delivered the pledges and hostages of the Irish into the keeping of the Earl, in security for [the performance of] every demand^l he made of them; and so they separated from each other in peace.

Fearadhach^m Boy O'Madden, Tanist of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by the army of O'Carroll, i. e. Mulrony.

prised the whole of the present county of Leitrim, and originally the baronies of Tullyhaw and Tullyhunco, in the west of the county of Cavan, but in latter ages these baronies were a part of Breifny-O'Reilly.

^l *Demand*, αἰτήσις.—This word is translated challenge by Duaid Mac Firbis, in his version

of Irish Annals for Sir James Ware already often quoted.

^m *Fearadhach*.—This name, which was very common among the O'Maddens and O'Naghtans till very recently, is now obsolete as the proper name of a man; but it is preserved in the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh, in the sur-

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1524.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, míle, cúicc céo, piche, aceatair.

Διαρ mac í ðomnaill, mall garb, 7 eoccan clann aoda óicc mic aoda ruaid do cñgal commbáda coccaio pé poile, 7 a mbíe lé hatthaio acc buaid-pead an típe go po cuirpead futaib féin dol i nacchaio a cele. Ro gabaio baile néill garb .i. crannócc loca bñthaiç lá heogan, iar mbíe don baile for a ioct 7 for a ioncaib féin. Fáccbair mall an típ, 7 tucc ionnpaiccio fada imcían doirioir ar an mbaile co mbaoí a cceilec a ccompoceuy dó. Ro fíoir eogan an ní rin, 7 po ionnpaig go hairm i mbaoí mall, Ro gabrat ag ionmbualaio athaio fada pe poile go po marbaio eogan ar an laear rin. Ro tromloitead mall co neibairt dia gonaib iarrin. Ro ba móp an teet iar an tan rin an diaρ τορcair ann rin.

Διαρματε mac an giolla duib uí brian, fñ a tigeapnair féin ar fñp nó riarao luot cuingioa nñe fair, fñ po ba buaine eineaç, 7 engnam, fñ po paoíleaio danmain le hinne 7 lé hoipeacuy a dúite do écc iar nongaio 7 iar naitpige.

Slóicceaio lá hua ndomnaill hi tñp neoccan diaρ loipeceaio 7 diaρ hairpeceaio an típ lair, 7 teaet plán iaram.

Slóicceaio laρ an iurp .i. gñpote mac gñpote iapla cille dapa dñpoidin a bratar í neill .i. conn mac cuinn hi mñón poçmair do ponnaio do toet for ua ndomnaill daite a áimcne fair, 7 ní po hairpead leó co pñactatatar pope na tñp namat, ar ba hinill, 7 bá daingñ leó bñe ipin maigin rin ar uaman í ðomnaill, ar po báttar domain díoga talman 7 lñtan clapa lán-daingne ina nuipimceall ann do ponaio lá Maçnur ua ndomnaill peet piam.

name Farry, which is an anglicising of O'Fearadhaigh.

^a *Loch Beatha*, now Lough-Veagh, near Gartan, in the county of Donegal.—See note ^c, under the year 1258, p. 364, *supra*.

^o *From a great distance*.—This could not be literally translated. The nearest that the English would bear is the following: "Niall leaves the country and gave [made] a long, far incursion again on the town, so that he was in am-

bush in its vicinity."

^p *Before this time*, iar an tan rin, i. e. had they fallen before they had disturbed the country by their contentions, their deaths would have been the cause of great lamentations in Tirconnell. But at this time the people thought it a blessing that they had fallen by each others' hands, as the civil war in the kingdom of Tirconnell was then at an end, and their father was enabled to wage war with more effect on O'Neill

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1524.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-four.

The two sons of O'Donnell, namely, Niall Garv and Owen, the sons of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, formed a confederacy to wage war; and they continued for some time disturbing the country, until at length they were induced to oppose each other. The town of Niall Garv, i. e. the Crannog of Loch Beatha^a, in which he had been left [only] by Owen as protector and caretaker, was seized [to his own use]; Niall left the territory, and again marched from a great distance^o to attack the town [mansion]; and he lay in ambush in its vicinity. Owen, having received intelligence of this, repaired to the place where Niall was; and they fought there for a long time, until Owen was slain on the spot; and Niall was so deeply wounded, that he died of his wounds [soon] afterwards. The [loss of] two who fell there would have been the cause of great grief before this time^p.

Dermot, son of Gilla-Duv O'Brien, a man who assisted those that requested any thing of him better than any other man, owning a like extent of territory; a man of the most untiring hospitality and prowess, who was rather expected to live and enjoy the wealth and dignity of his patrimony, died, after Unction and Penance.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Tyrone; and he burned and ravaged the country, after which he returned safe.

An army was led by the Lord Justice (Garrett, the son of Garrett, Earl of Kildare), precisely in the middle of Autumn, to relieve his kinsman, O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Con, and to wreak his vengeance upon O'Donnell; and he never halted until he arrived at Port-na-dtri-namhad^q, for they [i. e. he and his forces] considered themselves secure and protected in that place against O'Donnell, of whom they were afraid, for there lay all around them deep ditches and strong^r and broad trenches, which had been formed some time before by Manus

and his neighbours. Charles O'Connor writes in Irish in the margin: "The brothers of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, fell by each other, and in good sooth they richly deserved this misfortune."

^q *Port-na-dtri-namhad*.—This was the name of a place on the east side of the River Foyle, near Strabane.—See note under the year 1522.

^r *Strong*.—The adjective *lándaingne* is here made to agree with *clapa*, which is incorrect;

Do ponað tionol trom plóig lá hua ndomnaill do cornam a críce ppiu an iurτίρ, 7 ppi hua neill. Báttar iad tanğattar hi poçpaiðe í domnaill cenmoza a poçpaiðe bunaið buððéin, peaçt aðbal albanac duairlið cloinne domnaill na halban pá mac domnaill pñin Alarðpam mac eóin catanaiğ, 7 pá aengur mac eóin catanaiğ, pa mac domnaill gallócclaç co poçpaiði do deagðaoínið ele a halban amaille ppiu. Ní po hanad leó piðe co pangattar co dpuimligñ, 7 po baí gfallað immbualaið storpa ap na mapac. Ro baí Mağnur ó domnaill ağ iarpaið an iurτίρ 7 ó neill dionnpaiçcið in aðhaið pin 7 ní po paom ó domnaill pin lá daiñne an ionaið ina paðattar, 7 ap uamian an opðanáiρ báttar lá muinτιρ an iurτίρ. Do cóið tra mağnur gan comapléccað dua domnaill hi mñcc na ngallócclaç dia cóir do çaiçñ 7 do mñccbuaiðpeað trluaiğ an iurτίρ 7 í neill 7 po gaðpat for a noiúbpaçcað do paitið paitiçt conár lñccpñt taçam nó tionnapaið dóið go po mapðað an calðac mac uí bñian leo co poçpaiðe ele amaille piρ, 7 pob éçt mór epide ina duçhaiğ pñin. Ağı comaipe po çinn an iurτίρ, 7 ó neill ap abapac coinne píoða do çop go hua ndomnaill, do ponað ón, ap po naiðm an iurτίρ pið etip ó ndomnaill 7 ua neill, 7 é pñin hi plánaið storpa. Do pónað ðeór çairðñr çpíoρt map an ccéðna etip an iurτίρ, 7 ó domnaill co po pçappatt pó piðh, 7 pó çaoimcompac tre míoρðaið d é don dul pin. Acc tionnpuð don iurτίρ, 7 dua neill puapattar aod, mac neill, mic cuinn, mic aod a buiðe, mic bñian ballaiğ pluacç mór acc milleað típe heocçain, 7 an tan do çuala aod na plóig pin do bñit çuicce, Ro çup upmór a plóig pñin poime lá çpeaçaið 7 lá héðalaið an típe. Ro aiρ pñin co çian ina ndoçhaið in uatçað plóig co puççpat tiucc an trlóig ele paip. Ro ionnpaiğpiot é iap ná pağbail i nñttarbaogal co po mapað (6. october), 7 co po muðaiğheað leó he ap in laçaiρ pin. Bá troğ tra 7 bá doiñğ an traop clann poicinélaç doiðheað amlaið

for although the clapa, or trenches, helped to render the fortification *ðaingean*, strong, still they could not with propriety be said to be *ðaingean* themselves. But the Editor cannot help this, for he must allow the Four Masters their own mode of expression, though it be often inelegant, and even sometimes incorrect.

^s *Druimlighean*, now Drumleen, on the west side of the River Foyle, and not far from Port-

na-dtri-namhad, where the enemy was encamped.

^t *A promise of battle*.—This is the literal translation, but the meaning is that there was every appearance that they would come to an engagement on the following day.

^u *Was desirous*, literally, “Manus O’Donnell was asking to attack the Justiciary and O’Neill that night.”

^v *To conclude a peace*, literally, to send a mes-

O'Donnell. O'Donnell mustered a numerous army to defend his country against the Lord Justice and O'Neill. The following are those who joined the army of O'Donnell on this occasion, exclusive of his own native forces : a great body of Scots, consisting of the gentlemen of the Clann-Donnell of Scotland, under [the conduct of] Mac Donnell himself, i. e. Alexander, the son of John Cahanagh, and under Mac Donnell Galloglagh, with many others of the chieftains of Scotland who accompanied them. These never halted until they arrived at Druimlighean^s, and there was a promise of battle^t between them on the morrow. Manus O'Donnell was desirous^u of attacking the Lord Justice and O'Neill on that night, but to this O'Donnell would not consent, on account of the strength of the position of the enemy, and from a dread of the ordnance which the Lord Justice's people had with them. Manus, however, without consulting O'Donnell, set out on foot with a party of gallowglasses, to harass and confuse the army of the Lord Justice and O'Neill, and commenced discharging showers of arrows at them, so that they neither allowed them to sleep nor rest ; and they slew Calvagh, the son of O'Brien, who was a great loss in his own territory, and many others along with him. The resolution which the Lord Justice and O'Neill adopted on the following day was, to send messengers to O'Donnell, requesting him to come to a conference, and conclude a peace^v. This was accordingly done, and the Lord Justice confirmed a peace between O'Neill and O'Donnell, he himself being as surety between them. A gossipred was also formed between the Lord Justice and O'Donnell, so that on this occasion they parted from each other in friendship and amity, through the miraculous interposition of God. The Lord Justice and O'Neill, on their return, found Hugh, the son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh, ravaging Tyrone with a numerous army ; and Hugh, when he heard that these hosts were approaching him, sent the greater number of his forces onwards with the preys and spoils of the country, and he himself remained at a great distance behind them, with only a small body of troops, so that the main body of the other army overtook him. They attacked him, and, being caught in a perilous condition, he was overpowered and killed on the spot, on the 6th of October. It was a rueful and grievous thing that this noble and highborn chieftain should

sage of peace. This indeed was done, for the Lord Justice ratified a peace between O'Donnell and O'Neill, and he himself as surety between them.

ρην αρ νί βαοί α ράμαιλ δο čenél eoğain pe cian δαιμρην αρ uairle, αρ ηρğna αρ εινεά αρ ερóδατ, αρ čomnarτ, αρ čornam conað δφοραιτμίτ α δάιρ πο ράιδεαδ :

Α cτair ρicτ ρίρ ρoin,
míle cúicc céo do bliaðnaið,
ó ġín dé co haod ðoiðoð
ða mbe aon dá ρiarpoiğioð.

Mac uiðilín corbmac, ġ mac ρfain ðuib mic ðomnaill do lot ġ do ġabail α haτle an marbta ρin lá muinτir í neill.

Ĥormlaið inğín uí ðomnaill (Αοð ρuað) bñ aodα mic neill mic cuinn í néill, bñ po ba mo ðfplaccað ġ ðeiğeineac ġ po ba mo cumaoín αρ opðaið ġ eccalraið, αρ ειccrið ġ αρ ollaínnaið (ðeiðbir ón αρ βαοί ðfiğfñ α ðionğ-mala lé) ðécc iar mbrñt buaðα ó ðoman, ġ ðfman.

Coccað móρ eτir caτančaið ðár marbαð cumaiğe mac bñain ρinn uí čaτ-áin, ġ ρfñðopca mac Ruaiðri an ρúta, ġ po marbαð ρop an coccað ρin aod caprač mac uí ðočarτaiğ lé ġopraið mac ġopraiðα uí caτain, ġ ðponğ ðá muinτir amaille ρir iar ndol ðóib do čonğnam lá Sfan mac tomáir í čaτáin. Cumaiğe ballac mac ðomnaill í čaτáin ρaoí ðuine uarail αρ α čumactaið do marbαð lá cuio ðon ρuτta.

Mac ðonnchaið τipe hoilella ðécc .i. Ruaiðri mac tomalτaiğ mic bñain, ġ impeapain do bñt eτir cloinn ndonchaið ρα τiğearnur na típe, ġ mac ðonnchaið do ġairm do corbmac mac τaiðcc mic bñain.

Mac ρuibne τipe boğaine miall móρ mac eocčain conrapal bá ρfñr lám ġ laochðacτ, ġ bá cρuaiðe cρoiðe ġ comairle, bá ρfñr aipiriom, ġ ionηraiğioð, ġ bá ρfñr enec ġ ηğnam, bá mó muirñr ġ mñrğarραð, ġ αρ lia lap po bñipeαð

^w *Tir-Boghaine*, i. e. the country of Enna Boghaine, who was the second son of Conall Gulban, the ancestor of all the Kinel-Connell. This territory is described in the Book of Fenagh, fol. 47, *a, a*, as extending from the River Eidhneach, now the River Eany, which falls into the harbour of Inver, in the bay of Donegal, to the stream of Dobhar flowing from the rugged mountains.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 156. The Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, translated

and published by Colgan (lib. ii. c. 40), places the lofty mountain of Sliabh-Liag, now Slieveleague, in this territory.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 135. The name of this territory is still preserved in that of the barony of Baghaineach, now *anglice* Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal. According to O'Dugan's Topographical Poem, this territory belonged to the O'Boyles; but for about two centuries before the confiscation of Ulster it was the country of

thus be cut off,—for his peer for nobleness, intelligence, hospitality, valour, prowess, and protection, had not been [found] for a long time [before] among the Kinel-Owen. The following [quatrain] was composed in commemoration of [the year of] his death :

Four and twenty years, 'tis true,
A thousand and five hundred,
From birth of Christ till death of Hugh,
Should any one inquire.

Mac Quillin (Cormac) and the son of John Duv Mac Donnell were wounded and taken prisoners after this killing [of Hugh], by O'Neill's people.

Gormley, the daughter of O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), and wife of Hugh, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, a most bounteous and hospitable woman, who had bestowed many gifts upon the orders and churches, and upon the literary men and ollaves (which, indeed, was what might have been expected from her, for she had a husband worthy of her), died, having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

A great war [broke out] among the O'Kanes, in which Cumaighe, the son of Brian Finn O'Kane, was slain, and Ferdoragh, the son of Rory, of the Route. In this war was also slain Hugh Carragh, the son of O'Doherty, by Godfrey, the son of Godfrey O'Kane, together with a party of his people, they having gone to assist John, the son of Thomas O'Kane.

Cumhaighe Ballagh, the son of Donnell O'Kane, a distinguished gentleman, considering his means, was slain by some [of the people] of the Route.

Mac Donough of Tirerrill died, namely, Rory, the son of Tomaltagh, son of Brian; whereupon a contention arose among the Mac Donoughs, concerning the lordship of the country; and Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Brian, was [at last] styled the Mac Donough.

Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine^w (Niall More, the son of Owen), a constable of hardest hand and heroism, of boldest heart and counsel, best at withholding and attacking^x, best in hospitality and prowess, who had the most numerous troops, and most vigorous soldiers, and who had forced the greatest number of

Mac Sweeny Banagh, a hereditary leader of
gallowglasses to the O'Donnells.

^x *Withholding and attacking*, i. e. the most ju-

dicious in deciding when it was best to retreat,
or keep from action, and when to join battle
with the enemy.

δο βήρναδαιβ βαογαίλ δια έαομ έενελ φήν δέcc ιαρ nonγαδ 7 ιαρ παίτριγε ινα
 cairlén φήν ηι πατάιν .14. december.

Ο concobair ciarraiže (concobair mac concobair) do ðol ap cpeic 1
 nduthaiž ealla 7 corbmac ócc mac corbmair mic ταιðcc do bpiť fair, 7
 paoinead lair for ua cconcobair, 7 ó concobair fén do lot 7 do gaðail,
 Concobair mac διαρμαδα mic an giolla ðuib í bpiain, 7 διαρmaid mac corb-
 mair uí máille do marbað ipin mbripeað pin lá corbmac mac ταιðcc.

Μαζ cairtaiž puaðac (domnall mac fíngin, mic διαρμαδα) do ðol ap
 riubal cpeice 1 nglionn flípcce, 7 muinrip na típe ap mbpiť fair aζ págbail
 an glínn, é φήν do gaðail 7 ðpionz δια μuinrip do marbað.

Μαζπραгнаίлл (caðal ócc mac caðail) do marbað a ppioll ap paitce a
 baile φήν lé cloinn í maolmíadaiz.

Μορ ingean í bpiain (.1. τοιρρðealbac mac ταιðcc) bean donnchaið mic
 maðgamna í bpiain, bñ τιγε aoíðð coitcinn δέcc.

Αιβιλίν ιηγήν Ριðipe an gleanna, bñ í concobair ciarraiže ðígbñ δέpcað
 ðaonnaçtað δέcc.

Τοιρρðealbac mac peilim buide uí concobair do marbað lá τοιρρðealbac
 puad mic ταιðcc buide mic caðail puad.

Ruairi mac bpiain mic pilip meguðip paoí cinnpñona δέcc.

Μαc uí paiğilliz .1. caðal mac eocçain mic caðail do gaðail lá cloinn
 τpñain mic caðail uí paiğilliz, 7 milleað na bpiípcne uile do teaçt τpíτ
 pin etip ó Ρaiğilliz 7 clann τpñain í Ρaiğilliz, 7 ó néill (conn mac cuinn)
 do ðol pluaz pó ðí ipin mbpiípcne do milleað coda cloinni τpñain ðon bpiípcne,
 7 clann τpñain do milleað coda uí paiğilliz, 7 an ppiop ócc, mac caðail, mic
 peargaí, mic pñain do marbað ðopçop do pilép pá cairlén tolca moain,
 Roba paoí cinnpñona eipide.

^y *Perilous passes*, literally, "and by whom
 most of gaps of danger were broken."

^z *Rathain*, now Rahin castle, not far from the
 village of Duncaneely, in the parish of Killaghty,
 barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.

^a *Duthaigh-Ealla*, i. e. the district of the
 River Ealla, now Duhallow, a barony in the
 north-west of the county of Cork.—See note ^p,
 under the year 1501, p. 1262, *supra*.

^b *Gleann-Fleisce*, i. e. the vale of the Flesk, a
 river rising in the south-east of the barony of
 Magunihy, in the county of Kerry, and falling
 into the Lower Lake of Kilkenny, near the
 town.

^c *The Green*, paitce, i. e. the green, lawn,
platea, or field of exercise, opposite his house,
 or castle.

^d *At the castle*, literally, under the castle. The

perilous passes^y of any man of his own fair tribe, died, after Uction and Penance, in his own castle of Rathain^z, on the 14th of December.

O'Conor Kerry (Conor, the son of Conor) set out upon a predatory incursion into Duthaidh-Ealla^a, but was overtaken by Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige [Mac Carthy], who defeated O'Conor, wounded him, and took him prisoner. In this defeat Conor, the son of Dermot, son of Gilla-Duv O'Brien, and Dermot, the son of Cormac O'Malley, were slain by Cormac, son of Teige (Mac Carthy).

Mac Carthy Reagh (Donnell, the son of Fineen, son of Dermot) made a predatory incursion into Gleann-Fleisce^b; but, being overtaken by the people of the country as he was leaving the glen, he himself was taken prisoner, and some of his people were slain.

Mac Rannall (Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal) was treacherously slain on the green^c of his own town, by the sons of O'Mulvey.

More, the daughter of O'Brien (i. e. Turlough, the son of Teige), and wife of Donough, the son of Mahon O'Brien, a woman who kept a house of open hospitality, died.

Eveleen, daughter of the Knight of Glynn, and wife of O'Conor Kerry, a good, charitable, and humane woman, died.

Turlough, the son of Felim Boy O'Conor, was slain by Turlough Roe, the son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe.

Rory, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire, a distinguished captain, died.

The son of O'Reilly (Cathal, the son of Owen, son of Cathal) was taken prisoner by the sons of John, son of Cathal O'Reilly, the consequence of which was, the desolation of all Breifny, between O'Reilly and the sons of John O'Reilly. O'Neill (Con, the son of Con) twice marched with an army into Breifny, to destroy that part of it which belonged to the sons of John; and the sons of John destroyed O'Reilly's part; and the young Prior, son of Cathal, son of Farrell, son of John, a distinguished captain, was killed by the shot of a ball at the castle^d of Tulach Moain^e.

ball must have been fired through a window or aperture in the castle while he was standing beneath.

^e *Tulach Moain*, i. e. Moan's hill, now called

in Irish *tulauḡ maoim*, and *anglice* Tullavin. It is the name of a small village on the road leading from Cootehill to Cavan, and about three miles from the former.

Mac méguir concobair mac Sain mic Páip do marbhad la rliocht air
í néill.

Ror mac Ruair mic tomair ócc meguir do bathad hi port claoir
innir iar tabairt creice dó ó mac méguir .i. giolla patrairc mac concobair.

Brian mac giollapatrairc mic aoda ócc méz matganna. Ardagal mac
aoda ócc, 7 eochaid mac aoda ócc do teaet go baile mézmatganna (.i.
glairne mac Remail, mic glairne mezmatganna) dermaid 7 do daing-
muccad a riada rir, 7 iar ndenam a cuir 7 a cchail, 7 a riada dóib rir
pá mionnab 7 pá plánab ionda, Ro páccairiot an baile gan eaccla gan
muamán. Ro cuiread brian na moicheirge maz matganna 7 luēt tige méz-
matganna ina lñmain, 7 po marbad brian 7 ardagal leó tpe tangnaet 7
meabail, 7 bá hiat rin diar a ccomara bá fñr baí ina ccomfocraib.

Sain buide mac aindriara megrairt fñr ruim roconáig go nomat raird-
bñra eren, 7 a écc.

O breirfin eoccan ócc, mac eoccan, ollam meguir lé bñtñnar décc.
Mac rñtñraig (.i. cuconnat) ollam meguir lé dñn décc.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1525.

Αοιρ Κρίοτ, mile, cuic céd, pice, acúic.

Ḥnion urgranna aduatmar do denam an bliadairi .i. eppcop lñtñlne
ar na marbad hi meabail lá mac an abbad mic murcad, 7 hé ina caomteaet
amaille lé gpad 7 lé captanat, 7 an drong ar a pucc iarla cille dapa do

^f *Brian-na-moicheirge*, i. e. Brian or Bernard of the early rising.

^g *Mac Mahon's household*.—They gave name to the Loughy [luēt tige], a territory now included in the barony and county of Monaghan.

^h *Treachery*.—“Tangnaet .i. meabail no peall.”—*O'Clery*.

ⁱ *Mac Ribhbheartaigh*, now anglicised Mac Crifferty.

^j *Abominable deed*.—This murder is entered under the year 1525, in Ware's Annals of Ire-

land; but in Dowling's Annals the murder is entered under the year 1522, and the punishment of it under 1524, or 1525, but evidently by a mistake of the transcriber. Dowling gives the following account of the transaction:

“A. D. 1522. Mauritius episcopus Leighlen cognominatus Deoran in Lexia jam vocata, Queenes County in Leinster, frater minorum, professor in Theologia, controversia et conversatione eloquentissimus predicator, castus a natiuitate, episcopatum regebat annum cum dimi-

The son of Maguire (Conor, the son of John, son of Philip) was slain by the descendants of Art O'Neill.

Ross, son of Rory, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was drowned in the port of Claoininis [Cleenish], after having carried off a prey from the son of Maguire, i. e. Gilla-Patrick, the son of Conor.

Brian, the son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Hugh Oge Mac Mahon ; Ardgall, son of Hugh Oge ; and Eochy, son of Hugh Oge, came to the town of Mac Mahon (i. e. of Glasny, the son of Redmond, son of Glasny Mac Mahon), to confirm and ratify their peace with him ; and there, having made peace, and concluded their covenants and compacts with him by many oaths and sureties, they left the town without fear or apprehension ; but Brian-na-Moicheirghe^f Mac Mahon, and Mac Mahon's household^g, were sent in pursuit of them, and Brian and Ardgall, two of the best men, of their years, in their neighbourhood, were slain by them through treachery^h and deceit.

John Boy, the son of Andrew Magrath, a man of note, a prosperous man, and very wealthy, died.

O'Breslen (Owen Oge, the son of Owen), Ollav to Maguire in judicature, died.

Mac Rithbheartaighⁱ (i. e. Cuconnaught), Ollav to Maguire in poetry, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1525.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-five.

A foul and abominable deed^j was committed in this year, namely, the Bishop of Leighlin was treacherously murdered by Mac an-Abbaidh Mac Murrough [and others], who was in his company, with [the appearance of] love and charity. As many of the perpetrators of this crime as were apprehended by the

dis et duobus mensibus ; interfectus fuit per Maurum Cavenagh archidiaconum dioceseos inter Kilneyn et Cloaghruish, eo quod dicti archidiaconi et aliorum redarguit perversitatem et corrigere proposuit. Iste Episcopus in jocundo ejus adventu quibusdam persuadentibus duplici subsidium cleri respondit : Meluis radere

oves quam destruere.

"A. D. 1524. Geraldus Comes Kildariæ juratus deputatus, qui Maurum Guer, id est 'sharp' interfectorem episcopi Deoran predicti cruci affigere curavit, at the head of Glan Reynald by Leighlin, et ibidem intralia ejus fecit comburi, anno 1525."

luet dénmā an míghíomā rin po fopconghair a mbpíe gur an maighin in po marbhat an tērcop, 7 hi bfhíad beó ar túr, a nabaiḡe 7 a monatair do bñin arda, 7 a loicead ina bñiaðhairi.

Тоиррдеалбаc mac matḡamna, mic тоиррдеалбайḡ, mic bñiam catā in aonaiḡ í bñiam eprcop cille da lua do écc.

Αν δcḡanaç mac bñiam puaið mic conmiðe fear tiḡe aoiðfð coitcinn décc.

Comcruinnuccað fñr néreann go haonbaile i naç eliaç lair an iurcír iarla cille dapa (ḡfñíð ócc mac ḡfñíe) dú hi ttangattar iarlaða 7 barúin, Rídi-peaða, 7 poðaoíne, 7 urmór ḡaoiðeal 7 ḡall ereann arcñna. Do cuaið tra ó neill conn mac cuinn, 7 ó domnaill, aod mac aodā puaið do cñḡal a ccor 7 daðdaiḡniuccað a ríðā hi fñiaðhairi an iurcír, iar ttaccra 7 iar naiḡñf ḡaça cainḡne po baí ftoppa riam go rin dóib fñin 7 dá ccairið ḡall 7 ḡaoiðeal ní po cuimḡfð a ríðuccað lár an iurcír na lár na maiðb ar cñna go ttangattar po eirfíð dia ttigib go po fár an coccad céðna ftoppa doirðire. Do deachaið tra ua domnaill po dí hi tcír eoḡain an bliaðain ri go po loirceað, 7 go po léirindrad ḡac airð in po ḡab don tcír uile lair, 7 ní fñair taçar no teocmáil nír acc dol nó acc teaçt aoinfeçt dið rin. Do ponat ríð iarām ftoppa a tcúr an foḡmair do fonnrad co po tñḡeallrat airifñ ar ḡac taoib fñib atbérad an iurcír 7 Maḡnur ó domnaill.

Ο καταιν .i. Sfan mac tomair do marbað lá dñfm dia cñið fñin .i. mac Ruaiðri an rúta uí catāin, 7 mac ḡoppaða uí catāin, 7c.

Caτapiona inḡñ í dñibḡññāin décc, 9. iun, 7 a haðnacal co honoraç hi mainrcír dúin na ḡall.

Roir inḡñ meḡuiðir (Sfan) décc.

Siubán inḡñ mécc matḡamna (bñiam) décc.

^k *Burned before them.*—This is badly told. It should be, “and the entrails of one of the murderers were taken out and burned before the faces of others who were living, but flayed, and of others who were as yet untouched, but allowed to view the horrible tortures which they themselves were presently to receive.”

¹ *A general meeting.*—The Four Masters should have given this entry under the next year, as

indeed they have from a different authority, but evidently without recognising that they were recording the same event which they had entered under 1525. This, and many other entries of a similar nature, prove that their work is a hurried compilation.

^m *Con.*—Charles O’Conor interpolates bacac, i. e. the lame, which is correct. He was the chief of Tyrone, who was afterwards created Earl of Tyrone.

Earl of Kildare, were by his orders brought to the spot on which they had murdered the bishop, and condemned to be first flayed alive, and then to have their bowels and entrails taken out and burned before them^k.

Turlough, the son of Mahon, son of Turlough, son of Brian Catha an aenaigh O'Brien, Bishop of Killaloe, died.

The Dean, the son of Brian Roe Mac Conmidhe [Mac Namee], who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

A general meeting^l of the [principal] men of Ireland was held in Dublin, by the Lord Justice, the Earl of Kildare (Garrett Oge, son of Garrett). Thither repaired the earls and barons, knights and other distinguished men, and the greater number of the Irish and the English of all Ireland. Thither repaired O'Neill (Con^m, the son of Con) and O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe), with intent to form a league and reconfirm their peace in presence of the Lord Justice. [But] after they themselves, and their English and Irish friends, had debated and argued upon every covenant that had ever been entered into between them till that time, it was still found impossible for the Lord Justice and all the other chieftains to reconcile them to each other; so that they returned to their homes at strife, and the war between them was renewed. O'Donnell went twice into Tyrone this year, and burned and devastated every part of the country through which he passed, and received neither battle nor opposition, either in going or returning, on either of these expeditions. In the beginning of the following harvest, however, a peace was concluded between them; and they mutually agreed to abide, on each side, by the arbitration of the Lord Justice and Manus O'Donnell.

O'Kane, i. e. John, the son of Thomas, was slain by a party of his own tribe, namely, Rory O'Kane of the Routeⁿ, the son of Godfrey O'Kane, and others.

Catherine, the daughter of O'Duigennan, died on the 9th of June, and was honourably buried in the monastery of Donegal.

Rose, the daughter of Maguire (John), died.

Joan, daughter of Mac Mahon (Brian), died.

ⁿ *Rory O'Kane of the Route*.—A branch of the O'Kanes had, about a century previous to this, established themselves at Dunseverick, in this territory, in despite of the Mac Quillins, but they were dispossessed in this century by Sorley Boy Mac Donnell of the Isles, to whom Queen Elizabeth made a grant of all his conquests in this territory.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1526.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, cúicc céo, píce, a Sé.

Ḡlairne mac aoda méḡ aongura abb manac an iudair ppióir dún ḡ Sab-
aill do marbad lá cloinn domnaill méḡ aongura .i. lá domnaill ócc cona
braitrib.

Ο Ραιγίλλιḡ décc .i. eóḡan. Coccad mór do páp etir a cinb imón tigeap-
nar iar na eccrom co po ḡairead ua raiḡilliḡ dḡfḡgal mac Sḡain a comairle
an iurair ḡ móraín do mairib ḡall ḡ ḡaoidel ḡé po batтар daoíne ba ríne
ma rom acc cup cúicce.

Mac uí Ruairc .i. tadcc mac eocain do marbad i meabail lá muinḡira
dearbḡatтар pḡin.

Ο neill .i. cond, ḡ Maḡnar ó domnaill do dol do laḡair an iurair do
dénam ríoda conallac, ḡ eóḡanaḡ, ḡ ar tḡionól móráin do mairib ḡall ḡ ḡaoidel
dā ríḡib dia ríoduccad, ní po féḡrat naiḡm ríoda nó cairḡḡra tḡorra co
tḡanḡatтар ar ccúlaih po eirḡó don cup rin.

Sluacḡead lá hua ndomnaill (iar tḡoidect Maḡnura ó áḡ cliaḡ) ḡ lá
Maḡnur pḡppin cona roḡraide diblímb hi tḡúr an eapraiḡ do rḡonḡad hi
tḡír eóḡan. Cḡeacā iomda ḡ airccḡhe aḡble do dénam leó rin tḡír, ḡ in iur
do dénam dḡib pḡpp na cḡeacāib rin hi ccoill na lon hi ríol mbaḡḡill, ḡ tan-
ḡatтар plán dia tḡḡib iarom co nedálaih iomḡaib.

Εαραέντα mór ar níḡḡe i mḡctar connacḡ, ar po cḡḡḡatтар a nupmór
uile pé poile i naḡaḡ í domnaill. bá hiaḡ do ríone an comḡḡḡal rin bḡian
mac pḡilim uí concḡair, Mac caḡail ócc uí concḡair (.i. tadcc) pá rḡioḡt

^o *Of Newry*, an iudair, i. e. of the yew.—
See the first part of these Annals at the year
1162. A monastery was erected at iudair cinn
ḡpaḡḡa, i. e. the yew at the head of the strand,
now the town of Newry, in the county of Down,
by Muirchertach, or Mauricius Mac Loughlin,
King of all Ireland, about the year 1160.—See
the charter of foundation, printed in its original
form by Dr. O'Connor in his *Rerum Hibernicarum*
Scriptores, 2 *prolegomena ad Annales*, p. 158,
and a translation, with notes, in the Dublin P.

Journal, p. 102. No part of the ruins of this
monastery is now extant.

^p *Elder than he*.—This is the literal transla-
tion, but the meaning intended to be conveyed
is, that some of his rivals were his elders, or of
a senior branch of the family, according to the
law of tanistry.

^q *Manus O'Donnell*.—This is the true date
and account of what has been above entered
under the year 1525, where it is stated that
O'Donnell himself attended at Dublin. Ware

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1526.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-six.

Glasny, the son of Hugh Magennis, Abbot of the Monks of Newry°, and Prior of Down and Saul, was slain by the sons of Donnell Magennis, namely, by Donnell Oge and his kinsmen.

O'Reilly, i. e. Owen, died. After his death a great war arose among the chiefs of his tribe concerning the lordship, [and continued] until Farrell, the son of John, was styled O'Reilly, by advice of the Lord Justice and many others of the English and Irish chieftains, though some of his rivals were elder than he^p.

The son of O'Rourke, i. e. Teige, the son of Owen, was treacherously slain by his own brother's people.

O'Neill (Con) and Manus O'Donnell^a went before the Lord Justice to make peace between the Kinel-Connell and Kinel-Owen; and many of the chiefs of the English and Irish assembled to reconcile them, [but] they were not able to establish peace or amity between them, so that they returned home in enmity on that occasion.

O'Donnell (after the return of Manus from Dublin), and Manus himself, with the forces of both, marched, in the beginning of Spring, into Tyrone; they committed many depredations and great devastations in the territory. They feasted upon those preys during Shrovetide^r at Coill-na-lon^s, in Sil-Baoighill, and then returned home in safety, loaded with great booty.

A great dissension arose in Lower Connaught. The greater number of them^r [i. e. of the inhabitants] combined against O'Donnell. The following were those who formed this confederacy: Brian, the son of Felim O'Conor, and Teige, the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor, together with the descendants of Cormac

gives the account of the meeting between O'Neill and the deputy of O'Donnell, under the year 1526 only, which is the correct date, and says that the person who attended at Dublin was Manus, the eldest son of Hugh O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell.

^r *During Shrovetide*, *imr do déanam*, literally,

“they made or passed Shrovetide on those preys.” This strange idiom is still in common use.

^s *Coill-na-lon*, i. e. the wood of the blackbirds, now Kilnalun, in Tyrone, on the borders of Donegal.

^t *Of them*.—The style is here awkward, but

corbmair mic donnchaid .i. eoccan, 7 Muiréiriac cona cclonn, 7 cona luét línanna, do rónrat an luét rin cpeac a nioctar cairppi ar rlioct feilim mic eoccan uí concobair, 7 puccrat na cpeaca leó hi maiḡ luirecc ar pobdar ríodaiḡ riú ar dol i nacchaid uí domhnaill.

Od éuala ó domhnaill na cpeaca rin do denam, do rónad tionól pluaiḡ lair hi cclonn apoile .i. cuio do maiuib conallaic, 7 Maguidir, cúconnaic co neirḡe amac rírmannac amaille ppi, do éuaḡ fo cédoir hi ccairppi. Ro bpiuib cairlén na ḡrainḡe ḡan fuireac lair .i. baile pleacra briain uí concobair, do éad iaram ppar an pluaiḡ rin hi maiḡ luirecc po millead 7 po loireccad lair an tír, 7 do éottar rlioct briain uí concobair for a iomḡabail don éur rin, 7 taimic ríom dia éiḡ. Od éualatatar an tríol cconcobair rin ó domhnaill do dol tar a air hi tír éonaill tangatatar ríin 7 an élann donnchaid pemraite co líon a ttiomail a ttimceall rliicciḡ. Ro ḡabrat ag ḡrpaḡ ḡort 7 arḡann, 7 po batatar acc cup do éum an baile do ḡabail nó ḡur marbaḡ duine maiḡ dá muinḡir .i. Ruaidir ballac mac í airḡ, Roiméiríe on mbaile an lá rin, 7 cruinnḡit do riúir imon mbaile, 7 iar ccluinrin na rccél rin dua domhnaill taimic co nfmílrcc nfmíradal ḡan fuireac ḡan paillḡe ḡróiríoin rpliccíḡ, 7 ní po hanad ppi ar poctain dó, ar do éóiríot ríol cconcobair 7 clann ndonnchaid ḡo bél an ḡroicir. Ro lín ó domhnaill cona pluaiḡ iatḡ amail ar déine conpanccatatar, 7 po rraóinead fo cédoir for ríol cconcobair, 7 for cloinn ndonnchaid, 7 po marbaḡ mac meic donnchaid .i. Maoíleaclainn mac eoḡain mic donnchaid co rochaide ele amaille ppi. Ro cuiread briain mac feilim mic maḡnupa uí concobair dia eoc, 7 bá hé olúr 7 daingne na coillead tarla a ttimceall beóil an ḡroicir pucc ar uaidib é, 7 adberat apoile nár bó hóḡrlán ón maiḡmriin alle co bpuar bár iar ttrioll. Ro páccuib an pluacé connaicrac rin édala móra eac, airim, 7

the Editor would not consider himself justified in improving it, even in the translation.

^u *The rising out*, i. e. the number of forces usually sent to battle out of the territory. Fynes Moryson frequently uses this expression in his account of the rebellion of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone.

^v *Grainseach*, now Grange, a small village in the barony of Carbury, eight miles to the north

of the town of Sligo.

^w *Bel-an-droichit*, now Ballydrihid, or Belladrohid, about three miles to the south-west of the town of Sligo.—See note ¹, under the year 1495, p. 1214, *supra*.

^x *The O'Conors and Mac Donoughs*.—The style is here very clumsy, but the Editor does not deem it proper to change the structure of the language.

Mac Donough, namely, Owen and Murtough, with their sons and followers. These people committed a depredation in the lower part of Carbury, upon the descendants of Felim, the son of Owen O'Connor; and they carried off the preys with them into Moylurg, for the inhabitants of that territory were at peace with them, for having opposed O'Donnell.

When O'Donnell had heard of these depredations having been committed, he mustered his forces together, namely, some of the chiefs of Tirconnell and Maguire (Cuconnaught), with the rising-out^u of Fermanagh. He first proceeded to Carbury, where he, without delay, demolished the castle of Grainseach^v, the town [i. e. mansion-seat] of the descendants of Brian O'Connor. He afterwards marched at the head of this army into Moylurg, and ravaged and burned the country; the descendants of Brian O'Connor having shunned him on this occasion, he returned home. When the O'Conors heard that O'Donnell had returned into Tirconnell, they and the Mac Donoughs, already mentioned, came with all their forces around Sligo, and proceeded to cut down the crops and corn fields; and they were preparing to take the town, until Rory Ballagh, the son of O'Hart, a good man of their people, was slain; and they departed from the town on that day; but they again collected around it. O'Donnell, on receiving intelligence of their proceedings, went, without delay or neglect, vigorously and expeditiously, to the relief of Sligo; but the others did not await his coming, for the O'Conors and Mac Donoughs went to Bal-androichit^w. O'Donnell pursued them with all possible speed, and he at once routed the [said] O'Conors and Mac Donoughs^x. The son of Mac Donough (Melaghlin, the son of Owen) and many others besides him, were slain; Brian, the son of Felim, son of Manus O'Connor, was thrown from his horse, and it was by the closeness and fastness of the wood that surrounded Bel-an-droichit that he was enabled to escape^y from them,—and some say that he was never perfectly well from [the period of] that defeat until he died some time afterwards. The Connacian army left great spoils, [consisting of] horses, arms, and armour,

^y *To escape*.—The literal translation is, “and it was the closeness and the fastness of the wood that happened to be around Bel-an-droichit that brought him from them.” Here the nouns *ólúr* and *damgne* are made the active agents

of his escape, which could hardly be allowed by sound criticism, and the Editor has taken the liberty to make a slight idiomatic alteration in the translation, not warranted by the original.

είδεαδ̃ αḡ cenel cconail̃ don cup̃ rin, uair̃ ó do paδ̃ aδ̃ puαδ̃ mac neill̃ ḡair̃b̃
maiδ̃m añ c̃f̃iδ̃iḡ̃ δ̃roiḡmḡ̃ for̃ connãc̃taiδ̃ hĩ τορ̃c̃ραταρ̃ ilẽ δ̃iδ̃ ní̃ t̃ap̃δ̃ρατ̃
cenel̃ cconail̃ for̃ c̃onnãc̃taiδ̃ éñ maiδ̃m põ bã cor̃c̃c̃raiδ̃ẽ δ̃óib̃ dõ cup̃, ḡ̃ ó̃r̃
bãiδ̃blẽ α̃ né̃δαλα̃ iñár̃ añ maiδ̃m riñ bẽóil̃ añ δ̃roĩc̃iτ̃.

Ο νέιλλ̃ dõ t̃eãc̃τ̃ dõ t̃oĩrm̃f̃r̃cc̃ c̃air̃l̃éiñ dõ t̃iõnñr̃cc̃aiñ Maḡnar̃ ó̃ dõm̃-
nail̃ hĩ por̃τ̃ nã τ̃ep̃ĩ nãm̃aτ̃, ḡ̃ Maḡnur̃ dõ t̃f̃ḡm̃áil̃ p̃iã τ̃t̃úr̃ añ τ̃rl̃uaḡ̃, ḡ̃
eñrĩ mac̃ r̃f̃aiñ í̃ neill̃ dõ ḡãb̃áil̃ laĩr̃, ḡ̃ ó̃ neill̃ r̃fiñ δ̃im̃t̃eãc̃τ̃ α̃ cc̃óir̃ mãδ̃mã.

Ο cãt̃áiñ .i. ḡor̃p̃raiδ̃ mac̃ ḡor̃p̃raδ̃ã dõ m̃ar̃baδ̃ aḡ bealãc̃ añ c̃am̃áiñ lá̃
mac̃ í̃ néill̃ .i. m̃all̃ ócc̃, ḡ̃ m̃all̃ r̃fiñ dõ ḡãb̃áil̃ fõ c̃f̃ñδ̃ τ̃p̃ill̃ iãr̃riñ lá̃ huã neill̃,
ḡ̃ α̃ b̃f̃iτ̃ ĩ m̃br̃aiḡ̃δ̃f̃nar̃ r̃r̃í̃ r̃é̃ r̃oδ̃ã.

Mac̃ í̃ cãt̃aiñ (ḡor̃p̃raiδ̃) aδ̃b̃ar̃ τ̃iḡ̃eap̃nã α̃ t̃í̃pẽ r̃eip̃iñ dõ δ̃ol̃ ap̃ r̃iub̃al̃
c̃p̃eic̃ẽ ĩ nḡlionñ concaδ̃añ α̃ m̃í̃ iãnuar̃iũ dõ r̃onñraδ̃, ḡ̃ α̃ écc̃rõm̃ r̃r̃ĩ haδ̃f̃u-
air̃ẽ nã r̃í̃nẽ ḡf̃im̃r̃f̃tã conãc̃ r̃r̃ĩt̃ aoñ r̃ocal̃ diã r̃c̃élaib̃ nõ ḡõ r̃f̃r̃íτ̃ α̃ c̃opp̃
α̃ ñδ̃f̃r̃f̃δ̃ añ c̃or̃ḡaĩr̃ ap̃ c̃ĩñδ̃, ḡ̃ eñrĩ mac̃ neill̃ mic̃ b̃rĩaiñ τ̃iḡ̃eap̃nã bailẽ nã
b̃raḡ̃aτ̃ dõ m̃ar̃baδ̃ doñ cup̃ riñ, ḡ̃ r̃õc̃aiδ̃ĩ elẽ bẽó̃r̃ δ̃écc̃ dõ r̃uãc̃τ̃, ḡ̃ dõ
m̃ar̃baδ̃ amaill̃ẽ r̃r̃ĩú̃.

Maiδ̃m̃ dõ t̃ãb̃air̃τ̃ lá̃ mac̃ mic̃ p̃iãp̃air̃ ap̃ c̃loinñ em̃aiññ mic̃ tõmaĩr̃
buĩt̃il̃ér̃ δ̃ú̃ iñ põ m̃ar̃baδ̃ coñc̃oδ̃ar̃ ócc̃ mac̃ coñc̃oδ̃air̃ c̃ãoĩc̃ uí̃ δ̃õm̃nail̃ baí̃
nã c̃oñrap̃al̃ ḡallócc̃lãc̃, ḡ̃ aḡá̃ m̃baí̃ lá̃m̃ m̃aĩt̃ cõ m̃im̃ic̃ p̃iãr̃ aδ̃ tañ riñ, ḡ̃ añ
lá̃ riñ δ̃áir̃iδ̃ẽ ap̃ ní̃r̃ l̃f̃icc̃ m̃éδ̃ α̃ m̃f̃ñmañ ḡ̃ r̃eaδ̃ar̃ α̃ lá̃imẽ δ̃ó̃ anacal̃ dõ
ḡãb̃áil̃ iãr̃ nã t̃air̃c̃c̃ep̃iñ δ̃ó̃, ḡ̃ τορ̃c̃ραταρ̃ r̃õc̃aiδ̃ẽ m̃ó̃r̃ĩ dõ δ̃aḡ̃δ̃aoí̃ñiδ̃, dõ
mãr̃c̃rl̃uaḡ̃, ḡ̃ dõ ḡalloc̃clãc̃aiδ̃ ĩriñ maiδ̃m̃ riñ inã r̃ap̃raδ̃.

Ο dõc̃ap̃taiḡ̃ eãc̃mãr̃cãc̃ τ̃iḡ̃eap̃nã iññrĩ heoc̃c̃aiñ δ̃écc̃, ḡ̃ im̃r̃f̃raiñ m̃ó̃r̃ĩ

^{*} *And.*—In the original it is uair̃, *for*, which is incorrect, even according to the genius and idiom of the Irish language.

^a *Ceideach-droighneach*, i. e. hill of the black-thorn, or sloe bushes, now Keadydrinagh, a townland in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo.

^b *Port-na-dtri-namhad.*—The erection of this castle was completed by Manus O'Donnell, who compiled there, in the year 1532, his celebrated Life of St. Columbkille, the original of which is now preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, as appears from the following memo-

randum written by the scribe at the end:—

“Α̃ c̃c̃air̃leñ p̃uip̃τ̃ nã τ̃ep̃ĩ nãm̃aτ̃ im̃opp̃ũ dõ
δ̃eãc̃taδ̃ iñ bẽãt̃aδ̃ fõ añ tañ bã r̃láñ δ̃á̃ b̃lia-
δ̃aiñ δ̃éc̃ ap̃ r̃í̃c̃iτ̃ ap̃ cúic̃ céδ̃ ap̃ m̃ilẽ doñ
τ̃iḡ̃eap̃nã.”—See this manuscript described, Stowe Catalogue, p. 397. This castle stood on the east side of the river, close to the present town of Strabane.—See note under the year 1522.

^c *Bealach-an-chamain*, i. e. the pass of the winding, now Ballaghcommon, in the barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

^d *Gleann-Concadhan*, anglicised Glenconkeine,

to the Kinel-Connell on that occasion ; and^z from the time that Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, had gained the battle of Ceideach-droighneach^a over the Connacians, where many of them were slain, the Kinel-Connell had not given a defeat to the Connacians which redounded more to their triumph, or by which they obtained more spoils, than this defeat of Bel-an-droichit.

O'Neill set out to prevent the erection of a castle which Manus O'Donnell had begun at Port-na-dtri-namhad^b ; but Manus met the van of his army, and took Henry, the son of John O'Neill, prisoner ; whereupon O'Neill himself took to flight.

O'Kane (Godfrey, son of Godfrey) was slain at Bealach-an-Chamain^c, by the son of O'Neill (Niall Oge) ; and Niall himself was soon afterwards taken prisoner by O'Neill, and he was detained a long time in captivity.

The son of O'Kane, i. e. Godfrey, heir to the lordship of his own country, set out upon a predatory incursion into Gleann-Concadhan^d, in the month of January ; and he perished in consequence of the intense cold of the winter^e ; nor was there a word heard about him until the end of the following Lent, when his body was discovered. Henry, son of Niall, who was son of Niall, Lord of Baile-na-braghat^f, was slain on this occasion ; and many others perished of cold and were slain along with them.

A defeat was given by the son of Mac Pierce to the sons of Edmond, son of Thomas Butler, in which was slain Conor Oge, son of Conor Caech O'Donnell, who was a constable of gallowglasses, and who had often before that time, but especially on that day, made a display of the prowess and activity of his arm ; for the greatness of his mind and the dexterity of his hand would not suffer him to accept quarter, after it had been offered him. And a great number of chieftains of cavalry and of gallowglasses were slain in that defeat along with him.

O'Doherty (Eachmarcach), Lord of Inishowen, died ; and a great contention

a name now applied to a valley in the barony of Ballynascreen, in the south-west of the county of Londonderry ; but it was anciently the name of a territory comprising the parishes of Ballynascreen, Kileronaghan, and Desertmartin. According to the tradition in the country this was the territory of the O'Henerys, a respectable

sept of the Kinel-Owen, who were tributary to O'Neill, not to O'Kane, whose territory joined them on the north side.

^e *Intense cold of the winter*, literally, " he died of the intense cold of the wintry weather."

^f *Baile-na-braghat*, now Braid, a townland in the barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone.

arose among his tribe concerning the lordship, [and continued] until^s Gerald, the son of Donnell, son of Felim O'Doherty, was at last styled Lord.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Tirawley, at the instance of the descendants of Richard Burke. In this army were the chiefs of Tirconnell and Maguire, with the rising-out^b of Fermanagh; and these chieftains marched, without delaying or halting, on to Sligo. This army of O'Donnell collected in Cuil-irraⁱ a great quantity of corn, belonging to the descendants of Brian O'Conor, and drew it into Sligo; and such corn as they did not carry off they totally destroyed. O'Donnell then marched his army into Tirawley, where he took the castles of Caerthanan^k and Cros-Maoiliona^l, in which he found hostages and many spoils; and he then threw down and totally demolished these castles, so that they were no longer habitable^m. He afterwards established peace, amity, and concord, between the descendants of Rickard Burke and the Barretts, so that they were [for a long time afterwards] friendly towards one another. On his way home O'Donnell pitched his camp at Cul-Maoile [Collooney], the inhabitants of which were in [a state of] hostility and insubordination to him at that time; and he destroyed and burned all the corn belonging to the descendants of Cormac Mac Donough; and it was not until after they had been plundered and ruined that they made peace with O'Donnell, upon his own conditions, and gave him hostages for the fulfilment to him of every thing they promised. The descendants of Brian O'Conor acted in like manner, for they gave O'Donnell his demands, and made peace with him on his own terms, after he had demolished the castle of Grainseach [Grange], and destroyed all their crops and corn. They afterwards took their creaghts into the country. O'Donnell, with his army, returned safe, after victory and triumph, on that expedition. This hosting was made by O'Donnell a short time before Allhallowtide.

Breasal O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, a kind, brave, mild, and justly-judging man, died.

and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 233, 482.

^l *Cros-Maoiliona*.—This should be Cros-Ui-Mhaoilfhiona, i.e. O'Mulleeny's cross, now Cros-molina, a village in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo, situated one mile north-west

of Lough Conn, and six miles west from Ballina.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 12, 13, 487.

^m *So that they were no longer habitable*.—This might also be rendered "so that they were not fit to be dwelt in afterwards."

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1527.

Αοις CΡΙΟΡΤ, μίλε, cúicc céo, piche apeac̃t.

Λαβραρ abb l̃ra γαβail décc.

Μαγυιδιρ concobair décc, 7 Μαγυιδιρ do γαιρμ ina ionaδ̃ don comharba .i. do coiñonnãc̃t, mac coñonnãc̃t, mic b̃riain, lá hua ndom̃nail̃l.

Τοιρρδεαλβα̃c̃ mac eiccneac̃áin í dom̃nail̃l, 7 feilim mac γορραδ̃a mic S̃fain luirc̃c̃ í dom̃nail̃l do écc.

Mac donnchaid̃ t̃ipe hoilella .i. corbmac mac ταιδ̃cc mic b̃riain décc, 7 impearain do b̃it̃ ẽtir cloinn ndonnchaid̃ fan τιγεαρναρ nó γυρ γορρεαδ̃ mac donnchaid̃ deoc̃c̃ain mac donnchaid̃ mic murchaid̃.

b̃riain mac feilim mic Μαγνυρα uí concobair, 7 dom̃nall mac feilim mic τοιρρδεαλβαι̃z capraĩz uí concobair décc.

Φλαιτ̃b̃r̃τα̃c̃ mac Ruaid̃ri mic b̃riain μέγυιδιρ do μαρβαδ̃ la τεallãc̃ eãc̃d̃ãc̃ .i. lá huait̃ne mac Μαγνυρα μέγραιν̃ραδ̃ain.

Α̃mlaoib̃ ócc dub̃ μαγα̃mal̃γα̃ιδ̃ ταιο̃r̃eac̃ cal̃raĩze do t̃uit̃im lá cloinn c̃olmáin, 7 põ õiõgãir̃iõm̃ é̃ feiñ r̃ia na μαρβαδ̃ uair̃ do μαρβαδ̃h̃ p̃iachã mãgeoc̃ãgáiñ lair̃ ar̃ añ lãt̃air̃ riñ.

Ο cl̃ẽir̃ĩz̃ .i. añ γiolla p̃iãbãc̃ mac ταιδ̃cc c̃aim̃ p̃aoi lé healaδ̃aiñ h̃i r̃f̃nc̃ur̃, 1 ndán, 7 h̃i l̃ĩg̃ioññ p̃f̃ĩ r̃uim̃, p̃aiδ̃bir̃, põc̃oná̃ĩz̃, 7 cũm̃aiñz̃ móir̃ ẽir̃ĩde, 7 ã écc̃ iñ aib̃it̃t̃ Sañ p̃poñr̃eir̃ añ. 8. la do M̃har̃ta.

Α̃ñ doct̃uir̃ ũã duinñr̃leĩbẽ donnchaid̃ mac eoc̃c̃aiñ, doct̃úir̃ h̃i l̃ĩg̃ear̃ 7 p̃aoĩ iñeaδ̃laδ̃naĩb̃ ele, p̃f̃ĩ coñaĩz̃ móir̃, 7 Saiδ̃b̃r̃f̃ra, 7 τι̃gẽ naoiδ̃õ coit̃c̃ioññ décc .30. September.

Mac μαγνυρα μέγυιδιρ .i. tomár̃ ócc̃ mac cãt̃ail̃ óicc̃, mic cãt̃ail̃ óicc̃ biãtãc̃ añ τ̃r̃f̃naĩz̃, op̃p̃ic̃él̃ lõc̃ã h̃ẽir̃ne, p̃f̃ĩ f̃r̃cc̃nã ẽólãc̃ iñ eãlaδ̃naĩb̃, p̃f̃ĩ põ bá láñ dõ cl̃ú 7 doiρ̃dear̃car̃ iñ γãc̃ ionaδ̃ baí̃ inã c̃ó̃m̃p̃oc̃c̃ur̃, 7 ã écc̃.

Ruaid̃ri mac murchaid̃ mic r̃uib̃ne do μαρβαδ̃ lá ã b̃raĩt̃rĩb̃.

ⁿ *John Lurg*, i. e. John of Lurg, so called because he was fostered in the barony of Lurg, in the north of the county of Fermanagh, by the O'Muldoons.

^o *Teallach-Eachdhach*, i. e. the family or tribe of Eachaidh. This was the tribe-name of the

Magaurans of the barony of Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan, adjoining Fermanagh.

^p *Clann-Colman*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Melaghliñs, whose territory at this period was circumscribed to the limits of the pre-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1527.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-seven.

Laurence, Abbot of Lisgool, died.

Maguire (Conor) died; and the Coarb, namely, Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, who was son of Brian, was styled Maguire in his place by O'Donnell.

Turlough, the son of Egneghan O'Donnell, and Felim, the son of Godfrey, son of John Luirg^a O'Donnell, died.

Mac Donough of Tirerrill (Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Brian), died; and a contention arose between the Clann-Donough concerning the lordship, [and continued] until Owen, the son of Donough, son of Murrough, was styled Mac Donough.

Brian, the son of Felim, son of Manus O'Connor, and Donnell, the son of Felim, son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor, died.

Flaherty, the son of Rory, son of Brian Maguire, was slain by Teallach-Eachdhach^o, i. e. by Owny, the son of Manus Magauran.

Auliffe Oge Duv Magawley, Chief of Calry, fell by the Clann-Colman^p; but before his fall, he himself avenged himself, for he slew Fiacha Mageoghegan on the field of contest.

O'Clery (Gilla-Reagh, the son of Teige Cam), a scientific adept in history, poetry, and literature, and a man of consideration, wealth, prosperity, and great power, died in the habit of St. Francis, on the 8th day of March.

The physician O'Donlevy (Donough, son of Owen), a Doctor of Medicine, and learned in other sciences, a man of great affluence and wealth, who kept a house of general hospitality, died on the 30th of September.

Mac Manus Maguire (Thomas Oge, the son of Cathal Oge, son of Cathal Oge), Biatach of Seanadh^q, and Official of Lough Erne, a wise man, skilled in the sciences, a man of great fame and renown throughout his neighbourhood, died.

Rory, the son of Murrough Mac Sweeny, was slain by his own kinsmen.

sent barony of Clanlonan, in the county of Westmeath. The Magawleys were in the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the same territory, and tributary to the O'Melaghlin.

^q *Biatach of Seanadh*, i. e. farmer of Belle Isle, in the Upper Lough Erne. This was the son of the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, whose death is recorded above under the year 1498.

Uilliam mac aindriara mézcpait fear paidbreara 7 roconáigh décc.

Caitlín inghn éuinn mic domnaill í neill bñ cpaitdeac degeimig po baí ag dšgšraib .i. ag ua Rağallaiğ ar túr, 7 acc ua Ruairc iarrin décc iar nongad 7 iar naitrige.

Sloiccead lá hua ndomnaill aod mac aoda ruaid do dol hi cconnactaib, Atiatt tanğattar ina rochraitte, o bairgill, o doçartaiğ, na tri míc ruidne, Maguidir, cuconnacht co neirge amac řšmanac, 7 mairte ioctair cconnact cona nširge amac 7 ní po hairiread leó co riacattar mağ luircc. Ro millead an tír co lšir leó etir arðar 7 forccnšm. Arš lotar iaram co cairlén mór mic goirdealbairğ dia ġabáil. Bá daingn dšotoghlaigi eiridē ar po bádar an uile ašme ġabála řri naimuib řeib ir deach baóí in epinn an tan řin irin mbaile řrin etir biud 7 orðanár 7 ġac ašme arćna, ara aoi tra po ġabrat na mairte řin acc iomřuide imon mbaile, 7 Ro rpeatnaiğřte a plóğa ina uirćimceall conár lšicřřte neac anonn nó anall dia řaicćid go po ġabad an cairlén leó po deóid.

Ro ġabad leó don ćur řin cairlén an mšnnoða, cairlén an ćalaið, baile na huamha, 7 an cairlén riabac, 7 po bñirte na cairlén řin uile leó iar na ġabáil. Ro marbad beór aod buide mac an dubáltaiğ uí ġallcubair ar an řluaccead řin (ó ua ndomnaill) mućt an bealaiğ buide.

Cairlén lšitbir do ćpioćnuccead lá Mağnur ua ndomnaill etir obair cloice, ćpioinn, 7 cláraiğ, 7 ua neill a ccoccad řair. Ar ann po tšionnřccnad an obair řin lá mağnur an céðaoín iar řřéil bñenainn irin traĩprað 7 po ćpioćnuiccead a ccuid don traĩprað cedna.

^r *Rising-out*, i. e. the forces. This phrase is used even by the English writers of the reign of Elizabeth.—See Moryson's History of Ireland, book ii. c. i, edition of 1735, pp. 235, 237. It was used by Hugh Mac Curtin so late as 1717; see his *Brief Discourse in Vindication of the Antiquity of Ireland*, p. 173.

^s *Castlemore-Costello*, cairlén mór mic goirdealbairğ, i. e. the great castle of Mac Costello, now Castlemore, in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 482, and the map to the same work, on which the position of this

castle is shewn.

^t *Meannoda*, now Bannady, near the little town of Ballaghaderreen, close to the boundary of the counties of Mayo and Roscommon.

^u *Cala*, now Callow, a small tract of level land on the south side of Lough Gara, in the parish of Kilnamannagh, barony of Frenchpark (lately a part of the barony of Boyle), and county of Roscommon. The foundations of this castle, which was locally called baðbóún a ćalaið, i. e. the Bawn of Callow, are still pointed out on the margin of the lake.

^w *Baile-na-huamha*, i. e. town of the cave,

William, the son of Andrew Magrath, a man of wealth and prosperity, died.

Catherine, the daughter of Con, son of Donnell O'Neill, a pious and truly hospitable woman, who had been married to good men, namely, first to O'Reilly, and afterwards to O'Rourke, died, after unction and penance.

An army was mustered by O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe), to march into Connaught. The following were those who joined his forces :— O'Boyle, O'Doherty, the three Mac Sweenys, Maguire (Cuconnaught), with the rising-out^r of Fermanagh, and also the chiefs of Lower Connaught, with their rising-out ; and they marched on, without halting, until they reached Moylurg. They destroyed the whole country, both corn and buildings. They afterwards proceeded to Castlemore-Costello^s, for the purpose of taking it. This was an impregnable fortress, for it contained provisions, and every kind of engines, the best to be found at that time in Ireland for resisting enemies, such as cannon, and all sorts of weapons. These chieftains, nevertheless, proceeded to besiege the castle ; and they placed their army in order all around it, so that they did not permit any person to pass from it or towards it, until they at last took it.

On this expedition they [also] took the castle of Meannoda^t, and the castles of Cala^u, Baile-na-huamha^w, and Castlereagh^x, all which they demolished, after they had taken them. One of O'Donnell's men, Hugh Boy, the son of Dubhaltach O'Gallagher, was slain close to Bealach-buidhe^y [Ballaghboy].

The castle of Leithbhir^z was completed by Manus O'Donnell, with its works of stone, wood, and boards, while O'Neill was at war with him. Manus commenced this work on the Wednesday before the festival of St. Brendan^a, in summer, and finished it in the course of the same summer.

now Cavetown, four miles to the south of the town of Boyle, in the barony of Boyle.—See this place before referred to under the years 1487, 1492, and 1512.

^x *Castlereagh*.—See the years 1489, 1499.

^y *Bealach-buidhe*.—See this pass before referred to at the years 1497, 1499, and 1512.

^z *Leithbhir*, now Lifford, on the River Foyle, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. This castle was otherwise called Port-na-dtri-

namhad, i. e. the port of the three enemies, and is shewn on Mercator's map of Ireland at Lifford, but on the east side of the river Finn, where it unites with the Mourne, or the Foyle, as it is now called.—See the notice of the commencement of the erection of this castle by Manus O'Donnell, under the year 1526.

^a *Festival of St. Brendan*, i. e. of St. Brendan of Clonfert, whose festival fell on the 16th of May.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1528.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc ced, píce, a hocht.

Ο Ρυαιρ εόccαν τιγεαρνα na bpeirne uppa cotaiǵte einiǵh, eangnamá, 7 uairle pleacta aoda pinn décc in aibít .S. Pponreir iar nonǵað, 7 iar naiǵe.

Ο bpiain .i. τοιρρδεαλβαc mac ταιδcc an τaon mac ǵaoidil bá poide lé huairle, 7 lé heineac do lñt moǵa, oidpe dionǵmala bpiain boioime ap cong-máil coccaio pé ǵallaið décc iar nonccað, 7 iar naiǵe 7 a mac dóirðneað ina ionað .i. concóðar mac τοιρρδεαλβαιǵ.

Πιονǵuala inǵean í bpiain (.i. Concóðar na ppona mic τοιρρδεαλβαιǵ mic bpiain caða an aonaiǵ) bñ uí ðomnaill Aoð puað, an aoin bñ ap mó do corain clú 7 oiddearcur dá mbaoí na comaimpir a lñt ppa curp 7 ppa hanmain iar ccaitñ a haoiri 7 a hinne lé déirc, 7 lé daonnact 7 iar mbñt da bliadain ap pñit in aibít San Pponreir décc an céð lá don corccar (.i. an. 5. Febpuarui), 7 a haðnacal i mainirtip dúin na ǵall do pónað ina haimpir buðein.

Conn mac néill mic airt í néill paói cinnpñona epide do marðað (.i. an. 15. april) la mac airt óiǵ i neill (.i. ó neill), 7 lá cuio do plioct aoda meg-uioir, 7 dá mac í neill (.i. airt occ) .i. enpi, 7 corbmac baí i laim aǵ ua neill (.i. conn mac cuinn) a ppað ppa an tan pin do tabairt (dua néill) do cloinn cuinn mic néill, 7 clano cuinn do cpoçað na deiui pin a ndioǵail a naðar.

Mac diarmada maiǵe luirc (Corbmac mac puaidri) peiceam coitcñt ap eineac 7 ap péile, mip cpaða connact ap coccað 7 compuacað, pñ cor-anta a cpiçe ap eaçtaipcenélaið décc iar nonǵað 7 iar naiǵe 7 a deapð-paðar diarmait do ǵabail a ionait.

Macc captaiǵ piabac domnall décc.

Cairlén cúile maiole do ǵabail ap mac ndonnchaið lá a deapðpaðar pñin lá muipceaptaç mac donnchaið mic mupchaið, 7 mac donnchaið féin 7

^b *Owen*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare adds his pedigree, *inter lineas*: “mac τιγεαρναιν mic ταιδǵ mic τιγεαρναιν móip, i. e. the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan More.”

^c *The 5th of February*.—This is a palpable error, and should evidently be the 5th of April.

^d *In captivity*, literally, “who were on hand, i. e. in captivity (i. e. Con, the son of Con) with

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1528.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-eight.

O'Rourke (Owen^b), Lord of Breifny, sustaining pillar of the hospitality, prowess, and nobility, of the race of Hugh Finn, died in the habit of St. Francis, after unction and penance.

O'Brien (Turlough, the son of Teige), who, of all the Irish in Leath Mhogha, had spent the longest time in [acts of] nobility and hospitality, the worthy heir of Brian Boru in maintaining war against the English, died, after unction and penance ; and his son, Conor Mac Turlough, was appointed to his place.

Finola, the daughter of O'Brien (Conor-na-Srona, son of Turlough, son of Brian Catha-an-aenaigh), and wife of O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), a woman who, as regarded both body and soul, had gained more fame and renown than any of her contemporaries, having spent her life and her wealth in acts of charity and humanity, and after having been twenty-two years in the habit of St. Francis, died on the first day of Lent (which fell on the 5th of February^c), and was buried in the monastery of Donegal, which had been founded in her own time.

Con, the son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill, a distinguished captain, was slain on the 15th of April, by the son of Art Oge O'Neill (i. e. the O'Neill), and a party of the descendants of Hugh Maguire ; and the two sons of O'Neill (Art Oge), namely, Henry and Cormac, who had been detained in captivity^d by [the other] O'Neill (i. e. Con, the son of Con), for a long time before, were given up by him to the sons of Con, son of Niall ; and the sons of Con hanged them both, in revenge of their father.

Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Cormac, the son of Rory), a general supporter of hospitality and generosity, the hardest man^e in Connaught in war and in battle, the defender of his territory against exterior tribes, died, after unction and penance ; and his brother, Dermot, took his place.

Mac Carthy Reagh (Donnell) died.

The castle of Cuil-Maoile [Colooney] was taken from Mac Donough by his own brother, Murtough, the son of Donough, son of Murrough ; and Mac

O'Neill for a long time."

literally, the piece of steel of Connaught, which

^e *The hardest man*, *μῖρ σπυαῖα connaçt*, is rather a rude metaphor.

α mac murchaδ do gábáil go haiḡearr iar rin lá hua ndúbda, 7 lar an muiḡearraδ ccéda, 7 mac ele do mac donnchaδ .i. donnchaδ do mārbaδ leó an tan rin.

Slóiccéaδ lá hua ndomnaill (co ndruing móir dalbancáib amaille ppiu im alartrann mac eóin cátnaig) hi maiḡ luirc, 7 an bealaδ buide do ḡearraδ leó. ḡraiḡde, 7 cíor do faḡbail ó mac diaḡmaδa, 7 toidect plán dia tír.

Ο μαοιλμιαδαιḡ ταιορεαδ τελλαḡ ceapballáin .i. caṡal mac domnaill mic uaitne buide décc.

Ḥaoṡ móir ar nḡrḡe an aoíne pua nodlaicc go po lá piod ár móir pó Eriun go po trarcar ciod arail do cumḡaḡṡib cloch 7 crann, Ro bpiu beor mur mainirre dúin na nḡall, Ro puaδaḡ Ro báid, 7 po bpiu arṡraiḡe iomda.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1529.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, cúicc céδ, pice, anaoí.

Mac puiḡne fánaṡ domnaill ócc mac domnaill, mic toirpḡealḡaḡ puaidh tiḡearna fánaṡ ppi haon bliadaḡn décc do faḡail báir iar ccor aibitte uirḡ muipe uime.

Emann mac domnaill mic puiḡne, 7 emann puaδ a mac do tuitim in aon ló lá toirpḡealḡaδ mac Ruaidpi, mic maolmuipe mic puiḡne.

Ḥpian ballaδ mac néill mic cuinn í neill do mārbaδ lá corbmac mac uidelín (iar mbḡit don corbmac rin hi pparraδ bpiain pḡin 7 for a muinte-pur) iar bḡaccbáil carḡrḡe fearḡura dóib.

Caṡal mac eocáin mic aoda meḡuiḡir décc.

Ḥpian puaδ mac pḡain méḡuiḡir do mārbaδ daon upcor do pḡaiḡid acc ḡarḡaḡe etir muintir na cúile, 7 muintir an macaḡe.

¹ *Bealach Buidhe*, now Ballaghboy, to the north of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—See note ², under the year 1497, p. 1232, *supra*.

² *Teallach-Chearbhallain*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Mulveys, who were seated near the River Shannon in Maigh-nis, in the upper part of Muintir-Eolais, in the south of the present county of Leitrim. From the Indentures

of Composition, made in 1585, it appears that the family of O'Mulvey, and the Sleight Eyre Magranill, had fifty and one-half quarters of land in Moyntirolish Ogtheragh, otherwise called Moynyshe.—See O'Flaherty's *Iar-Connaught*, edited by Mr. Hardiman for the Irish Archaeological Society, Appendix, p. 349.

³ *The Mur*, i. e. múp na m-bpaṡár.—This

Donough himself and his son, Murrough, were soon afterwards taken prisoners by O'Dowda and the same Murtough; and another of Mac Donough's sons, i. e. Donough, was slain by them at that time.

An army was led by O'Donnell, accompanied by a great body of Scots, under the conduct of Alexander, the son of John Cahanagh, into Moylurg, and Bealach buidhe^f was cut through by them. He obtained hostages and rents from Mac Dermot, and then returned home safe to his country.

O'Mulvey, Chieftain of Teallach-Chearbhallain^g (Cathal, the son of Donnell, son of Owny Boy), died.

A great wind arose on the Friday before Christmas, which prostrated a great number of trees throughout Ireland, threw down many stone and wooden buildings, destroyed the Mur^h of the monastery of Donegal, and swept away, sank, and wrecked many vessels.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1529.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-nine.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Donnell Oge, the son of Donnell, son of Turlough Roe), Lord of Fanad for eleven years, died, after having taken the habit of the orderⁱ of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary.

Edmond, the son of Donnell Mac Sweeny, and Edmond Roe, his son, fell on the same day by [the hand of] Turlough, the son of Rory, son of Maelmurry Mac Sweeny.

Brian Ballagh, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, was slain by Cormac Mac Quillin, the said Cormac having set out from Carrickfergus in company and friendship with Brian.

Cathal, the son of Owen, son of Hugh Maguire, died.

Brian Roe, the son of John Maguire, was slain by one cast of a dart, while interposing [to quell a riot] between the people of Coole and Machaire^k.

was the name of a distinct house at Donegal, and its site is now occupied by the rector's house, which retains its name.

ⁱ *The habit of the order, &c.*, i. e. in his own abbey of Rathmullen, in the barony of Kilma-

crenan.—See note under the year 1516.

^k *Between the people of Coole and Machaire*, i. e. between the inhabitants of the barony of Coole-na-noirear and those of Magherastephana, in the county of Fermanagh.

Mac míc dubháill na halban do mairbhad lá haod mbuidé ua ndomnaill
daon buille do cloidm i ndorur cúile mic an treóin.

Cairlén cúile mic an trein do gabáil lá maḡnur ua ndomnaill, 7 iar
pccrúad a comairle arfb do cinnfb lair an cairlén do bpirfb.

An cornamác mac fbrḡail mic donnchaid duib mic aedaccáin raió pá
hoirdearca hi pfbineaður, 7 hi pfbildeaét, 7 hi mbriféfinnur tuaité baí hi
ttírib ḡaoidéal décc, 7 a adnacal i noilpinn.

Mac aedaccain (.i. urmuman) .i. domnall mac aeda mic domnaill cñn
eiccfi lñte moḡa ar fbineaður 7 fbildeaét décc.

Eoḡan mac feilim mic maḡnura, 7 a bean ḡrainne inḡñ concobair méḡ-
uidir décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1530.

Αοίρ cριoρτ, mile, cúicc céo, τριοάτ.

Ερρcορ oιλpinn .i. an τερρcορ ḡρέccaé décc.

Cairbidil na mbratar i ndún na ḡgall, 7 bá he ua domnaill (.i. aod ócc)
do pad dóib ḡac ní rangatтар a lear, 7 rób aoidicc leó don cup rin an ccñn
bátтар hi pparpad apoile.

Caitilin inḡñ mic ruibne bñ í doáptaiḡ, 7 Róir inḡñ í catáin bñ feilim
í doáptaiḡ décc.

Concobair ócc o baóiccill tanairi baioḡeallac do mairbad lá cloind uí
buiḡill (.i. mall mac toirpdealbaiḡ) ar an leacac an. 6. Ianuarii.

Féilim mac concobair uí buiḡill do mairbad lá cloinn uí baioḡill.

Maolmuire mac ruibne conrapal típe baḡaine [décc].

Domnall mac briain mic domnaill í neill do dol ar cñic ran macaire

¹ *Cuil-mic-an-treoin*, now Castleforward, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal, and about seven miles from Londonderry.—See note ², under the year 1440, pp. 920, 921, *supra*.

^m *Fenechas*, i. e. the Brehon law.—See note ^m, under the year 1317, p. 516, *supra*.

ⁿ *Lay Brehonship*.—The celebrated Jesuit, Edmund Campion, who wrote his *Historie of Ireland* in 1570, has the following notice of the

professors of law and physic in Ireland :

“They speake Latine like a vulgar language, learned in their common schooles of Leachcraft and Law, whereat they begin children, and hold on sixteene or twentie yeares, conning by roate the Aphorismes of Hypocrates and the Civill Institutions” [i. e. the Pandects of Justinian], “and a few other parings of these two faculties. I have seene them where they kept Schoole, ten

The son of Mac Dowell [Mac Dugald] of Scotland was slain by Hugh Boy O'Donnell with one stroke of a sword, on the threshold of [the castle of] Cuil-mic-an-treoin¹.

The castle of Cuil-mic-an-treoin was taken by Manus O'Donnell; and having called a council to decide on what was best to be done, he determined on demolishing the castle.

Cosnamhach, the son of Farrell, son of Donough Duv Mac Egan, the most distinguished adept in the Fenechas^m, poetry, and lay Brehonshipⁿ, in all the Irish territories, died, and was interred at Elphin.

Mac Egan of Ormond (Donnell, the son of Hugh, son of Donnell), head of the learned of Leath-Mhogha in Feneachus and poetry, died.

Owen, the son of Felim Mac Manus, and his wife, Grainne, daughter of Conor Maguire, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1530.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty.

The Bishop of Elphin, i. e. the Greek Bishop^o, died.

A chapter of the friars was held at Donegal; and it was O'Donnell (Hugh Oge) that supplied them with every thing they stood in need of, or desired, while they remained together on that occasion.

Catherine, the daughter of Mac Sweeny, and wife of O'Doherty, and Rose, the daughter of O'Kane, and wife of Felim O'Doherty, died.

Conor Oge O'Boyle, Tanist of Boylagh, was slain by the sons of O'Boyle (Niall, the son of Turlough), on the Leacach^p, on the 6th of January.

Felim, the son of Conor O'Boyle, was slain by the sons of O'Boyle.

Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, Constable of Tir-Baghaine^q, [died].

Donnell, the son of Brien, son of Donnell O'Neill, went upon a predatory

in some on chamber groveling upon couches of straw, their bookes at their noses, themselves lying flatte prostrate, and so to chaunte out their lessons by peece meale, being the most part lustie fellowes of twenty-five yeares and upwards."—*Dublin edition of 1809*, pp. 25, 26.

^o *The Greek Bishop*.—No account of this bi-

shop is given by Ware or Harris, nor in any of the older Irish annals known to the Editor.

^p *Leacach*, now Lackagh, a townland near Loughros Bay, in the barony of Boylagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

^q *Tir-Baghaine*, now the barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

ρεαράνας, ἡ ἐρσὶς δὲ ἡ λαγάδ λά α μυντιρ. Ἀν τὶρ δὲ ἐρυννιυccάδ ἡ α λήναιν ἡο ρλιαδ βῆτα ἡο ρυερατ ραιρ, ἡ δομναλλ δὲ εἰονητύδ ρριρ ἀν τοραιοδ, ἡ ραιοίνδ ρορρα ἡο ρο λάδ α νάρ λαιρ, δὺ ἡναρ ἡαβὰδ δά μαε εοῖαιν ρυαιοδ ἰ νέιλλ ἡν ρο μαρβαδ ἐπιύρ δὲ cloinn Ρυαιοδρὶ να λῆρῃαν διαρ μαε μαῖῃαιρ μέγμιατῃαινα, ἡ μαε ἐνρὶ μὲε βρῖαιν, ἡ τομαρ να εαιρρεεε μαε ἐμαινν μέγμιοδρ.

Ἰολλα παττραιεε μαε εορβμαιε μὲε αιρτ εἰλε μέγμιοδρ δέεε, ἡ ροβ εἰρὶδε ρῆρ α ἡννε βά ρῆρρ εῖῃ ναοιόδ ἡνα αιμρῖρ ἡ ρῆρραιοδ μαναε.

Σλοῖεεαδ λά ἡua νδομναλλ ἡ εεῖεεαδ εονναετ, Ἀεαδ ρο ἡαβ εέττυρ τρῖα εοιλλεῖδ εονεόβαιρ, ἐρτῖδ ρὶδε τρῖαρ ἀν ταναῖρτεαετ ἡ μαῖῃ λυρρεε δὲ εορὰδ δρομα ρύρρεε ταρ ριοναιν. Ρο λοῖρρεεαδ, ἡ ρο λάινμῖλλεαδ μυντιρ εολαιρ λαιρ, Ρο μαρβαδ δρὸνῃ δια μυντιρ ἡν εαιρλέν λιατ δρομα ἡν Μῃαῖ-νυρ μαε ἀν ρῖρδορῃα μὲε ρυῖβνε ἡ ἡν Μῃαε μὲε εοῖλῖν τοῖρρδεαλβαε δυδ. Δὲ εοῖδ ἡαραῖν ἀρρῖν ταρ ριοναιν ρῖαρ δὲ μαεαιρε εονναετ, δὲ δρὸεῖετ ἀτα μοῖῃα ταρ ρυα, Ρο ερὸεῖδ, ἡ ρο ερεαελοῖρρεεαδ ελανν εονμῖαιῃ λαιρ, Ρο λοῖρρεεε βεόρ ἡλννρρε ἡ εῖλλ ερυναιν βαῖλτε μῖεε δάυιδ, ἡ ρυαιρ ἐδαλα αιόβλε ρνα τῖρῖδ ρῖν. Ρο λοῖρρεεαδ βεόρ λαιρ ἡαραῖν βαῖλε ἀν τοβαιρ, ἡ ρυαιρ α εῖορ ὅ ua εονεόβαιρ ρυαδ .i. Σε Ρῖνῃννε ραν εεετῃραιν δά δύτῃαιῃ, ἡ τῖεε ταρ α αιρ τρερ ἀν μβεαλαε μβυῖδε ἡαν δῖε δὲ δέναιν δὲ ἡαρ μῖλλδ μυῖῃε λυρρεε. Ταναῖε ἡαρτεταιν δον βρῖρρνε ἡ ρο λοῖρρεεαδ λά ρλυαῃ υῖ δομναλλ ἀν εῖῃ

^r *Sliabh-Beatha*, now Slieve Beagh, a range of mountains in Ulster, extending through the barony of Magherastephana, in the county of Fermanagh.—See note ⁿ, under the year 1501, p. 1260, *supra*.

^s *Coillte-Chonchubhair*.—See note ^d, under the year 1471, p. 1071, *supra*.

^t *Caradh-Droma-ruisc*.—This name is usually anglicised Carrickdrumroosk, which was the old name of the present town of Carrick-on-Shannon, as appears from the Down Survey, and several ancient maps of Ireland.—See also Dean Swift's translation of Πλέαράα να Ρυαρεαε.

^u *Mac Colin*, now Cullen, a family still respectable in the county of Leitrim.

^w *Ath-Mogha*.—This place is called Bel-atha-

Mogha at the year 1595. It is now called Beal-atha-Mogha, anglice Ballimoe, or Ballymoe, which is a small village on the River Suck, on the borders of the counties of Roscommon and Galway.—See note under the year 1595.

^x *Glinsee*, now Glinske, a townland containing the ruins of a beautiful castle, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Ballymoe, and county of Galway.

^y *Cill-Cruain*, now Kilerone, an old church giving name to a townland and parish in the barony of Ballymoe, and county of Galway. The castle of Kilerone stood near the high road, a short distance to the west of the old church of Kilerone. It is said to have been the residence of a celebrated heroine called Nuala-na-meadoige

excursion into Machaire-Stefanach [Magherastephana], and his people seized on a prey. [The people of] the country assembled, and pursued them to Sliabh-Beatha', where they overtook them; but Donnell turned round on the pursuers, and defeated them with great slaughter, in which the two sons of Owen Roe O'Neill were taken prisoners, and three sons of Rory na Leargan; two sons of Manus Mac Mahon, the son of Henry, son of Brian, and Thomas of the Rock, the son of Edmond Maguire, were slain.

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Cormac, son of Art Cuile [of Coole] Maguire, died. He kept, for his means, the best house of hospitality of all those that were in Fermanagh in his time.

An army was led by O'Donnell into the province of Connaught; he first passed through Coillte-Chonchubhair^s, and from thence proceeded through the Tanist's portion of Moylurg, by the Caradh-Droma-ruisc^t, across the Shannon, and burned and totally desolated the territory of Muintir-Eolais; some of his people were slain around the castle of Leitrim, among whom were Manus, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Sweeny, and the son of Mac Colin^u (Turlough Duv). He afterwards proceeded westwards across the Shannon, into Machaire Chon-nacht, to the bridge of Ath-Mogha^w. He destroyed and devastated by fire the territory of Clann-Conway; he also burned Glinsce^x and Cill-Cruain^y, the towns [castles] of Mac David; and he obtained great spoil in these countries. He afterwards burned Ballintober also, and obtained his tribute from O'Conor Roe, namely, six pence on every quarter of land in his territory. After having destroyed Moylurg, he returned home by Bealach-buidhe [Ballaghboy], without sustaining any injury. He afterwards went to Breifny, where his army burned

Ny-Finaghty, the mother of David Burke, the ancestor of Mac David Burke of Glinske. The effigy of William (said to be the founder of this family), beautifully carved in limestone, and represented as clad in mail, with a conical helmet and slender sword, is to be seen in the old church of Ballynakill, near Glinske. Under the effigy is the following inscription:

"HERE STANDS THE EFFIGIES OF WILLIAM BURKE, THE FIRST OF WHOM DIED 1*16, AND ERECTED BY HARRY BURKE, 1722."

The founder of this family, however, was Sir David, the son of Rickard Finn, by Nuala, the daughter of O'Finaghty, through whose treachery he obtained the territory of Clann-Conway, which was O'Finaghty's country. The William represented by this effigy was probably William, the son of David, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, who was son of Sir David (from whom this branch of the Burkes took the Irish surname of Mac David), who was son of Rickard Finn, son of Rickard More, son of William Fitz Adelm.

cranngaile ar deach baí in eirinn .i. tsí nísic conpnamá ar loc aillinne. Ro millead, 7 po dioláitrichead an bpeirne uile ó rliab riar leó don turur rin.

CReac mór do dénam lá haoð mbuidé ua ndomnaill i ngailnhaib.

Slóiccead lá hua ndomnaill (hi mí September do ronnrad) ar mac uil-
liam búrc dia po millead blað mór don tír. Ro hsrnaiðmead rít storpa
iarttain, 7 ticc ó domnaill plán dia ticc.

Iarla cille dapa gsróid mac gsróid (baí pé éian hi láim acc rí Saxon)
do teaçt in Eirinn, 7 lurtir Saxonac do tñct lair, 7 a mbñt ar aon acc
millead mórain pa gaoidealaib. Ro gabað leó dñá ó Raigillig iar teaçt
ma cclñn ar a moçt fñn.

Ruðraiçe mac eoccam mic aoda bailb mic rñain uí doçartaiç, éçht mór
ma tír fñn do écc.

Inçñn uí baóigill .i. Róir inçñn toirpðealbaiç mic néill ruaid bñ dércach
deiçeiuiç, 7 Síle inçñn uí fallamain bñ cairppe mic an pñioia bñ daonnaç-
taç deiçdealbða do écc.

Aoð ó flannaccain mac pñrñuin inñri maiçe ram raoí i nñcna, 7 i neal-
aðain, fñr ruairc, Séçainn, 7 fñr po ba maiç tsí naoiðð decc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1531.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, Mίλε, cuicc céð, τριόα, αhaon.

Tuaçal mac í neill .i. mac airt mic cuinn do gabaíl lá hua néll .i. lé conn
mac cuinn.

* *Mac Consnava*, now ridiculously anglicised Forde by the whole clan in the county of Leir-
trim. Towards the close of the seventeenth
century it was anglicised Mac Kinaw, and some-
times Mac Anawe.

^a *An English Justiciary*.—He was Sir William
Skeffington, a Leicestershire man. They arrived
in Dublin in the month of June, and a solemn
procession of the mayor and citizens came to
meet them on the Green of St. Mary's Abbey,
who received Kildare with great acclamations.—
See Ware's *Annals of Ireland* at this year.

^b *O'Reilly*.—He was Farrell, the eldest son of
John O'Reilly, by his second wife, Catherine
O'Neill, or Ny-Neill.

^c *Upon honour*, ar a moçt fñn, at their own
request and assurance of faith and honour. In
the pedigree of the Count O'Reilly, compiled
by the late Chevalier O'Gorman, this passage is
incorrectly translated as follows, and the same
version is given in the copy of these Annals
made by Maurice Gorman, now in the Library
of the Royal Irish Academy:

"A. D. 1530. Gerald, Earl of Kildare, who

the best wooden house in all Ireland, i. e. the house of Mac Consnava^z on Lough Allen. The whole of Breifny, from the mountain westwards, was destroyed and desolated by them on that expedition.

A great depredation was committed by Hugh Boy O'Donnell in Gaileanga [Gallen, in the county of Mayo].

An army was led by O'Donnell, in the month of September, against Mac William Burke ; and he destroyed a large portion of his country. A peace was afterwards ratified between them, and O'Donnell returned safe to his house.

The Earl of Kildare, Garrett Oge, the son of Garrett, who had been for a long time in the hands [i. e. custody] of the King of England, returned to Ireland, in company with an English Justiciary^a ; and they both continued to do much injury to the Irish. They made a prisoner of O'Reilly^b, who had gone upon honour^c to visit them.

Rury, the son of Owen, son of Hugh Balbh, son of John O'Doherty, died ; a great loss^d in his own country.

The daughter of O'Boyle, i. e. Rose, daughter of Turlough, son of Niall Roe, a charitable and truly hospitable woman, and Sile [Celia], daughter of O'Fallon, and wife of Carbry, son of the Prior, a humane and beautiful^e woman, died.

Hugh O'Flanagan, son of the Parson of Inis-maighe-Samh^f, a paragon of wisdom and science, and a merry and comely man, who kept a good house of hospitality, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1531.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-one.

Tuathal, the son of O'Neill, i. e. the son of Art, son of Con, was taken prisoner by O'Neill, i. e. by Con, the son of Con.

had been kept in confinement in England for some time, returned to Ireland with Sir William Skeffington, the English Lord Justice, both of whom did great damage to the Irish. They even made O'Reilly prisoner, though they came to his house for hospitality, without being invited."

But *ma ccfn* in this passage clearly means "to them," not "to him," and *ap a moct fsm* does not mean "without being invited," but

"on their own word of honour."

^d *A great loss*, *éct móp*, generally means an occurrence, or catastrophe, which excites great grief or compassion.

^e *Beautiful*, *deigdealbda*, i. e. well-countenanced, or comely-faced.

^f *Inis-maighe-samh*, now Inishmacsaint, a parish in O'Flanagan's country of Tooraah, in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh.

Μαζ καρταῖζ ριαβὰς δοῖνall mac ρινḡin mic διαρματα τιḡεapna ua ccairppe, ρῑρ po ba maiṭ ρμαḗτ, ἡ ριαḡail, ρῑρ po ba maiṭ oineaḗ ἡ ῑḡnam, ρῑρ tucc ḡairm einiḡ ὀῑῑραιḗ Εῑρεαν doneoḗ baí aḡ cuinḡiḗ nῑṭ ὀib, ὀo écc.

Donnchaḗ mac τοῑρρḗealbaiḡ mic ταιḗcc uí ḡῑaiṑ τάνaiρi τuaḗmunan ρῑρ denṑa einiḡ, ἡ uaiρle ὀécc.

Mac í doḗarṭaiḡ .i. niall mac concḗbair ḗarṭaiḡ ὀécc.

Conn mac Sῑain buiḗe méḡmatḡainna ὀo maρbaḗ lá máḡ matḡainna, ἡ lá cloinn ḡῑaiṑ méḡmatḡainna.

Eocḗan mac ḡiollaπατṑραιcc ὀicc méḡuiḗiρ ὀo maρbaḗ lá a ὀeapḡraṭaiρ (.i. emann).

Concḗbair mac caṭail mic duinn méḡuiḗiρ ὀo maρbaḗ la hioḗṑar típe.

O ῑlannaccáin τuaiṭe ράṭa Maḡnur mac ḡillibeρṑ mic coρḡmaic ρaoí lé huaiρle, ἡ congṑálaḗo τιḡe aoῑḗḡḗ ὀécc (25. ρeḡṑaiρi), ἡ ὀ ῑlannaḡáin ὀo ḡairm ὀo ḡiolla íoρa mac τοῑρρḗealbaiḡ.

Μuiρḗῑṑṑaḗ mac concḗbair meḡ coḗláin ρῑiḗiρ ḡailinne, ἡ biocaiρe lét-manḗáin ὀo ṑuiṑim hi ρῑiull lá τοῑρρḗealbāḗ ὀcc ὀ maḗῑleaḗlann ἡ lá ρuḗ-ρaiḡe.

Διαρμαιṑṑ mac Sῑain mic aoḗa an tí ὀo ḡῑῑṑ uaiρle ἡ ὀaonnaḗṑ ὀo ῑḡioḗṑ aoḗa mic maḗlρuaṑaiḗ ὀécc.

Coρḡmac mac caṭail ὀicc mic caṭail, mic Maḡnupa ρῑρ τιḡe aoῑḗḡḗ oῑρḗeapṑ ὀécc.

Τuaṭal mac í doῖnnalláin maḗaiρe maḗonmaiḡe, ἡ ḡiolla πατṑραιcc mac aḗaiṑ mic an baiρḗ ὀécc.

Ιnoρaiḗḗiḗ lé mac Mḡéḡuiḗiρ coρḡmac hi ccenel ρῑṑaḗhaiḡ, ὀo ρónaḗ cpeaḗ laiρ iρin maiḡin ρin ap mac ḡῑaiṑ í neill, ἡ po maρbaḗ mac ḡῑaiṑ ρῑṑin acc τόρaiḡeaḗṑ a cpeíḗe, ἡ ὀo ρaḗ mac meḡuiḗiρ an ccpeíḗ laiρ.

^s *A man of hospitality, &c.*, literally, "a man of the making of hospitality and nobleness," i. e. a man who had practised acts of generosity and nobleness.

^b *Iochtar-tire*, the lower or nothern part of the territory.—See note ^c, under the year 1520.

ⁱ *Gailinn*, now Gillen, an old church giving name to a parish in the barony of Garrycastle, in the north of the King's County. This church

was originally monastic, and its ruins are to be seen in Mr. Armstrong's demesne, adjoining the village of Farbane.

^k *Liath-Manchain*, i. e. St. Manchan's grey land, now Lemanaghan, a parish in the north of the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County, where there is an old church of great antiquity, dedicated to St. Manchan, the son of Innai, whose festival was celebrated there an-

Mac Carthy Reagh (Donnell, the son of Fineen, son of Dermot), Lord of Hy-Carbery, a man of good jurisdiction and rule, and of great hospitality and prowess, a man who had given a general invitation of hospitality to all those in Ireland who sought gifts, died.

Donough, the son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, Tanist of Thomond, a man of hospitality^g and nobleness, died.

The son of O'Doherty, i. e. Niall, the son of Owen Carragh, died.

Con, the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, was slain by Mac Mahon and the sons of Brian Mac Mahon.

Owen, the son of Gilla-Patrick Oge Maguire, was killed by his brother, Edmond.

Conor, the son of Cathal, son of Don Maguire, was slain by [the people of] Iochtar-tire^h.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-Ratha (Manus, the son of Gilbert, son of Cormac), distinguished for his nobleness, and the keeper of a house of hospitality, died on the 25th of February; and Gilla-Isa, the son of Turlough, was styled O'Flanagan.

Murtough, the son of Conor Mac Coghlan, Prior of Gailinnⁱ, and Vicar of Liath-Manchain^k, was treacherously slain by Turlough Oge O'Melaghlin and Rury.

Dermot, the son of John, son of Hugh, the most noble and humane of the descendants of Hugh, son of Mulrony [Mac Donough], died.

Cormac, the son of Cathal Oge, son of Cathal Mac Manus, illustrious for his house of hospitality, died.

Tuathal, the son of O'Donnellan of Machaire-Maenmaighe^l, and Gilla-Patrick, the son of Adam Mac Ward, died.

An irruption was made by the son of Maguire (Cormac) into Kinel-Farry. He there took a prey from the son of Brian O'Neill, and the son of Brian himself was slain in pursuit of the prey; and the son of Maguire carried off the prey.

nally on the 24th of January. It is stated in the *Liber Viridis Midensis* that the old church of Lemanaghan was situated in the middle of a bog, impassable in the time of the writer, i. e. A. D. 1615; but it is no longer so. The shrine of St. Manchan is still preserved in the Roman Catholic chapel of this parish.

¹ *Machaire-Maenmaighe*, i. e. the plain of Moinmoy, which was the ancient name of the level district around Loughrea, in the county of Galway.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 70, note ².

An army was led by the English Lord Justice, the Earl of Kildare, and the chiefs of the Irish [*recte* English] of Ireland, into Tyrone, at the instance of O'Donnell and Niall Oge O'Neill, and of the descendants of Hugh O'Neill; and they burned Tyrone from Dungal^m to Abhainn-mhorⁿ, demolished the new castle of Port-an-Fhaileagain^o, and plundered and burned the country of Brian-na-Moicheirghe^p. Monaghan was left empty to them. O'Donnell and Niall set out to join that English army at Kinard^q, and demolished the castle of Kinard; but, O'Neill being near them with a very numerous army, they dared not advance further into Tyrone; so that these hosts returned to their several homes, O'Neill not having come to terms of peace or armistice with them.

Rory Gallda (the Anglicised), son of O'Neill, was taken prisoner by O'Neill (Con, the son of Con).

Hugh Oge, the son of Thomas, son of Thomas, son of Gilla-Duv Maguire, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

James O'Flanagan, the son of the Parson of Innis^r, a man of great name and renown in his own country, died.

Baile-Ui-Donnghaile^s was assaulted by Niall Oge, son of Art, son of Con O'Neill. He demolished the castle; and he made a prisoner of the son of O'Neill, who was foster-son of O'Donnelly^t, and carried him off, together with the horses and the other spoils of the town.

The castle of Belleek was taken by Hugh Boy O'Donnell, from which followed the disturbance of Tirconnell.

Maguire proceeded with an army into Tirconnell, at the instance of O'Donnell, for O'Donnell's sons were at strife with each other, from fear that the one

inquisition taken at Dungannon on the 23rd of August, 1610. The following is translated from an Irish MS. Journal of the rebellion of 1641, in the possession of Lord O'Neill.

"A. D. 1641, October. Lord Cauldfield's Castle in Baile-I-Donghaile was taken by Patrick Modardha (the gloomy) O'Donnelly." It appears from the depositions taken before the government commissioners after the rebellion, and now preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, that this Patrick Modardha O'Donnelly was one of the four Captains placed

over the northern forces by Sir Phelim O'Neill in 1641, and was one of Sir Phelim's chief counsellors, and mainly instrumental in inducing him to assume the title of Earl of Tyrone. Pynnar, in his Survey of Ulster, in 1618-19, calls this place Ballydonnell, but this is a palpable error.—See Appendix, p. 2429, for the pedigree of O'Donnelly.

^t *Foster-son of O'Donnelly*.—This was the celebrated John Donnghaileach, or the Donnellian O'Neill, otherwise called John or Shane-andiomais, i. e. John of the Pride, or ambition.

ποῦται πια να ποίλε ι ccfnnyr iar nécc α ναῦται αρ πο lft ainn γ εἰρδεαρκαρ
Μαῖνυρα υἱ domnaill φό Ερinn uile, ní namá hī ccenel cconail aét ιr na
τίρῖβ α νεαῦται, γ πο βαί acc πορράν πορ α βραιῖρῖβ ραιnniud. δά himsccla
lá hua ndomnaill gailpne do dénam dóib πορ apoile γ α dól fín ι neimeirte
arr a lor conad aipe πο εῖογairm ua domnaill Μαῖνυδῖρ δια ραιγῖδ our an
ccaompaettir Μαῖνυρ do cuibduigad ppi τairiri γ bratairri ppi α cōmpuiliob.
Do cóid iaraim maḡuird γ aod buide ua domnaill co na poḡraide go pangat-
tar co finn go πο ἐρῖρατ ina mbaosí φό māmuy Mhaḡnura ó op co hor. δά
hann baosí Μαῖνυρ an tan rin πορ φαῖτε cairléin na pinne go líon α ἑιονóil,
do cuattar tra clann maḡnura co nōruing dia muintir tar pccairb beccoice
ar ionchaib an baile ι nairir γ ι ndócum an tglóig baí dia ραιγῖδ. Spaoín-tear
πορρα lá maḡuird γ lá haod mbuide go πο cuirir go haimdeónac φό dōidh an
cairlín. Do bŕe aon do muintir gallcubair do marcluag maḡnura πορ-
gam do gae πορ εἰρηδéalbac mac donnchaib mic briain mic pilip meḡuird,
γ do epná beógonra ar, γ brŕa iaraim dia εἰγ co nérbaile πια ccionn teóra
noide iar mbuaib nairige. Do taot các uaidib dia longpoit iaraim.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1532.

Αοιρ Crioit, míle, cuicc céd, τριοῦατ, α δό.

Tomar mac piarair ruaid (.i. iarla urmumán) do marbad ι norraigib lé
diarmaitt mac giolla pattraicc, aōbar tiḡearna oppaige an diarmaid rin,
γ nír bó cian iar rin go πο τοιρḡiread diarmaid lá α deapbraḡair féin (lá
mac giolla pattraicc) don iarla, γ πο cŕnglaib diarmaitt iaraim lar an iarla
α ndiógail α mic, γ gac uile ele da ndearnad lé diarmaitt ppi go rin.

^u *The one might attain, &c.*—"The senior fear-
ing that the junior should be elected to the
chieftainship, in preference to himself, and the
junior being so conscious of his own power,
popularity, and fame, that he was determined
to win the chieftainship, whatever troubles he
might cause in the territory."

^x *Scairbh-Begoige*, i. e. the shallow ford of
Begog, a ford on the River Finn, near the little
town of Castlefinn, in the barony of Raphoe, and

county of Donegal.

^y *Opposite*, ar ionchaib .i. ar aḡaid, no ór
comair. The phrase *eineac ι n-ionchaib* is
used throughout these Annals in the sense of
"face to face."

^z *Forced to retreat* : literally, "they were
forcibly driven under the shelter of the cas-
tle."

^a *Belonging to* : literally, "one of the O'Gal-
laghers of Manus' cavalry."

might attain to the chieftainship in preference to the other^u, after their father's death; for the name and renown of Manus O'Donnell had spread not only through all Tirconnell, but through external territories; and he was oppressing his own kindred. O'Donnell was afraid that they would commit fratricide upon each other, and that his own power would, in consequence, be weakened, wherefore he had invited Maguire to come to him, to see whether they could reconcile Manus with his relatives through friendship and brotherly love. Maguire and Hugh Boy O'Donnell afterwards marched with their troops until they arrived at the [River] Fin; and they plundered all [the territory] that was under the jurisdiction of Manus, from border to border. Manus at this time was on the Green of Castlefinn, with all his forces assembled; and the sons of Manus, with a party of their people, set out across Scairbh-Begoige^x, opposite^y the town [castle], to await and meet the army that was advancing towards them. They were routed by Maguire and Hugh Boy, and forced to retreat^z into the castle for protection. One of the O'Gallaghers, belonging to^a Manus's cavalry, made a thrust of a spear at Turlough, the son of Donough, son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire, who escaped^b, severely wounded, and was then carried to his house, where he died at the end of three nights, after the victory of penance. They all then returned to their several fortresses.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1532.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-two.

Thomas, the son of Pierce Roe, Earl of Ormond, was slain in Ossory by Dermot MacGillapatrik^c, who was heir to the lordship of Ossory. Not long after this, Dermot was delivered up by his own brother (the Mac Gillapatrik) to the Earl, by whom he was fettered, in revenge of his son and of every other misdeed which Dermot had committed against him up to that time.

^b *Escaped*, δο επνα beógonτα.—He escaped severely wounded. This is a strange mode of expression. The meaning intended to be conveyed is, that Turlough, though mortally wounded, escaped from falling into the hands of his enemies, which was some satisfaction to his friends, for though he died in three nights af-

terwards, they had the consolation to see him die a good penitent, and, what was an almost equally great satisfaction in those days, to have him interred in his own family tomb under the tutelage of his own patron saint.

^c *Mac Gillapatrik*, now always anglicised Fitzpatrick.

Ο εἰρβαῖλλ (Μαολpuαναιὸ) ἀν ταὸν φῖρ βά φῖρ ἡαρτ, ἡαιρεαὸ, ἀγ ἡ οἰρδεαρεαρ δια ἐινέλ φῖρην, ἀν τί δάρ βό βυῖδεαὸ δάμ, ἡ δεόραιὸ eccalpa ἡ εἰccpi, ἡ ἀρ μο δο ἐιονοῖλ, ἡ δο ἐιοῖλαιc ταῖμc δια βυναὸ φῖρέμ, Cuingið congmalá cáic, Sdiúir éiric cobraíð a éiníð buacáil tñnn ταιρτῖλ na ττρεαῖ, mál meaðpac mópóalac muman, lfg lógmar, gfm éarrmíogail, inneóin pópai, ἡ υαιῖνε οῖρ na neileac décc (.i. la pele maṭa puiṛcel) ina longpopte φῖν, ἡ α ἡac φῖργαναιnm δόιρδνεαὸ ina ιοναὸ. Μαῖὸm ἀν λά ρῖν πέιν πέ nécc maolpuanaið lá a éloinð ἀρ ιαῖλα upmuman, ἡ ἀρ cloinn τρῖαιν í εἰρβαῖλλ. Ρο βῖναὸ δαοῖνε ἡ εἰc ιοmῶa, ἡ ορῶanaρ δά ηγοῖρεῖ φαῖcúin δῖb, coníð de do lñ bél aṭa na ppaḃcún don áṭ in po ppaóíneað ἀν μαῖὸm ῖρην ἡ βά hé ρῖν corccar δείðḡnac Μαολpuanaið. Ρο ἡαιρεαὸ ó εἰρβαῖλλ (amail a dubpamar) δῖορῖργαναιnm ἀρ belaið a ῖννηρῖορ clann τρῖαιν uí εἰρβαῖλλ. Tanḡatṭar uile ιοmῶa τρεῖmῖτ ρῖν ῖρην τῖρ ἀρ po ḡabpaṭ clann τρῖαιν cetup caṛlén bioṛpa, ἡ po mῖllpíot ἀν τῖρ ἀρ. Ρο ἐuῖτ mac ἀν pῖpṛúin uí éearḃaῖll lá mac í ceapḃaῖll .i. lá τaḃcc caoḃ ἀρ φαῖṭce bioṛpa. AS a haṭle ρῖν po τaṛpaṛnḡ ó εἰρḃaῖll (φῖργαναιnm) a élaṡain .i. ιaῖla cille δapa ιuṛṭῖρ na hÉpeann ἀρ

^d *Generosity, ἡαρτ.*—This word is explained eimeac by O'Clery, and pele in Cormac's Glossary.

^e *A triumphant traverser of tribes, buacáil tñnn ταιρτῖλ na ττρεαῖ,* literally, a boy of stout traversing of tribes. The style is here childishly ridiculous. The meaning is that he was a boy or youth who made stout incursions among tribes. But as buacáil really means "a cow-boy," it is entirely beneath the dignity of the bombastic bardic style, which the Four Masters here affect to imitate, to apply it to O'Carroll.

^f *Munster champion.*—The territory of Ely O'Carroll originally belonged to Munster, and still belongs to the diocese of Killaloe, though it is now a part of the King's County, in Leinster. O'Carroll was originally chief of all the tract of country now divided into the baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybritt, in the King's County, and of the adjoining barony of Ikerrin, in the county of Tipperary, but for many centuries his country was considered as co-extensive with the two ba-

ronies in the King's County above-mentioned. O'Carroll's strongest castle was Leim-Ui-Bhainain, now the Castle of the Leap.—See the years 1514, 1516. Sir Charles O'Carroll, in a letter to the Lord Deputy, written in 1595, preserved in the Library at Lambeth Palace, complains that the Right Honourable the Earl of Ormond had subtracted several territories from Thomond which he added to his "Countie Pallentine of Typperarie, though there be no coullor for it, particularly Muskryhyry, which he improperlye and usurpedly called the Heither [Neither?] Ormond, though it was ever heretofore reputed, knowen, and taken as of Thomond, until of late subtracted by the greatnesse, countenance, and export power of the said Erle."

^g *Carbuncle gem.*—This is a far better metaphor than "buacáil tñnn-ταιρτῖλ na ττρεαῖ." "Principatum habent carbunculi in gemmis."—*Pliny*, xxvii. 7. "It is believed that a carbuncle doth shine in the dark, like a burning coal, from whence it hath its name."—*Wilkins*.

O'Carroll (Mulrony), the most distinguished man of his own tribe for generosity^d, valour, prosperity, and renown; a man to whom the poets, the exiled, the clergy, and the learned, were indebted; who had gathered and bestowed more [wealth] than any other person of his stock; a protecting hero to all; the guiding, firm helm of his tribe; a triumphant traverser of tribes^e; a jocund and majestic Munster champion^f; a precious stone; a carbuncle gem^g; the anvil of the solidity, and the golden pillar of the Elyans^h, died in his own fortress, on the festival of St. Matthew the Evangelist; and his son, Ferganainm, was inaugurated in his place. On that very day, and before the death of Mulrony, his sons defeated the Earl of Ormond and the sons of John O'Carroll, who were deprived of many men and horses, and of cannon called falconsⁱ, in consequence of which the ford at which the defeat was given was called Bel-atha-nabhfabhcún^k; and this was Mulrony's last victory. His son, Ferganainm (as we have already stated), was styled the O'Carroll, in preference to his seniors, the sons of John O'Carroll. Many evils resulted to the country in consequence of this, for the sons of John first took the castle of Birr, and plundered the country out of it^l. The son of the parson O'Carroll was slain on the Green^m of Birr by Teige Caech, the son of O'Carroll. After this O'Carroll drew his cliamhainⁿ [father-in-law], the Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland, against

^h *Elyans*, i. e. of the men of Ely. O'Meagher Chief of Ikerrin, was another chieftain of the Elyans; but O'Fogarty, who got possession of south Ely at an early period, was not of the race, but descended from Eochaidh Balldearg, King of Thomond. The men of Ely descended from Eile, the seventh in descent from Kian, the son of Oilioll Olum, King of Munster in the third century.

ⁱ *Falcons*, faḃcúm.—“A falcon is a sort of cannon, whose diameter at the bore is five inches, weight seven hundred and fifty pounds, length seven foot, load two pounds and a quarter, shot two inches and a half diameter and two pounds and a half weight.”—*Harris*.

^k *Bel-atha-na-bhfabhcún*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the falcons. This name has not been perpetuated, at least the Editor could not find

any name like it in the King's County, or any where in its neighbourhood.

^l *Out of it*, i. e. making sudden sallies from the castle they plundered the country.

^m *Green*, faíche, a field of exercise, is translated *platea* in Cormac's Glossary. It is now generally used to denote a fair-green. The term enters largely into the names of places in Ireland.

ⁿ *Cliamhain*.—This word means *relative by marriage*. Ferganainm was married to the Earl's daughter, as we are informed by Ware in his *Annals of Ireland*, under the year 1532, where he writes: “And to strengthen himself the better by the Friendship of the Irish, he [the Earl of Kildare] gave one of his daughters to wife to O'Conor of Offaly, and the other to Ferganainm O'Carroll.”—See Ware's *Works*, edition of 1705, p. 86.

cloinn τρῖαιν γυρ γαβαδ leó cairlén cille iurín, cairlén na heccailrí, γ cairlén baile an dúnaid. Ro ruibíorú iaram i τιμῆεall bioppae, γ baí deabaid stoppa γ bápda an cairleim go po bñ peilér ina έαοδ don iapla ar an ccairlén amac. Ro dícleit inhirin go po γαβαδ an cairlén. Luid an tiapla tap a air, γ baí an pelér inn, γ bá irin eaprac ar ceinn tainicc ar an ταοδ apail de. Bá dforaitmst bair maolpuanaid uí cñrbail do pñidñ,

Míle bliadain ir cúicc céo,

rice γ dá bliadain décc,

ó gñn cpiort do plánaiγ rin,

go poγmar báir uí cñrbail.

Eoccan mac τιγεapnán mic eoccan uí Ruairc paóí dúine uapail do marpad lá hua maóilmaidaiγ, γ lá a bpaipib i mainiptir droma dá eñiar.

Toirpdealbac mac meγ plannchaid do marpad lá a diar deapbpañar pñn i ndorur baile méγplannchaid, γ brian ó puairc do millead mópáin i ndaptpaiγe tper an marpad rin.

Máire inγñn mic ruibne pánat bean uí baioγill décc co hoband iap na hearccar dia heoc i ndorur a baile pñn, 21 apail.

Mac uioín ualtar mac gñpóit do marpad i nscclair dúine bó, γ concobar mac uí catáin, pñn τοιςτέαδ tpomconaiγ do lopcaad and γ Mac conulaδ .i. Semur mac airt mic conulaδ do γabáil lá cloinn domnaill élérig í catáin.

^o *Cill-Iurin*, now Killurin, a townland in the west of the parish of Geshill, in the King's County. No ruins of the walls of this castle now remain, but the entrenchments which surrounded it are still to be seen. This castle is shewn on the old map of Leix and Ophaly made in the reign of Philip and Mary.

^p *Eaglais*, i. e. *ecclesia*, now Eglis, which gives name to a parish and barony in the King's County.

^q *Baile-an-duna*, i. e. the town of the fort, now Ballindown, in the barony of Eglis, or Fircall, in the King's County. The walls of this castle are now level with the ground, but its site is still traceable in the south-west extremity of the townland of Ballindown, a short

distance to the south-west of the road leading from Birr to Cloghan.

^r *Sat round*, &c.—Ro ruibíorú iaram i τιμῆεall bioppae, *insederunt postea in circuitu Birrae*, i. e. *præcinxerunt oppidum copiis*. This is the Irish phrase to express “they laid siege to, sat about, beleaguered, or invested the castle.”

^s *His other side*.—Ware enters the account of this inroad into Ely O'Carroll under the year 1533, which is the correct date, as follows:

“The Parliament being prorogued, the Earl of Kildare made an inroad with his Army into Ely O'Carroll, by the advice of his Son in Law, Fergananim (that is without a name) O'Carroll (who assumed the right of that Country to himself), where, whilst he was destroying and ha-

the sons of John; and they took the castle of Cill-Iurin^o, the castle of Eaglais^p, and the castle of Baile-an-duna^q. They afterwards sat round Birr^r; and a fight was continued between them and the warders of the castle, until a ball, fired from the castle, entered the side of the Earl, but this [circumstance] was kept secret until the castle was taken. The Earl returned home, and the ball remained in him until the following spring, when it came out at his other side^s.

It was in commemoration of the year of the death of Mulrony O'Carroll that the following [quatrain] was composed:

One thousand and five hundred years,
Twenty years and twelve beside,
From the birth of Christ who saved us
To the autumn when O'Carroll died.

Owen, the son of Tiernan, son of Owen O'Rourke, a distinguished gentleman, was slain by O'Mulvey and his kinsmen, in the monastery of Druim-da-Ethiar [Dromahaire].

Turlough, the son of Mac Clancy, was killed by his own two brothers, on the threshold of Mac Clancy's mansion; and Brian O'Rourke destroyed much in Dartry, on account [i. e. in revenge] of this killing.

Mary, the daughter of Mac Sweeny Fanad, and wife of O'Boyle, died suddenly, after having been thrown from her horse, at the door of her own mansion, on the 21st of April.

Mac Quillin (Walter, the son of Garrett) was killed in the church of Dunbo^t; and Conor, the son of O'Kane, a rich and affluent man, was burned in it, and Mac Con-Uladh^u (viz. James, the son of Art Mac Con-Uladh) was taken prisoner by the son of Donnell Cleireach O'Kane.

passing those parts, when he came near the castle of Bir, which was prepossessed by the son of the deceased O'Carroll." [This is incorrect.—Ed.] "He was wounded in the thigh with a Bullet, which hastened his return: nor did he ever after fully recover his former health. A story goes of the Earl, being thus hurt, and groaning with the pain of his Wound, that a common souldier standing nigh him should say, My Lord, why do you sigh so, I myself was

thrice shot with Bullets, yet I am now whole; and that the Earl should sharply reply in these words: I would you had received the fourth in my stead."—Edition of 1705, p. 87. Cox asserts that the Earl was shot in the head on this occasion, but he had no authority for this assertion.

^t *Dun-bo*, i.e. the fort of the cow, now Dunboe, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Coleraine, and county of Londonderry.

^u *Mac Con Uladh*, now Mac Cullagh, an Irish

Comarba ríodnaca .i. brian décc.

Corbmac ua hultacain aircinneac achaid bíte décc.

Mac ramradáin .i. mac Magnuira mic tomáir taoíreaeac teallaiḡ eacdaeac décc.

Sfan mac rilip mic toirpdealbaiḡ, mic rilip meḡuioir do marbaeac lá domnall mac méḡuioir .i. mac conconnaeac mic brian mic rilip daon raetaeac do rcín.

O maolconaire tórna décc, ḡ ó maolconaire do ḡairm ina ionaeac do con-eodair mac domnaill ruaiḡ, ḡ a éccrioe ḡo haiḡḡir iap rin.

O domnaill, ḡ Maguioir ap ndol hi ecinn an iurair Shaxanaiḡ .i. uilliam rceimonten, ḡ rann ḡ catcaeac do éngal dóib ré poile, an iurair do teaac leó hi tḡir eoḡain, ḡ dún nḡnainn do brireaeac, ḡ an tḡir do milleaeac.

Iapla cille dapa .i. ḡeroite mac ḡeroite do teaac i neirin ina iurair on ríḡ.

O domnaill do dol hi maiḡ luirec cona rloghaiḡ, ḡ mac domnaill lair .i. alarḡrann mac eóin catanaiḡ, Ro creachaeac, ḡ po loiceaeac Maḡ luirec lá hua ndomnaill do patte mac diaimata a riar dó po deóio ḡur bó ríodaeac rriir.

Clann uí néill .i. clann airt óicc, domnall, ḡ tuatai baí a brate a mbraiḡdḡnar acc ua neill do cpocheaeac lair.

Cairlen aird na riaiḡ do ḡabáil lá cloinn í duibda ap mac rḡain a buire ḡ coccaeac dḡirḡe itopra, ḡ rlioet ríocairte a buire. Creaca ḡ marbḡta ionda do dénam dóib por apoile.

Creaca aiḡble ḡ aircete aimaipmarteaca do dénam lá miall ócc ó neill ap Ruibilin mac domnaill, ḡ a mbriḡe lair hi rḡḡraiḡ manac.

Corbmac mac meḡuioir do ḡabáil i rḡiull lá cloinn í neill .i. lé rḡrḡorḡa mac cuinn mic cuinn, ḡ la rḡilim doiblénaiḡ mac airt óicc mic cuinn í neill, ḡ ḡronḡ dá marḡruiac do marbaeac amaille rriir im uilliam mac diaimata,

family, of whose history very little has been collected by the Four Masters.

^w *As Lord Justice.*—He arrived in Dublin in August, 1532, where he was received with great acclamations, and received the sword of state from Skeffington, who, however, harboured revenge in his breast, and soon after lodged such accusations against him as finally wrought his

destruction. The Four Masters should have entered the account of his inroad into Ely O'Carroll, above given, under the year 1533, as Ware has done.

^x *Ard-na-riagh*, now Ardnarea, a suburb to Ballina, in the county of Mayo.

^y *On both sides*, literally, “on each other.”

^z *Felim Doibhlenach*, i. e. Felim the Devlinian,

The Coarb of Fenagh, i. e. Brian, died.

Cormac O'Hultachain, Erenach of Achadh-Beithe [Aghavea], died.

Magauran, son of Manus, son of Thomas, Chief of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

John, the son of Philip, son of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire, was killed with one stab of a knife [dagger] by Donnell, the son of Maguire, i. e. by the son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip.

O'Mulconry (Torna, the son of Torna) died; and Conor, the son of Donnell Roe, was styled O'Mulconry in his place. He, too, died shortly afterward.

O'Donnell and Maguire went to the English Lord Justice, William Skeffington, and after they had formed a league of mutual friendship and amity with each other, the Lord Justice went with them into Tyrone. The castle of Dungannon was broken down and the country was ravaged.

The Earl of Kildare (Garrett, the son of Garrett) came to Ireland from the King as Lord Justice^w.

O'Donnell proceeded to Moylurg with his forces, being accompanied by Mac Donnell, namely, Alexander, the son of John Cahanagh. O'Donnell plundered and burned Moylurg, until at last Mac Dermot gave him his own demand that he might be at peace with him.

The sons of O'Neill, i. e. the sons of Art Oge, namely, Donnell and Tuathal, who had been for a long time detained in captivity by [the other] O'Neill, were hanged by him.

The castle of Ard-na-riagh^x [Ardnarea] was taken by the sons of O'Dowda from the sons of John Burke, in consequence of which a war arose between them and the descendants of Richard Burke, and many depredations and slaughters were committed on both sides^y.

Great depredations and desperate ravages were committed by Niall Oge O'Neill upon Ruibilin Mac Donnell, and he carried the spoils into Fermanagh.

Cormac, the son of Maguire, was treacherously taken prisoner by the sons of O'Neill, namely, by Ferdoragh, the son of Con, son of Con, and Felim Doibhlenach^z, the son of Art Oge, son of Con O'Neill. A party of his cavalry were slain, and, among the rest, William, the son of Dermot, son of Cormac

^{so called because he was fostered by O'Doibhlen,} the west side of Lough Neagh, on the borders
^{anglice O'Devlin, Chief of Muintir-Devlin, on} of the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone.

mic corbmaic, mic garraib̄ 7 imón ngiolla ballac̄ mac enpi buide mic garraib̄
 go rocaib̄ ele, 7 go gabad̄ cib̄ arail ann beór. Cib̄ iat̄ clann í neill d̄na
 ní b̄ó hiomlán lottar for ccúlaib̄ ar do buailead̄ 7 do loitead̄ upmór a
 muintire im feilim mac í neill.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1533.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, míle, cúicc céo τριοά ατρί.

Mac diarmatta maige luirce diarmaib̄ mac Ruaid̄ri mic diarmatta do
 marbad̄ a p̄iull lá cloinn eocain mic taid̄cc mic diarmatta, 7 eoc̄an mac
 taid̄cc do gabáil tigearna na deaðhaib̄.

O maolmuaid̄ domnall caōc mac an c̄ornaib̄ tigearna fear cceall do
 marbad̄ a p̄iull lá a dearb̄raib̄ar f̄ein (.i. cūcoic̄ice), 7 lá mac a dearb̄ra-
 ib̄ar .i. art ar f̄ait̄ce lanne heala, 7 ó maolmuaid̄ do gairm d̄a dearb̄raib̄ar
 .i. cātaoir.

Feilim bacac̄ mac neill mic cuinn í neill décc.

D̄a mac feilim mic Ruaid̄ri bacaīg í neill do marbad̄ la Māgnur ua
 ndomnaill.

Emann mac cuinn, mic neill, mic airt̄ do marbad̄ lá cloinn mēguīoir.

Cairlén r̄liccīg do gabail lá taid̄cc ócc mac taid̄cc, mic aoda uí con̄cob̄air
 ar ion̄raic̄c̄ō oide iar mb̄rāt̄ an baile, 7 iar na c̄ur amac̄ do bar̄daib̄ an
 cairlén f̄in.

Cairlén airt̄ na r̄iāg do gabáil mar an cc̄éona ran oide lá cloinn tomair
 a búrc ar cloinn í dúb̄da.

C̄reac̄ mór do dénām lá hua ndomnaill ar ua n̄ḡra mb̄uide ētir d̄a
 ab̄āinn t̄ré na ām̄r̄is̄ir do dénām dua n̄ḡra.

Niall mac murchaib̄ mic ruib̄ne do marbad̄ ar d̄roic̄st̄ r̄liccīg. D̄a hērīde
 ócc macaom̄ bá f̄s̄ir, 7 bá d̄s̄ir̄caib̄ge dia c̄in̄ō bud̄éin.

Muir̄ceartāc̄ mac feilim, mic toir̄p̄dealb̄aib̄g carraīg uí con̄cob̄air do

^a *Fircall*, feara ceall.—See note ^c, under the
 year 1216, p. 189, *supra*.

^b *Lann-Ealla*,—i. e. the church of Ealla, which
 was the name of an ancient forest,—now Lynally,
 situated about a mile to the south-west of the

town of Tullamore, in the King's County. There
 was a church erected here in the sixth century
 by St. Colman Elo. — See Ussher's *Primordia*,
 pp. 910, 961. The present ruins of the church
 of Lynally are not ancient, but the wall which

Mac Caffry, and Gilla-Ballagh, the son of Henry Boy Mac Caffry, and many others. Several were also taken prisoners; but, though the sons of O'Neill were victorious, they did not return scathless, for the greater part of their people were severely beaten and wounded, and among the rest Felim, the son of O'Neill.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1533.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-three.

Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Dermot, the son of Rory Mac Dermot) was treacherously slain by the sons of Owen, son of Teige Mac Dermot; and Owen, the son of Teige, assumed the lordship after him.

O'Molloy (Donnell Caech, the son of Cosnamhach), Lord of Fircall^a, was treacherously slain on the Green of Lann-Ealla^b by his own brother, Cucogry, and Art, his brother's son; and his brother, Cahir, was styled O'Molloy.

Felim Bacagh, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, died.

The two sons of Felim, the son of Rory Bacagh O'Neill, were slain by Manus O'Donnell.

Edmond, the son of Con, son of Niall, son of Art [O'Neill], was slain by the sons of Maguire.

The castle of Sligo was taken by Teige Oge, the son of Teige Oge, son of Hugh O'Connor, by means of a nocturnal assault, the warders of the castle having betrayed it and surrendered it to them.

The castle of Ard-na-riagh [Ardnarea] was likewise taken at night by the sons of Thomas Burke, from the sons of O'Dowda.

A great depredation was committed by O'Donnell upon O'Hara Boy, between the two rivers^c, because the latter had been disobedient to him.

Niall, son of Murrough Mac Sweeny, was slain on the bridge of Sligo. He was the best and most renowned youth of his own tribe.

Murtough, son of Felim, who was son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor, was

encloses the churchyard is of considerable antiquity. There is a moat to the south of the church which would appear to have belonged to a castle, as it contains in its interior a vault built of stone with lime and sand cement.

^c *Between the two rivers, i. e. between the Owenmore, which flows through Collooney, and the river of Coolaney, which unites with it near Annaghmore, in the barony of Leyny and county of Sligo.*

hanged by O'Donnell on the Green of the castle of Eanach^d, his sons and relatives having previously refused to give up the castle for his ransom.

The Earl of Kildare went a second time into Ely, to assist Ferganainm O'Carroll, to Suidhe-an-roin^e; and he laid siege to the castle, on which occasion he lost a good constable of his people; and, having taken the castle, he returned home. Owny Carragh, son of John, was styled O'Carroll in opposition to Ferganainm, in consequence of which internal dissensions arose in Ely.

Cormac Mac Coghlan, Lord of Clann-Conor, died.

Cahir Mac Coghlan, Erenagh of Clonmacnoise, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1534.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-four.

O'Connor Roe (Teige Boy, the son of Cathal Roe) died; and his son, i. e. Turlough Roe, was styled O'Connor.

Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Owen) died in the Rock [of Lough Key], after having been a year in the lordship, during which time Moylurg was in a state of disturbance and commotion. The Abbot of Boyle was then styled Mac Dermot, namely, Hugh, the son of Cormac Mac Dermot. The sons of Teige Mac Dermot [however] took the Rock from him, and the country was not less disturbed during his time.

Owen, son of Hugh, son of Niall, son of Con, the best man of the descendants of Hugh Boy [O'Neill], was slain with a cast of a dart by a party of Scots, on Loch Cuan^f.

Turlough Duv O'Dempsey was treacherously killed by his own kinsman, Murtough Oge O'Dempsey, although he was under the protection of God and St. Evin^g. Murtough Oge was slain himself soon afterwards by O'More, through the miracles of God and St. Evin.

O'Gallagher, i. e. Edmond, the son of John, son of Tuathal, died suddenly.

Cormac, the son of Farrell Mac Ward, a learned poet, the best of his tribe in his time for alms-deeds and humanity, died, after unction and penance.

^f *Loch Cuan*, now Lough Cone, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.

^g *St. Evin*.—He was the patron saint of the O'Dempseys, and the original founder of the

Μαολμυρε mac eoάδα αῶδαρ ollaῖαν λαιḡεαν lé δάν, ψῖρ ῖρεα ιollaά-
ναḡ bá μαίτ τῖḡ ναοιῶδῶ δο μαρβαῶ ḡο τῖεαμαρεαḡ lá δῖρεβράτῖρῖ α μαḡαρ
lá cloinn í ḡuaḡail.

Μαḡνυρ buiḡe ó duibḡḡḡḡáin δο ταḡταῶ δά ḡḡαοί ψῖν ραν οiḡce.

Εεαḡ, ḡ ιοḡḡοραοiḡ ḡορ δο ḡol ó μαίτῖ ḡall ḡ ḡḡ comairle αρ an ιυρ-
τιρ (ιαρλα cille δαπα ḡῖρiḡττ ḡcc mac ḡῖρiḡττ, ḡic tomair ρορλαḡaiḡ ḡῖρτ
ḡ cumáḡta Ερεανḡ) ḡυρ an ρiḡ an τοḡτḡiḡḡ enῖ ḡo δαḡaiḡ, ḡ an τιαρλα δο
ḡol δο ρaiḡiḡ an ρiḡ δο ḡabail α λῖḡῖceiḡ ρῖρ, ḡ ḡiḡ bo ταρβα ḡó αρ ρο
ḡabáḡ é, ḡ ρο cuiρεαḡ ιῖḡν τορ, ḡ baoi an ρῖρ ḡῖḡ ḡbῖiaḡḡa, ḡ ρο báρ acc
ιḡῖρτ ḡῖḡiḡḡ ρair. Ρο ρáccaib an τιαρλα ḡῖρiḡττ cloiḡḡḡ an ρiḡ aḡa mac
τομαρ aḡ ḡol ḡó ḡo ρaḡaiḡ. Αḡḡῖρατ αροiḡe ḡυρ bó he uilliam ρceimontḡon
baoi ina ιυρτιρ in ιonaḡ ḡeapῖḡττ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1535.

Αοίρ Cρiορτ, ḡile, cuicc ced, τῖοḡa, α cúicc.

Ιαρλα cille δαπα (.i. ιυρτιρ na ḡΕρεανḡ) ḡῖρiḡττ ḡcc mac ḡῖρiḡττ ḡic
τομαρ δeapῖcaḡḡeαḡ ḡall ḡ ḡaoiḡeal Ερεανḡ ina αιḡῖρ, uair ní namá ρο
lῖḡ α αιḡḡ ḡ α epḡeapcuy ρο epḡḡḡ uile aḡτ ρο clop ḡi cρiochaib ειτιρḡiaḡaiḡ
eaḡταιρ ceneoiḡ α allaḡ, ḡ α αρḡ ḡóρ, δο écc ina bῖraiḡḡḡḡḡ ḡi lonḡḡain. Ρο
ḡab ιapaḡḡ mac an ιαρλα .i. τομαρ aḡ ḡioḡail α aḡαρ αρ ḡallaiḡ, ḡ αρ ḡaḡ
naén tucc ρoḡanḡ ḡia cḡρ α ḡῖρḡḡḡ, ḡ ρο aḡcuiρ cloiḡḡḡ an ρiḡ uaḡa, ḡ δο
ḡḡi uile ιoḡḡa ρῖρ ḡallaiḡ, ḡ ρο ḡeib αιῖḡepḡoc aḡa cliaḡ aiḡḡeαḡ laiρ, αρ

church of Mainistir Eimuin, now Monastereven, notwithstanding Dr. Lanigan's attempt to prove the contrary.—See note ^r, under the year 1394, p. 731, *supra*.

^h *His son Thomas*.—Ware says, in his Annals of Ireland, that before his departure from Ireland he received a command from the King to choose a successor, on whose fidelity he might rely, and that the Earl in an unlucky hour laid this solemn charge on the weak shoulders of his eldest son, who was then scarcely twenty-one years of age, in the presence of the King's council, at Drogheda, where he took shipping.

ⁱ *Skeffington*.—As soon as the King had heard that young Thomas had resigned the sword and broken out into open rebellion, he again appointed William Skeffington, Lord Deputy of Ireland.—See Ware's Annals.

^k *Who had been instrumental*, literally, “*derunt causam*, who gave cause.” Ware gives a much better account of these transactions in his Annals of Ireland, under the year 1534, where he says that the enemies of the family of the Geraldines went to work deceitfully; that no sooner was the Earl cast into prison than he was beheaded, and that the same fate threatened

Mulmurry Mac Keogh, intended Ollav of Leinster in poetry, a learned man, skilled in various arts, who kept a good house of hospitality, was accidentally killed by his mother's brothers, the sons of O'Toole.

Manus Boy O'Duigennan was strangled in the night by his own wife.

Great complaints and accusations were transmitted from the chiefs of the English [of Ireland] and from the Council, to the King, Henry VIII., of England, against the Lord Justice (i. e. the Earl of Kildare, Garrett Oge, the son of Garrett, son of Thomas, commander of the strength and power of Ireland) ; and the Earl went over to the King, to vindicate his conduct before him, but it was of no avail, for he was taken and confined in the tower, where he remained for one year, and they were exerting [the rigours of] the law against him. The Earl Garrett, on his departure for England, left the sword of the King with his son, Thomas^h. Others [however] say that it was William Skeffingtonⁱ who succeeded Garrett in the office of Lord Justice.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1535.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-five.

The Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland (Garrett Oge), the son of Garrett, son of Thomas, the most illustrious of the English and Irish of Ireland in his time, for not only had his name and renown spread through all Ireland, but his fame and exalted character were heard of in distant countries of foreign nations, died in captivity in London. After which his son, Thomas, proceeded to avenge his father upon the English and all who had been instrumental^k in removing him from Ireland. He resigned the King's sword, and did many injuries to the English. The Archbishop^l of Dublin came by his death through

Thomas, his two brothers, and uncles. That the rash youth, suffering himself to be deceived with these lies, on the 11th day of June, being guarded with one hundred and forty well-armed horse, he hastened towards Mary's Abbey, near Dublin, where he resigned up the sword and robes of state, the Lord Chancellor Cromer persuading him in vain to the contrary, and that he then broke out into open rebellion and pro-

cured the murder of Archbishop Alan ; that in the mean time his father, having notice of these proceedings in prison, was struck through as with a deadly arrow, gave himself wholly up to sadness, and died in the month of September, 1534.

^l *The Archbishop.*—John Alan, Archbishop of Dublin, was murdered at Artane on the 28th of July, 1534, by John Teling and Nicholas

ἡ τὺς δὲ δια ῥαϊκῶν κλάνν ἱαπλὰ μὲν εἰς δαπα .i. κλάνν ἡρῶν μὲς τομαρ, Semur mīrḡc, Oileuér, Sfan uátér, ἡ Rirdeapd ἡ βατταρ ἡ καοιμῆατ, ἡ ἡ μυντεαπαρ δὲ ἡρ. Ro ḡabāð lair ἱαττ ῥὸ δέοιδ ἱαρ μβεῖτ δόιδ ῥορ α ἰονάιδ, ἡ δὲ εἰρ δὲ ῥαῖγδ ῥῖḡ Saxon ἱαδ. Ro εἰρῖττ ῥῖδ ῥὸ δέοιδ ἡ ττορ ἀν ῥῖḡ αἰρμ ἡ μβαοί οἰδρε ἡ ἡαπλάττα .i. τομαρ ḡο μβατταρ ἀν ἡ ῥῖρεαρ.

Εἰς κνεακάν μακ δὲ μνναῖλ ἡ δὲ μνναῖλ δὲ μάρβαδ λά κλῶνν υἱ βαοῖγῖλ.

Ἰνḡν ἡ νεῖλλ Sṽban ἡνḡν εἰνν μὲς ἐνρί μὲς εοκῶνν βῆν Μαḡνυρα υἱ δὲ μνναῖλ δέκκ (.i. ἀν. 21. Augur) α λάρ μῖδὸν α ἡαοῖρ ἡ α ἡνῆ, βῆν α ἡαορα βά δῖρρεκαῖḡτε κῥάβαδ, ἡ ἡνεακ βαί ἡ ἀσὲν αἰμῖρ ῥῖα ἀν ἡῖρ βὸ ῥλάν δὲ ἀκτ .xlii. ἀν ταν ῥὸ ῥαοῖδ α ῥῥῖρατ, ἡ α ἡαδνακ ḡο ἡονοῖακ ἡ μαιμῖρτῖρ .S. ῥῥοῖρτῖρ ἡ νδύν ἡ ἡḡαλ.

Μακ ῥῖβνε τῖρε βὸḡανε Μαολμῖρε μὲν μακ νεῖλλ μὲς ῥῖβνε δὲ μάρβαδ ἡ ῥῥῖλλ λά α δεαῖδρατῖρ ῥῖν .i. μῖλλ ἀḡ δοῖρ καῖρῖν μὲς ῥῖβνε .i. Ρατῖν α βῖρῖ ῥῖδαιρ ἡ ῥὸῖλ.

ῥῖδρατῖρ μαḡ κοκῶνν τῖḡεαῖρα δεαῖβνα ῥῖρα δέκκ, ἡ ῥελῖμ μακ μάοῖρῖρ μεḡ κοκῶνν δὲ ḡαβαῖλ α ἰονάιδ.

ῥῖνḡν μακ κοκῶνν μεḡ κοκῶνν δὲ μάρβαδ λά ῥῖḡαναιμ μακ ῥῖδρατῖρ.

Μῖρρεαῖρατῖρ μακ δονῖχαδ, μὲς μῖρχαδ, ἡ α δῖαρ μακ Sfan ḡλαρ ἡ ῥεαḡαλ δὲ μάρβαδ ἡ ἡαḡ ἡμλεακ λά ἡα νῖḡρα μβῖδε ἱαρ ἡ μβρατḡ ḡο μεαβλακ δὲ νεοκ δα μῖντῖρ ῥῖν.

Μαῖδμ μὲν δὲ εἰδαιρτ λά μακ ἀμῖλαοῖδ δὲ ἡαρ μάρβαδ τῖḡεαῖρα κλαοḡλαῖρ, ἡ Μακ ḡῖοβῖν, ἡ κοῖρρεκαδ μὲν δὲ κλῶνν τῖρῖḡ, ῥὸ μάρβαδ ἀν ῥὸρ α ῥῥῖοτḡῖν μαολμῖρε μακ βῖραι μὲς ῥῖβνε κοḡαῖρ μὲς ἀμῖλαοῖδ α ττοῖακ ἡ ἡῖομḡονα.

to allure him to yealde himself up," the royal clemency might be extended towards him, "more especially as regarded his life."

¹ *Rathain*, now Rahin Castle, near Inver Bay, in the barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.—See note under the year 1524.

² *Delvin Eathra*, δεαῖβνα εατῖρα.—This territory, which is otherwise called Delvin Mac Coghlan, was coextensive with the present ba-

rony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.

³ *Magh-Imleach*, now Moyemlagh, a townland in the parish of Kilcolman, barony of Leyny, and county of Sligo.

⁴ *Mac Auliffe*.—He was seated in the barony of Duhallow, in the north-west of the county of Cork, and was in latter ages tributary to Mac Donough Mac Carthy, head chief of all Duhallow, as were the O'Keefes and O'Callaghans.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*,

Garrett, the son of Thomas, the Great Earl of Kildare, namely, James Meirgeach, Oliver, John, Walter, and Richard, and they were for some time in his company and friendship. They were [however] finally seized on, they being under his protection, and sent to the King of England; and they were immediately clapped into the King's tower, in which was also the heir to the earldom, i. e. Thomas; and there were they all six!

Egnehghan, the son of Donnell O'Donnell, was slain by the sons of O'Boyle.

The daughter of O'Neill and wife of Manus O'Donnell, namely, Judith, daughter of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, died on the 21st of August, in the middle of her age and affluence. She was the most renowned woman for her years of her time for piety and hospitality, for she was only forty-two years of age when she resigned her spirit, and was honourably buried in the monastery of St. Francis at Donegal.

Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine (Mulmurry More, the son of Niall Mac Sweeny) was treacherously slain by his own brother, Niall, at the door of Mac Sweeny's castle of Rathain^a, on the festival of SS. Peter and Paul.

Ferdoragh Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin Eathra^r, died, and Felim, the son of Meyler Mac Coghlan, took his place.

Fineen, the son of Conla Mac Coghlan, was slain by Ferganainm, son of Ferdoragh.

Murtough Mac Donough, the son of Murrough, and his two sons, John Glas and Farrell, were slain at Magh-Imleach^s by O'Hara Boy, having been first deceitfully betrayed by one of their own people.

Mac Auliffe^t gained a great battle, in which were slain the Lord of Claenglais^u and Mac Gibbon^w, with a large battalion of the Clann-Sheehy^x. Maelmurry, son of Brian Mac Sweeny, was slain in the commencement and fury of the conflict.

vol. i. p. 42, edition of 1750.

^u *Claenglais*, now anglicised Clonlish, a wild district in the barony of Upper Connillo, in the south-west of the county of Limerick, adjoining the counties of Cork and Kerry. O'Coileain, now Collins, was originally the chief of this district; but, at the period of which we are now treating, it belonged to a branch of the Fitzge-

ralds.—See note ^e, under the year 1266, p. 400, *supra*.

^w *Mac Gibbon*, now Fitzgibbon. He was chief of the territory of Clangibbon, in the county of Cork.

^x *Clann-Sheehy*, i. e. the Mac Sheehys, who were of Scotch origin, and hereditary gallow-glasses in Ireland.

Μαοίλεακλαινν mac cairppe í bñrñ do mārbað lá cloinn caṭail mic meic
διαρματα.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1536.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc céo, τριοά, α Σε.

Μαινιρτιρ ὄρομα δά εἵαρ do loṛccað ḡo τῖccμairεαḱ pan oðce iar
ccodlað do ḱác α ccoitcñne, ἡ epemññ ó domnaill bpaṭair minur do loṛccað
innṭe, ἡ moṛán mairṭṣra apcñna do mīlleað innṭe.

Τεαδmanna ἡ ḡalpa ile ipñ mbliaðain pñ .i. pláig coitcññ, ḡalar breac,
flux, ἡ pñabrap dia po éccraṭ poḱaðe.

Copbmac ócc mac copbmaic mic ταιðcc méḡcapṭaiḡ, aon poḡa ḡaoiðeal
lñṭe moḡa décc iar mbññṭ buaðā ó ðoman, ἡ o ðñman ἡ α aðnacal hñ ccill
cpeðe.

Mac uilliam cloinne pñocairð, Sñan mac Riocairð mic emainn décc ἡ
coccað mópñ ὀñṛḡe hñ cloinn Riocairð pan τἱḡeapñap dia po ḡairmñḱ ὀa
mac uilliam ipñ τἱp, Mac uilliam do Rñpðeapð bacac mac uillicc, ἡ mac
uilliam ðuillṣcc mac Riocairð óicc, ἡ uillṣcc na ccññ do bññ aḡ congñam
lá Rñpðeapð mbacac.

Ο Raḡaillḡ pñḡal mac pñain mic caṭail τἱḡeapñna ua mbñiúñ ἡ cñn-
maicne pñ, pñal, poṛaið, pñpñneac, ðeapñaiṭceac ὀñḡeññḡ décc iar ccomain
ἡ pñacarpñaic.

Μαḡ pñannḱaið ταιοἶρεαḱ ðapṭpñaiḡe .i. pññaðac mac uilliam décc, ἡ bá
pññ ὀépcaḱ, ðaonnaḱṭac epñðe.

Τομαρ ó huiccñññ oide pññ nepeann, ἡ alban lé ὀán décc.

Ρειλἱm mac pñilἱm í pñaiṛc décc ἡ nḡñññel aḡ bñian mac eocñain mic
τἱḡeapñain í pñaiṛc.

Caṭal mac Sñóñññ, mic Sñain uí maοñmñicñḡe pññ biotcaṭmñḱ buan
cññáḡ do écc.

¹ *Galar-breac*, i. e. the small pox.

² *Kilcrea*.—See note ¹, under the year 1475,
p. 1038, and note ^e, under the year 1495,
p. 1213, *supra*.

^a *Richard Bacagh*, i. e. Richard the lame.

^b *Ulick-na-gCeann*, i. e. Ulick of the heads,

so called from the many heads of enemies which
he had cut off.—See note ¹, under the year 1432,
p. 889, and note ¹, under the year 1457, p. 998,
supra.

^c *Hy-Briuin and Conmaicne*, i. e. he was lord
of the Hy-Briuin in the two Breifnys, and of

Melaghlin, the son of Carbry O'Beirne, was slain by the sons of Cathal, son of Mac Dermot.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1536.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-six.

The monastery of Druim-da-ethiar [Dromahaire] was accidentally burned in the night, while all were asleep, and Eremon O'Donnell, a Friar Minor, was burned within it, and a great quantity of property was also destroyed in it.

Many diseases and maladies raged in this year, namely, a general plague, galar-breac^y, the flux, and fever, of which many died.

Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, the choice of the Irish of Leath-Mhogha, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world, and was interred at Kilcrea^z.

Mac William of Clanrickard (John, son of Rickard, son of Edmond) died; and a great war broke out in Clanrickard, concerning the lordship; two Mac Williams were nominated in the country, namely, Richard Bacagh^a, the son of Ulick, was called Mac William, and Ulick, son of Richard Oge, was called Mac William also. On this occasion Ulick-na-gCeann^b sided with Richard Bacagh.

O'Reilly (Farrell, the son of John, son of Cathal), Lord of Hy-Briuin and Conmaicne^c, a generous, potent, upright, and truly hospitable man, died, after receiving the communion and sacrifice.

Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry (Feradhach, the son of William), died. He was a charitable and humane man.

Thomas O'Higgin, Chief Preceptor of the men of Ireland and Scotland in poetry, died.

Felim, the son of Felim O'Rourke, died in captivity with Brian^d, the son of Owen, son of Tiernan O'Rourke.

Cathal, the son of Johnin, son of John O'Mulmoghery a constantly-spending and lastingly-affluent man, died.

the Mac Rannalls or Conmaicne-Rein, in the south of the county of Leitrim.

he and Brian were imprisoned together, but that Felim was the prisoner of Brian when he died.

^a *In captivity with.*—This does not mean that

Μαίτε ιοῦταιρ connaḉt .i. ταῖς ὅς mac ταιῖς, mic αὐὰ ταῖς mac caṭail ὅς uí concobair clann ndonnchaid, ἡ clann í dúbda do dól ar rlioḉt Riocaird a búrc ar tarrainḡ an eppairḡ bairéd, ἡ cpeaḉa an tíre do tñicm rñmpa ḡo tñrmanñ tñḡrñnain oirid ἡ an tñrpoḡ dā tabairt ar an tñrmanñ do rñairid an tñrloḡ, ἡ ḡan na cpeaḉa dairēacc i nonóir an naoím.

Ο concobair do ḡairm do ταῖς ὅς mac ταιῖς mic αὐὰ mic τοιρḡdealbairḡ ḉarrairḡ uí concobair ἡ bá heḡide céo duine dāi ḡoirēad o concobair i rioḉtar connaḉt do rlioḉt bñrain luḡmḡh óir bá mac domnaill mic muiḡ-ḉearṑairḡ ainm an tí nó bioḉ hi cññnar nó a cñmāḉta an tñleāḉta rin có rin, ἡ bá ar dairḡ onóra ἡ do dearrccuḡad dona tñḡrñnairḡ tainic rñime do róine rñum an caomclúo ainm rin. An tua concobair nua rin, ἡ mac caṭail ὅς uí concobair do dól ar ionnḡairḡid hi ccloinn ḡoirḡdealbairḡ, ἡ ní puccrat ar ḉrñic ἡ ó ná rñairḡiot edala po ḡabrat poḡlonḡpoḡt a tñmḉeall cille colmain .i. baile mic ruḉraḡe mic ḡoirḡdealbairḡ, ἡ tainic féin hillaim ḡo hua cconcobair ar a baile do léccan raor dól, ἡ do bñrt lúireāḉ oirdearḡ do baí aice .i. lúireāḉ mic feorairḡ dua concobair ἡ ticc ua concobair co rlicceāḉ ḡur an mbraḡairt rin lair a ngioll lé a lánrñarcclaḉ.

Ro éirḡ an tan rin coccad ἡ ḡraonta etir ua ndomnaill ἡ maíte ιοῦταιρ connaḉt uile cenmoṑa bñrain mac eocain uí rñairḡ namá, ar ní baóirde aḡ congñam la cñṑtar na dñb ra monam rin. Ro tñonoilead deḡide rlioḉḉeāḉ lá hua ndomnaill cona ccloinn aḉtmaḉ Maḡnur namá uair ní tñmiceḡide hi poḉraide a aṑar don cur ra ar dairḡm í néill. Tainic ip in poḉraide rin í domnaill, Maḡuoirḡ cúconnaḉt Mac uí neill, mall ὅς mac airt, Mac í rñairḡillḡ .i. aḉ mac maolmoḡda co nñrḡe amāc uí rñairḡillḡ. Tangatṑar

^e *The Clann-Donough*, i. e. the Mac Donoughs.

^f *Bishop Barrett*.—He was Richard Barrett, Bishop of Killala.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 652.

^g *Errew*, a monastery on the margin of Lough Conn, in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See note ^a, under the year 1413, p. 813, *supra*, and note ^d, under the year 1172.

^h *Mac Donnell Mic Murtough*.—This appellation or title was derived from Donnell Mac Murtough, Lord of Sligo and Carbury, who died in 1395.—See other notices of chiefs of this

sept of the O'Conors at the years 1413, 1420, 1431, 1462, 1471, 1488, 1494, 1495.

ⁱ *Outshine*.—Do dearrccuḡad do, always means, to excel or outshine, and the preposition do in this phrase means *over*, *above*, or *beyond*. It has the same meaning in the ancient phrase po ḉm do, i. e. excelled, exceeded, or outshone.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, part II. chap. vii. p. 302.

^k *Kilcolman*.—The name of a church in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See note ^o, under the year 1270, p. 412, and note ^z,

The chiefs of Lower [i. e. north] Connaught, namely, Teige Oge, the son of Teige, who was son of Hugh; Teige, the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor; the Clann-Donough^e, and the sons of O'Dowda, went [on an excursion] against the descendants of Richard Burke, at the instance of the Bishop Barrett^f. The spoils of the country fled [i. e. were carried] before them to the Termon of St. Tiernan of Errew^g, but the bishop took them out of the Termon to the army, and the spoils were not restored in honour of the saint.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Hugh, son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor, was styled O'Connor. He was the first man of the descendants of Brian Luighneach, in Lower Connaught, who was styled O'Connor, for he who until then had the leadership, or chief command, of that tribe was styled Mac Donnell Mic Murtough^h; and it was for sake of honour, and in order to outshineⁱ the lords who had preceded him that he made that change in the name. This new O'Connor and the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor made an incursion against the Clann-Costello; but they seized on no prey, and as they did not obtain any spoils, they encamped around Kilcolman^k, the town [i. e. mansion] of the son of Rury Mac Costello, who came to O'Connor, and delivered himself into his hands, on condition that O'Connor would spare his town, and presented to O'Connor a grand coat of mail which he had, namely, the coat of mail of Mac Feorais^l. O'Connor then returned to Sligo with this hostage [and purposing to keep him] in pledge for a full ransom for him.

At this time war and contentions arose between O'Donnell and all the chieftains of Lower Connaught, with the single exception of Brian, the son of Owen O'Rourke, who did not, on this occasion, join either side. An army was, therefore, mustered by O'Donnell and his sons (excepting Manus alone, who did not^m come into his father's army on this expedition, because he was biassed by O'Neill). Into this army of O'Donnell came Maguire (Cuconnaught); the son of O'Neill (Niall Oge, the son of Art); and the son of O'Reilly (Hugh, the

under the year 1285, p. 441, *supra*.

^l *The coat of mail of Mac Feorais.*—Here the language is abrupt and the narrative imperfect. It should be: "And he presented to O'Connor a splendid suit of armour which he had won from Mac Feorais in a recent battle," or some-

thing to that effect.

^m *Who did not*, literally, "for he was not aiding any of them at that time;" but the *úp, for*, is incorrectly applied in this sentence, and the Editor has taken the liberty to leave it out in the translation.

ριολ ρυῖνε, ἡ βασιγελλαιγῖ ἱρην τιονόλ ριν ἰ δομναῖλλ ρεῖβ βά γρέραç leó. Λοδαρ να ρλόιγ ριν ὁ ατ ρῖναιγ δεοδλαοῖ co po γαβρατ ροραδ ἡ longpopt etip ουῖβ ἡ οροδαιοῖρ. Ιαρ ττόçαιτῖν α bρροinne ἡ α ττομαλταιρ δόῖβ po çuiprte luçt ρῖtme ἡ ρυῖρῖραιρ do çoimēd na conaire basí στορρα ἡ μαγ ççitne αρ βά homan leó ριολ cconçobair cona ττιονόλ do τταβαιρτ amair longpuyrτ ρορρα δόιγ po βατταρ ρῖδε ina cçaoῖρ βοδβα αρ ná léir τιονόλ αρ α cçionn hi ρlicceac, ἡ ιαδ acc ττομαῖτῖν τοçαιρ do τταβαιρτ dua δομναῖλλ cen co po ροιρ-εαδ leó ποçταιν apoile. Βά he cetup luið ἱρην ρροραιρε διομçοιμέττ don τρλόγ ua βασιγῖλλ, miall mac τοιρρδεαλβαιγ αρ βά δόιγ λαιρ go bρuygbῖð α βιοδβαδα α cçionn çomair çuicce διοιρτ α βαραινne ροραιῖ. Οο çóῖð dna μυντιρ αοδα buide mic ἰ δομναῖλλ ορορçοιμέð hi cconair naile γαν ράτuccaδ dua mbaosigῖλλ naç dia μυντιρ, do ρῖccaim etip na διῖ buiduib go po γαβρατ ac commbua-λαδ apoile, ἡ ní ταρατ ορογγ διῖ αιtne ρορ apail. Βά haindriῖnδα αιμαρδα do ριγῖð an imairῖcc ριν lá hua mbaosigῖλλ ἰ naγhaið α βιοδβαδ (ανδapλαιρ) go po μυdhaiγeað γαν coiccill λαιρ ορογγ móρ don τρλόγ an tan baí ag α ρρορrach an tuçt ριν do ρónpacc buale βοδβα ina uiprimçeall go bρuaiρ aoῖðῖð ρά δεóῖð lá α ρῖορ çairuib ἱρ in dapa calainn augupτ αρ αῖ λαιτε ρeçt-muine. Βά doilig móρ do βοçταιῖ ἡ daðailccneacaiῖ do çliapaiῖ ἡ çitῖrῖnaiῖ an τί τορçαιρ anῖρῖn .i. an τί miall mac τοιρρδεαλβαιγ. Ξέρ bó ρaoç lá hua ndomnaῖλλ an móρ eçt ριν, ní po τοιρμipcc α eaçτρα, ἡ luið ρῖtme go ραινcc go ρinnῖρ. Οο τταέð ορογγ do μαρçpλuaγ caçail óicc .i. do μυντιρ αιρτ go bpaγaiττ çuillige, Tiaγaiττ oῖrῖn do μαρçpλuaγ ἰ δομναῖλλ ina naγhaið go comῖpαινcc cáç διῖ ρpῖa poile ἰ mbealac duῖn iarainn. Mapḃtar mapçac maiç do μυντιρ αιρτ ἱρην ταçαρ ριν, ἡ oῖðlaiτ ρe poile don çup ριν. Αῖρῖρῖð ua δομναῖλλ ina ρορlongpopt ρῖn in αdhaið ριν, ἡ luið poime ἱρην maiðῖn αρ

ⁿ *Duff and Drowes*.—These are two rivers in the south of the county of Donegal close to the borders of the county of Sligo.—See note under the year 1522.

^o *Magh gCeidne*.—See note ^m, under the year 1301, p. 474, *supra*.

^p *Finsir*, now Finned, a townland in the parish of Drumcliff, situated between the Drumcliff strand and that inlet of the sea near Carney village.

^q *Braghait-Chuillighe*, now Bradhullian, in the barony of Carbury, to the south-west of the mountain of Binbulbin. On an old map of the coasts of the counties of Sligo and Donegal, this place is shewn with a castle, and called Bradhillye.

^r *Bealach-Duin-iarainn*, now anglicised Doo-nierin, is the name of a fort and townland about four miles to the north-west of the town of Sligo. The old road from Sligo to Drumcliff

son of Maelmora), with O'Reilly's rising out. Into this muster of O'Donnell came also, as usual, the Mac Sweenys and the O'Boyles. These forces marched from Ballyshannon in the afternoon, and pitched their camp that night between the rivers Duff and Drowes^a; and there having taken dinner and refreshments they sent guards and sentinels to watch the pass between them and Magh gCeidne^o, for they were afraid that the O'Conors, with all their forces, might surprise them [that night] in their camp, inasmuch as they were then all assembled in a flaming body at Sligo, threatening to give battle to O'Donnell as soon as they should meet him. The first person who went out to watch for the army was O'Boyle (Niall, the son of Turlough), who supposed that his enemies would soon come up to him, and that he would be able to wreak his vengeance upon them. But the people of Hugh Boy, the son of O'Donnell, went at the same time, without giving notice to O'Boyle, or his people, to guard another pass. Both parties met, and, neither of them recognising the other, they proceeded to strike at each other. Fiercely and resolutely did O'Boyle fight in this skirmish against his enemies (as he thought), and he unsparingly cut off great numbers of [the opposite] host; but as he was slaughtering them in this manner, they formed a huge circle around him, so that he at last met his death from his own true and faithful friends, on the second of the Calends of August, * * * day of the week. The death of the person being the here slain, i. e. Niall, the son of Turlough, was a cause of great grief to the poor and indigent, and to the literati and the kerns. Although O'Donnell was much grieved at this lamentable occurrence, it did not, nevertheless, prevent his [projected] expedition, but he marched onward as far as Finfir^p. A party of Cathal Oge's [O'Connor's] cavalry, composed of the O'Hartes, set out for Braghait-Chuillighe^a, and a troop of O'Donnell's cavalry marched likewise against them; and they met at Bealach-Duin-iarainn^r, where a skirmish ensued, in which a distinguished horseman of the O'Hartes was slain, whereupon both parties withdrew for that time. O'Donnell remained within his own camp that night, and

ran close to this fort, from which it received its ancient name of Bealach Duin-iarainn, or Doo-nierin road. Sometimes people going to the village of Grange still travel by this old road as far as the strand to the south-west of Drumcliff,

and if the tide be out they can cross the fearsad (trajectus), and proceed directly to Grange.— See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 479, and map to the same work, on which the position of this road is shewn.

na mairac go ffriraitt rſhna an liaccain do dol tairir hi ccuil irrae. Basí ó concobair hi rlicceac ag orduccad a muintire do dol i nairſr í domnaill gur an ffriraitt ccéttna acc toirmſrec a dola tairrib, an cefin bá lán an muiir bátтар na rlóig ag miðeamain 7 acc mórðécain apoile. Bá rí comairle po cinn ua concobair uair nat basí comlíon rlóig lá hua ndomnaill gan taðar ffrir irin mairgin rin ar po gab gpaionn 7 aduað ffrirum cona rlóig ría hua ndomnaill, ar minneall 7 ar norduccad a muintire ar ruidiuccad a ngonnad 7 a naismðaið arðſna ar urna ffrirðe go ffragbad go nſmſuirite hé hi mairgin naile. Téio ó domnaill tar an ffriraitt gan nac ffrirorðain iarna raccbail gan cornam gan cotuccad ar a cionn. Ro cuirriot iarnam dpong do mairib ioctair connact rairgin iompuacceta por muintir í domnaill. Ro rreartlad 7 po rreagrad iatt lar an rluag naile go po marbad ect mór do cloinn ndonnchad don cup rin .i. Maeleaclainn mac tairdec mic ruaidri duri- cor peléir. Ro marbad dna mairac ele do muintir í domnaill lá ruarma do gae .i. Semur ballac mac néill mic Sſain. Ro deiligríot iarrin rria poile. Do cóio iarnam ó domnaill i ndútair gleacta briain í concobair, 7 baí tſora hoðche ag millead, 7 acc lorccad an tíre, 7 ó concobair ina comſocrab i mbél an dpoicir hi rforlongpor. Arí conair do deachad iarttain tar trair riar hi tſir riacrac muaid. Ro móirmllead arðanna 7 bailte iomda lar an rluag óir basí an tír ar a cumar rſin actmad cuio dá cairlenab. Ruccrat na rlóig ar buar iomda a tſimcell plebe gam. Tiaðaitt tar muaid riar ar tarrainð glecta Ricaird a búrc hi lſnmain cōda do cāorairgeact cloinne í dúbda. Tarrur leó don cup rin ingſn uátéir a búrc bſn eoccam

^s *Fearsat-reanna-an-Liagain*.—This was the ancient name of a ford on the river of Sligo (or Gitly, as it is now called), near its mouth. This river is still fordable near its mouth at low water.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 490, and the map to the same work.

^t *Cuil-irrae*, a well known district in the barony of Carbury, lying between the rivers of Ballysadare and Sligo, and containing the conspicuous hill of Knocknarea.—See note ^b, under the year 1422, p. 856, *supra*.

^u *Seeing that*.—The literal translation of this

is as follows: "The resolution which O'Conor adopted was, because he was not equal in forces to O'Donnell, not to fight with him at that place (for dismay and horror seized him with his army at [the sight of] O'Donnell, on account of the order and arrangement of his people, the position of their guns and other military engines on the margin of the Fearsat), [but to wait] till he should find him unprepared in another place." There is a free but correct translation of this passage given in the O'Gorman copy of these Annals, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, evidently made by Charles O'Conor

on the morrow marched on to Fearsat-Reanna-an-Liagain^s, to cross over into Cuil-irrae^t. O'Connor was at Sligo, preparing his people to march against O'Donnell to the same Fearsat, to prevent his crossing it. While the tide was full both armies were reconnoitering and observing each other. O'Connor seeing that^u he had not equal forces with O'Donnell's, and being, together with his army, seized with terror and awe at the sight of the arrangement and array of his [O'Donnell's] troops, and the position of his cannon, and other military engines, on the borders of the Fearsat, resolved not to come to an engagement with him at that place, but to wait until he should find him less prepared somewhere else. O'Donnell crossed the Fearsat without [meeting] any opposition, it being left without defence^w, without guard against him. Some of the chieftains of Lower Connaught sent a party to skirmish with O'Donnell's army; [but] they were responded to and opposed by the other host, and one who was a great loss to the Mac Donoughs, namely, Malachy, the son of Teige, son of Rory, was killed on that occasion with the shot of a ball. Another horseman of O'Donnell's people, namely, James Ballagh, the son of Niall, son of John [O'Donnell], was slain by a thrust of a spear. They withdrew from each other then; and O'Donnell proceeded into the country of the descendants of Brian O'Connor, and remained^x for three nights destroying and burning the country; and O'Connor was all this time encamped near him, at Bel-an-droichit^y. After this O'Donnell marched westwards across the Strand^z, into Tireragh of the Moy; and his army did extensively destroy the corn and many towns, for the country was in their power, except a few of its castles. The forces seized on many cows around Sliabh Gamh^a; they marched westwards across the [River] Moy, at the instance of the descendants of Rickard Burke, in pursuit of a party of the creaghts of the sons of O'Dowda. On this occasion the daughter of Walter Burke, the wife of Owen O'Dowda, was taken by them, with her pro-

of Belanagare, who always made the translation elegant, whether the original was so or not.

^w *Without defence*.—An English writer would say, "it being left undefended against him."

^x *Remained*, literally, "were."

^y *Bel-an-droichit*, now Ballydrihid.—See note ¹, under the year 1495, p. 1214, *supra*.

^z *The strand*, i. e. the great strand of Traigh

Eothuille, near Ballysadare.—See it before referred to at the years 1249, 1282, 1367, and see its exact position pointed out in note ¹, under the year 1282, p. 437, *supra*.

^a *Sliabh Gamh*, now sometimes corruptly called the Ox mountain.—See other references to this mountain at the years 1285, 1490, and 1512.

ἰ οὐδὲν cona cpeic. Ro baoi daioble cpeac ἡ ἐδάλα πλόγῃ ἰ domnaill go ttabarēaoi dā mape ap an mbonn ina pōrlongpōpē an tan pin. Ticc mac diarmatta, ἡ clann taidcc mic diarmatta, ἡ clann mic dauidh do congnam lā hioctar connact ἰ nacchaid uí domnaill. Triallaid ó domnaill road tar a air iar ndēnam a ttorcca hi tēir pīacpāc don dul pin. Ro ba cinnte ἡ pob uplam lap na maiuib pin ioctar connact, ἡ lā gac pōcpaide tangattar ina ttionol go tciubradair tacar dua domnaill acc teact tar a air, ἡ ní tuccpat eiccin act pāgīn iompuaḡta ag pēirait pēnda an liaccāin (ap aipe adbearar pin liagāin pīr an maiḡin pin uair liagan laoc mīleāc dōmōiuib do ceap ann lā luḡ lamḡada ag toct dō pāgīd catā muiḡe tuipeāc cona uadā ainmniḡēar) dā pōr an iompuaḡcāc pin ag dōl tar an pēirait do plog ἰ domnaill po marbāc marpac do muinḡir catāil ógḡ ἰ concōbair .i. aod bal-lac mac brian mic aodā, ἡ po tpmloiteāc mac mic diarmatta .i. aod mac eoccam mic taidcc. Do deachaid ua domnaill dia tīg gan cīor gan cobac gan umla gan uppaim dpaḡail ó maiuib ioctar connact don dul pin amail po ba nsmḡnāt lair.

Mac donnchaid do ḡairm do donnchad mac taidcc mic Ruaidri mic concōbair mic taidcc mic tomaltaiḡ mic muiḡḡra mic donnchaid, ἡ gan mac donnchaid pēn décc .i. eoḡan mac donnchaid mic mupchaid, ap a aoi baoi pīde ἰ neppa aoiri iar na dālla. Ro eipig cōccāc etir cloinn eoḡain ἡ mac donnchaid imon tīgēarnar act ní po milleāc ní puaitneāc stoppa.

Slóicceāc lā hua cconcōbair pliccīg, ἡ la brian mac uí puairc, ἡ lā mac catāil óicc uí concōbair ap tairpāiḡ mic diarmatta, ἡ cloinne taidcc mic

^b *Bonn*.—This word is still used in Ireland to denote a groat, or four-penny piece.—See Ware's Annals at the year 1563, where it is stated that the Bungall [bonn ḡeal], as called by the Irish, passed for six pence. In the O'Gorman copy of these Annals this word, bonn, is incorrectly translated "a milch cow." Thus:

"Such was the immensity of the prey and booty taken by him on this expedition that two beeves would be given for one *milch cow* within the camp."

The translator, in fact, mistook bonn, a groat, for bom, the dative or ablative singular of bó,

a cow.

^c *Intentions*.—Tōpcca is the plural of tōirc, which is explained "*voluntas hominis*" in Cormac's Glossary:

"Nac ní iapam ip laim, no ip adlaic la duine ippeō ip beap. tōirc dam .i. ip tōil dam, i. e. whatever is pleasing to one, or whatever is his wish, is called tōirc; tōirc dam, i. e. it is my will."

^d *Fearsat-Reanna-an-Liagan* would mean the pass, or trajectus of the point, or promontory, of the pillar stone, and it is to be suspected that the derivation in the text is a mere invention of the

perty. So immense were the preys and spoils obtained by O'Donnell's army on that expedition, that two beeves used to be given for a *bonn*^b in his camp at that time. Mac Dermot, the sons of Teige Mac Dermot, and the sons of Mac David, came to aid [the people of] Lower Connaught against O'Donnell. O'Donnell, after having accomplished his intentions^c in Tireragh on that expedition, prepared to return home. The chiefs of Lower Connaught, and all those who joined their muster, were resolved and prepared to come to an engagement with O'Donnell, on his return; they did not, however, [give him battle], but merely came to a slight skirmish with him at Fearsat-Reanna-an-Liagan^d. (This place is called Rinn-Liagain from Liagan, a heroic warrior of the Fomorians, who was slain there by Lugh the Longhanded^e, as he was on his way to the battle of Magh-Tuireadh^f, and from him it is named). It was in this skirmish, while O'Donnell's army was crossing the Fearsat, that a horseman of the people of Cathal Oge O'Connor, namely, Hugh Ballagh, the son of Brian, son of Hugh [O'Connor], was slain; and the son of Mac Dermot, namely, Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Teige Mac Dermot, was also severely wounded. O'Donnell returned home, without obtaining rent or tribute, submission or homage, from the chiefs of Lower Connaught, on that occasion, which was unusual with him.

Donough, the son of Teige, son of Rory, son of Conor, son of Tomaltagh, son of Maurice, son of Donough^g, was styled Mac Donough, before the death of Mac Donough himself, namely, Owen, son of Donough, son of Murrough, who, however, was in the decline of his life, and had lost his sight. A war broke out between the sons of Owen and [the new] Mac Donough, concerning the lordship; but nothing remarkable was destroyed [in the contests] between them.

An army was led by O'Connor Sligo; Brian, the son of O'Rourke; and by the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, at the instance of Mac Dermot and the sons of

writer of the account of the second battle of Magh-Tuireadh. The Four Masters should not have incorporated this notice of the derivation of the name of this place with the text.

^e *Lugh the Longhanded*, or Lughaidh Lamh-chadha. He was king of the Tuatha de Dananns, A. M. 2764, according to O'Flaherty's Chronology.

^f *Magh-Tuireadh*, i. e. the Northern Magh-Tuireadh, now Moytuirry, or Motirry, in the parish of Kilmastranny, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See note ^c, under the year 1398, pp. 762, 763, *supra*.

^g *Son of Donough*.—This is the Donough from whom this family has taken their surname of Magh Donough.

διαρματα αρ τοιρρδεαλδαc ρυαδ mac ταιδg buide mic caτail ρυαδ ι cονco-
 δαιρ. Na cluainte do millead leo etip cill 7 tuait. Dol doib ar rin ip na
 τυαταιβh, 7 muirir ainligi do ταβαιρτ giall 7 braγaττ doib τap cñn a
 ττίρε a ndol αρριδε go maineaδaib, 7 γac aon ba capa dua cονcoδαιρ ρυαδ
 οib do millead 7 do mórarccain leo acτ an méio do ainic mac uí ρυαιρc αρ
 ní do millead nñt do cυaio acτ do ριοδuccaδ etip mac διαρματα cona bραιτ-
 ρib, 7 ó cονcoδαιρ ρυαδ cona combaio coccain da γac let. Gabτar lár na
 ρloccaib írim cairlén an τυρραιcc 7 bριρτcρ leo he. Ticc donnchaδ mac
 émann uí ceallaiγ cuca i ngéillpíne αρ oman a típe do millead leo. Tiaγ-
 αιττ an ρluaγ rin τap anair iar ccop a ccuapτα amail ba lainn leo, 7 tucc-
 ρaτ na bραιγde rin go ρlicceaδ .i. mac uí ceallaiγ, 7 mac uí ainligi, tuccpατ
 leo beop comla breac an cairplein rin po γabaδ leo dia cop ppi dopar cairlén
 ρlicciγ.

Slóicceaδ lar an iurτip Saxanaδ ipin mumain ρiap dia po γab capraic
 o cainnell 7 dia po bριρ opoiéτ Mhupchaio í bριain 7 aδbήpαττ apoile go
 mbaoí cuio do donnchaδ mac í bριain do ταρραιng an iurτip don cup rin.

O Ruairc do γairm do bριain mac eoγain mic τiγhínáin uí ρυαιρc 7 cairlén
 an cairte do lccaδ laip.

Domnall mac donnchaio uí ceallaiγ cñnpfōna τoccaide, 7 τανairτε
 ua maine ó capaiδ go γpñn, 7 eiccneaδán mac maoileaclainn mic donnchaio
 a deapbraτar do marbaδ apason hi ppiull lá Maoileaclainn mac uilliam
 mic maoileaclainn uí ceallaiγ aγ pōaib aτa luain τpia pōpconγpa cloinne
 oñbpaτar domnall budéin .i. clann τaiδcc mic donnchaio í cellaiγ.

Clann mic uilliam cloinne ρiocaiρδ Stan dub, 7 Rémann ρυαδ diaρ mac

^b *The Cluainte*, now *anglice* Cloonties, a well-known district situated to the west of Stokestown, in the county of Roscommon. It consists of twenty-four townlands, whose names begin with *Cluain*.

ⁱ *Turraic*, now Turrock, a townland in the parish of Taghboy, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 111, and the map to the same work; and also the Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 44.

^k *Carrac O'Cainnell*, now Carrigogonnell, a

castle in ruins on a lofty hill, in a townland of the same name, in the barony of Pubblebrien, about four miles from the city of Limerick.

^l *Brian*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates *bal-lac*, i. e. speckled, which is correct.

^m *Caislen-an-chairthe*, now Castlecar.—See note ^k, under the year 1487.

ⁿ *From Caraidh to Grian*.—All authorities agree that the territory of Hy-Many extended from Caradh to Grian. It is highly probable that the former is Carranadoo, in the barony of Ballintober, and county of Roscommon, and the

Teige Mac Dermot, against Turlough Roe, the son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe O'Connor. They desolated the Cluainte^b, as well ecclesiastical as lay possessions. From thence they marched into the Tuathas, where the O'Hanlys gave them pledges and hostages in behalf of their country; and from thence they passed into Hy-Many, where they spoiled and completely plundered every one who was the friend of O'Connor Roe, save only those whom the son of O'Rourke protected, for it was not to destroy that O'Rourke had gone thither, but to establish a peace between Mac Dermot and his kindred on the one side, and O'Connor Roe and all his allies on the other. These troops took the castle of Turraicⁱ, and demolished it. Donough, the son of Edmond O'Kelly, came and surrendered himself as a hostage, lest they should destroy his country. These troops [then] returned, having accomplished their expedition as was pleasing to them; and they took with them to Sligo those hostages, namely, the son of O'Kelly and the son of O'Hanly; and they also carried with them the variegated door of the castle which they had taken, in order to place it as a door to the castle of Sligo.

The English Justiciary marched with an army into Munster, where he took Carrac-O-Cainnell^k, and broke down the bridge of Murrough O'Brien. Some assert that the son of Donough O'Brien was a party to inducing the Chief Justice to go on this expedition.

Brian^l, son of Owen, who was son of Tiernan O'Rourke, was styled the O'Rourke; and he pulled down Caislen-an-chairthe^m [now Castlecar].

Donnell, the son of Donough O'Kelly, a distinguished captain, and Tanist of Hy-Many from Caraidh to Grianⁿ, and Egneghan, the son of Melaghlin, son of Donough, his nephew, were both treacherously slain by Melaghlin, the son of William, son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, in the Feadha^o of Athlone, at the instigation of the sons of Donnell's own brother, namely, the sons of Teige, son of Donough O'Kelly.

The sons of Mac William of Clanrickard, John Duv and Redmond Roe, the

latter is certainly the River Grian, which rises on the confines of the county of Clare. But though Hy-Many was once of this extent, it was of much narrower limits at the period of which we are now treating.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-*

Many, p. 134.

^o *The Feadha*, i. e. the woods of Athlone, a woody district containing thirty quarters of land, in the barony of Athlone.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 175.

Ρίκαϊρδ mic uillicc do marbadh lé cloinn mic uilliam oile .i. clann Ríocaird óicc iar mbriú fórra a ttorraigheacht 7 iar tscclamaó creac an tíre dóib.

Mac goirdealbaidh Sían mac an giolla duib, fíri dírlaictéac, dñgeimig dñgcfmair fíona ppi dénam uairle do marbadh tré tangnaóct lá dpuing dia éinb fín.

O concobair pailge, briain mac cataoír dionnarbad ar a dúthaid, 7 a cairléin uile do briúfó iar marbadh rocaíde dia muinuir agá ngabail iar an iuruir Saxonac .i. lord linard, 7 tria format, 7 tria imdeall dearbdrácar uí concobair fín .i. catál ruadh do rónaó inhirin.

Donnchaó ua cfrbail daitríocchaó píriganaim, 7 uaitne cáppaigh a dírbraóair fín, 7 tigfínar do bín díb arson.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1537.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc céd, τριοόατ, α Seaóτ.

Coccaó euir aóó mbuidé ó ndomnaill 7 Mağnur ó domnaill. Clann uí baogill do bñt ag congnam lá haó, 7 aóó fírrin do bñt i ccairlen dúin na ngall. Ro eirig commbuaióreaó mór hi ccenel cconail tré fpaonta cloinne í domnaill ppiá poile dia ro marbadh dpong do rlióct an erpuicc uí gallcubair lá cloinn uí baogill .i. mac toirpdealbaidh óicc mic briain, 7 diar mac eocáin ballaid mic briain 7 apail ele cenmoóat.

O domhnaill aóó mac aóóá ruadh mic neill gairb mic toirpdealbaidh an píona tigfína tré conail inhir heocáin, cenel moain fírmānac, 7 ioóair connaóct, fíri gur a ttangattar coméa, 7 cíorána ó tírib oile cúicce forr mbaoí a pmaóct 7 a cumácta amail atá mağ luirec, Macáire connaóct clann éonmaiğ, goirdealbaidh, gailngaidh, tir amalgaó, 7 conmaicne cúile don taóó

^p *Lord Leonard*.—This should be Lord Leonard Gray.—See the year 1535, where he is called *Linard Gray*.

^a *Extended his jurisdiction, &c.*, literally, “a man to whom came gifts and tributes from other territories on which his jurisdiction and power was.”

^r *Moylurg*, i. e. Mac Dermot's country, coextensive with the old barony of Boyle, in the

county of Roscommon.

^s *Machaire-Chonnacht*, i. e. the plain of Connaught, comprising the countries of O'Conor Roe and O'Conor Don, in the county of Roscommon.

^t *Clann-Conway*.—This was at the period of which we are treating Mac David Burke's country, in the barony of Ballymoe, in the north-east of the county of Galway.

two sons of Rickard, son of Ulick, were slain by the sons of the other Mac William, namely, the sons of Rickard Oge, they being overtaken in a pursuit, after they had gathered the preys of the country.

Mac Costello (John, son of Gilla-Duv), a bountiful and truly hospitable man, a captain distinguished for noble feats, was treacherously slain by a party of his own tribe.

O'Connor Faly (Brian, the son of Cahir) was banished from his country, and all his castles were demolished; and numbers of his people were slain, during the taking of them, by the English Lord Justice, i. e. Lord Leonard^p. And this was done through the envy and machinations of Cathal Roe, O'Connor's own brother.

Donough O'Carroll deposed Ferganainm, and Owny Carragh, his own brother, and deprived both of the lordship.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1537.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-seven.

A war [broke out] between Hugh Boy O'Donnell and Manus O'Donnell. The sons of O'Boyle sided with Hugh, who was in the castle of Donegal. In consequence of this dissension between the sons of O'Donnell, a great commotion arose in Tirconnell, during which a party of the descendants of the Bishop O'Gallagher were slain by the sons of O'Boyle, namely, the son of Turlough Oge, son of Brian, and the two sons of Owen Ballagh, the son of Brian, and others besides these.

O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine, Lord of Tirconnell, Inishowen, Kinel-Moen, Fermanagh, and Lower Connaught), [died; he was] a man to whom rents and tributes were paid by other territories over which he had extended his jurisdiction and power^a, such as Moylurg^r, Machaire-Chonnacht^s, Clann-Conway^t, Costello^u, Galleanga^w, Ti-

^u *Costello*, a barony in the south-east of the county of Mayo, taking its name from the family of Mac Costello, who were at this period the proprietors of it.

^w *Galleanga*.—This was the tribe name of the

O'Haras and O'Garas, in the county of Sligo; but it was applied, at the period of which we are now treating, to Mac Jordan's country, or the present barony of Gallen, in the east of the county of Mayo.

armour, a store of provisions, strong liquors, and several beautiful and rich articles, both eiscras^p and goblets^q, of the forces whom they had defeated ; and though O'Donnell's people were without horses on going into the engagement, they had many horses from the warriors^r whom they had cut off in that slaughter. Some of O'Donnell's forces went to their houses with their [share of the] spoils, without his permission, but he sent them a peremptory order to return to him at once ; and after they had collected to one place at his summons, he marched, with all the speed that might be, westwards, through [the gap of] Bearnas Mor, over the [Rivers] Erne, Drowes, and Duff, and over the lower part of Carbury, and pitched his camp at Ceathramha-na-madadh^s, on the north side of Binn-Golban, because the Connacian army, of which we have [already] spoken, had advanced to Sligo, and were laying siege to that town, in which O'Donnell had placed warders ; and nothing delayed their march to Tirconnell but the taking of the town. When the two Mac Williams, the two O'Conors, Mac Dermot, the O'Briens, O'Carroll, and the O'Kennedys, with their forces, heard of O'Donnell's having encamped in their vicinity, and of that victory which he had gained over O'Neill, they resolved to dispatch messengers to sue for peace from him ; and they offered to him to leave all the covenants and matters in dispute between O'Donnell and Mac William to the arbitration^t of Manus O'Donnell and O'Carroll. Teige, the son of Turlough O'Brien, with other chiefs, were sent with these proposals. While the messengers were delivering their embassy to O'Donnell, the chiefs of the army, together with all their forces, came to the resolution of raising the siege and retreating privately ; and they acted on this resolution, though it was strange and wonderful that such an army as was there—so numerous, so complete, with leaders so noble, and with enmity so intense against the persons opposed to them—should have retreated in this manner, [and should not have waited] until each party had expended its fury, and wreaked its vengeance on the other. These troops did not halt or wait for [the return of] their messengers, or the report of their embassy as to peace and tranquillity, until they reached the Curlieu mountains, where the lords and chieftains of the army separated from one another.

See also note ^o, under the year 1309, p. 493,
supra.

^t *To the arbitration.*—The literal translation is

as follows : “ And they offered to him as [i. e. such terms as] Manus O'Donnell and O'Carroll should say [pronounce] between O'Donnell and

Ο δομναίλλ ιμορρο νί ρίτιρ ρίθε να ρλόιςς δο δολ υαδὰ ρόν ιοννυρ ριν, αρ δια ρρῖραδ νό βιαδ ινα λυρ αμὰι αρ δέινε κοιρραδ. Ρο εὐιρ τρα μαḡνυρ ό δομναίλλ ιοδλασαδ λαρ να τεαδταιδ .ι. λα ταδςς mac τοιρρδεαλβαιḡ ί βριαιν κοιθό acc κορρρλιαδ ρυcc ρορ α μιντιρ. Αρ ρυαιλλ μά ρο βά μό δο κλύ νό δο κορccαρ δυα δομναίλλ αρ ρυδ ερεανν αν μαιθμ ριν ε̃νυιc βυιθδ ιν ρο ραρccβαδ άρ υαοίνε, ḡ έδάλα αιθβλε, ινά αν βάνμαιθμ ριν cen ḡο ρο ρυιλιḡ-εαδh νό ḡο ρο ρορδεαρccαδ ρορ νεαδ ιτορρα.

Δομναίλλ (.ι. δομναίλλ cleireac) mac Σῖαιν υί καταιν Σαορ macaom̃ α ε̃ιιθό ρῖν, ḡ ρεαρ ειιḡ κοιτς̃ιιιι δο μαρβαδ λαρ αν ρύτα.

Δομναίλλ mac δομναίλλ υί Ρυαιρ ραοί αρ υαιρle ḡ αρ οιρβῖρτ δο μαρβαδ λά κλοιιι ρειθλιιιιθό υί ρυαιρc.

Μαιḡιρτιρ ρειλιι ό κορcράιν ραοί δεαρρccαιḡτε ι νολιςςδ cάνοντα δέcc.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1523.

Αοις CRIOCT, Mile, cúicc céo, ρiche, ατρί.

Σῖαν ό μαοναιḡ βαί να ρῖρρύν ι ηḡέιρill, ḡ να ε̃αναναδ κοραδ hi cill δαρα, αν ταση cleireac βά μό αιιιι ḡ οιρδεαρcαρ δο βαιοί ι νυαδταρ λαιḡεαν δο έcc.

Ο κατάνι δοιιιχαδ mac Σῖαιν ceand δάιι ḡ δεόραδ βά ρῖρρ ινα αιιιρριρ δια ε̃ιιιθό ρῖν δο έcc.

Ο μόρδα céoac mac λαιḡιρcδ δέcc.

Μάιρe ιηḡῖι ι μαίλλe bῖιι mic ρυιθνε ράνατ αν αιιιιβῖιιι κοηραπαίλ βά ρῖρρ ινα ηαιιρριρ δέcc.

Ο μαίλλe κορbmac mac εοccαιν ρέιςςῖιιι κοιτς̃ῖιιιι αρ ιηḡḡαίιι ḡ αρ ειιιεαδ δέcc.

Mac τιḡῖρḡαίιιι ρῖρḡal mac ḡιolla ίορα όicc, mic ḡιolla ίορα, mic βριαιν

Mac William, respecting every covenant and respecting every thing that was between them."

^u *Bloodless defeat*, bán-maiom, literally, *white defeat*. The word bán, when thus compounded, has a kind of negative meaning, as in bán map-τραδ (used in the very ancient manuscript at Cambray, an extract from which has been given by Mr. Purten Cooper, so well read by Pertz),

which means *white* martyrdom, i. e. bloodless martyrdom.

^v *Donnell Cleireach*, i. e. Donnell the Clergyman, so called probably from his having been educated for the Church. His castle was situated near the old abbey-church of Dungiven, in the barony of Keenaght, and county of Londonderry, where some of his descendants are still extant.

O'Donnell, however, did not know that these hosts had fled from him after this manner, for had he known it he would have pursued them with all possible speed. Manus O'Donnell sent an escort with the messengers, i. e. with Teige O'Brien [and his associates], and it was at the Curlieu mountains he overtook his people. Scarcely did the defeat of Cnoc-Buidhbh, in which many men had been slaughtered and vast spoils obtained, procure greater renown or victory for O'Donnell throughout Ireland than this bloodless defeat^u, although no one among them had lost a drop of blood or received a single wound.

Donnell [i. e. Donnell Cleireach^v], the son of John O'Kane, the paragon of the youth of his tribe, and a man of general hospitality, was slain by the [people of] the Route^w.

Donnell, the son of Donnell O'Rourke, distinguished for his nobleness and great deeds, was slain by the sons of Felim O'Rourke.

Master Felim O'Corcran, a learned doctor of the canon law, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1523.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-three.

John O'Maenaigh^x, who was parson of Geshill, and a canon chorister at Kildare, a clergyman of the greatest name and renown in the upper part of Leinster, died.

O'Kane (Donough, the son of John), the best patron of his own tribe, in his time, of the learned and the distressed, died.

O'More (Kedagh, the son of Laoighseach), died.

Mary, the daughter of O'Malley, and wife of Mac Sweeny Fanad, the best wife of a constable in her time, died.

O'Malley (Cormac, the son of Owen), a general supporter for his prowess and hospitality, died.

Mac Tiernan (Farrell, the son of Gilla-Isa Oge, son of Gilla-Isa, son of

It stood on the brink of a remarkable precipice over the River Roe, but its foundations are now scarcely discernible.

the Mac Quillins, an Irish family of Welsh origin. The Mac Donnells had not as yet invaded this territory.

^w *The Route*, a territory in the north of the county of Antrim, inhabited at this period by

^x *O'Maenaigh*, now anglicised Mooney, in Meath and in the King's County.

τιγεαρνα τελλαιζ δύνκαδα φεαρ δέρκαδ δαονναάταδ δέεε, γ α δεαρδρατхайρ
δο ζαβαίλ α ιοναδ.

Ὁ Ρίαν mac ταιδεε αν εομαιδ, mic τοιρρδεαλβαιζ mic βριαιν κατα αν
αοναιζ δφαζαίλ βάιρ obaínn hī ccluaínn paínpoda fō fēil pαττραιεε.

Mac uí βριαιν τυαδμουμαν .i. ταιδεε mac τοιρρδεαλβαιζ, mic ταιδεε, mic
τοιρρδεαλβαιζ mic βριαιν κατα αν αοναιζ δο μαρβαδ δυρσορ δο πειλερ ι ναε
αν εαмайр φορ ριύιρ λά buítileraáaiβ (.i. lar an iuruir pιαpuy puaδ buítilér)
φρ α αορα ρέρ μό eaccla α fpeccapατ an ταιδζ ριν.

Mac gille fain loclainn do μαρβαδ.

Mac conmidhe Maoíleaclainn δέεε.

Αοδ buíde mac cuínn mic neill mic αιρτ í neill do μαρβαδ λά Ruaiδpι
caprac mac copbmaic mic αοδα.

Εοζαν mac φειλιμ mic donnchaid mic τιζφινάιν όιεε í puaipic do βαταδh
αρ loc glinde éda.

Ρορα mac Ruaiδpι, mic βριαιν mic φειλιμ μέγυιδιρ δφαζαίλ βάιρ ι mbpαιζ-
deanuy acc an ccomapba μαγυιδιρ .i. cúconnacht.

Αοδ mac αιρτ í τυαταίλ φρ α αοιρι βά μό clú eimíζ γ uaipe δά fine do
μαρβαδ λά bpanaáaiβ.

Coccaδ eτip ó neill .i. conn, γ ó domnaill αοδ [dub] mac Αοδα puaíδ.
Ο domnaill do bñt hī pporlongpope pē hñδ an eapraiζ ι nglionn finne, γ
Μαζnuy ó domnaill do δol ι nalbain, γ α τοιδεετ plán iar cpiočnuccaδ α
εuarπα. Ο domnaill γ Μαζnuy do δol hī ττίρ eoccaín, γ an τίρ uile ó bea-
lach coille na ccuipritín zo dún ngnainn do milled γ do lopccaδh leó. baile
mic domnaill .i. cnoc an cluice do lopccaδ λά hua ndomhnaill γ lubgope paim-

^γ *Teige-an-Chomhaid*, i. e. Teige, Thaddæus, or Timothy of Coad, a townland containing the ruins of an old church, near Corofin, in the county of Clare.

^κ *Ath-an-Chamais*, i. e. the ford of the winding water, now Camus bridge, situated two miles to the north of Cashel, in the county of Tipperary.

^α *Mac Gille Eain*, now Mac Lean.

^β *Mac Conmidhe*, now Mac Namee.

^ε *Glenn-éda*, i. e. the glen or valley of jealousy, now Glenade, in the county of Leitrim,

not far from the boundary of the county of Donegal. According to the tradition in the country this was the scene of the first jealousy that took place in Ireland, namely, between Partholan and his wife Delgnaid, a couple who flourished at a very remote period of Irish history, for some account of whom the reader is referred to Keating's *History of Ireland*, Halliday's edition, p. 166.

^δ *Con*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates bacac, which is correct.

^ε *Gleann-Finne*, now Glenfinn, or the vale of

Brian), Lord of Teallach-Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], a charitable and humane man, died; and his brother assumed his place.

Brian, son of Teige-an-Chomhaid^y, son of Torlogh, who was son of Brian Chatha-an-Aonaigh, died suddenly, about the festival of St. Patrick, at Cluain Ramhfhoda [Clonroad].

The son of O'Brien of Thomond (Teige, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Catha-an-aenaigh), was killed by a shot of a ball at Ath-an-Chamais^z, upon the River Suir, by the Butlers, i. e. Pierce Roe Butler, Lord Justice of Ireland. This Teige was, of all men of his age, the most dreaded by his enemies.

Mac Gille Eain^a (Loughlin) was slain.

Mac Conmidhe^b, i. e. Melaghlin, died.

Hugh Boy, the son of Con, son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill, was slain by Rory Carragh, the son of Cormac, son of Hugh.

Owen, the son of Felim, son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge O'Rourke, was drowned in the Lough of Glenn-éda^c.

Ross, the son of Rory, son of Brian, son of Felim Maguire, died in captivity with the Coarb Maguire (Cuconnaught).

Hugh, the son of Art O'Toole, the most celebrated of his tribe in his time for hospitality and nobleness, was slain by the Byrnes.

A war [broke out] between O'Neill, i. e. Con^d and O'Donnell (Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe). O'Donnell remained encamped during the Spring in Glenn-Finne^e, and Manus O'Donnell went to Scotland; and he returned in safety after his visit. O'Donnell and Manus [then] went to Tyrone, and ravaged and burned the whole country from Bealach Coille na g-Cuirritin^f to Dungannon. The town of Mac Donnell, i. e. Cnoc-an-Chluiche^g, was burned

the River Finn, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. The River Finn has its source in Lough Finn, situated in the parish of Inishkeel, barony of Boyleagh, and county of Donegal, and it flows through the town of Stranorlar, and joins the River Mourne (muḡōopna) near the town of Lifford.

^f *Bealach-Coille-na gCuirritin*, now the road of Killygordin, in the parish of Donaghmore,

barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. This place was then a part of Tyrone.

^g *Cnoc-an-chluiche*, i. e. the hill of the game, or play. This place, which was the seat of Mac Donnell, the head of O'Neill's gallowglasses, is so called at the present day, and is anglicised Knockinclohy. It is a townland in the parish of Pomeroy, in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.

by O'Donnell, and a beautiful herb garden^b there was cut down and destroyed by his forces. They remained for some time encamped at Tullyhoge, and ravaged and plundered the country on every side; and again they encamped for a time at one side of Carn t-Siaghailⁱ [Carnteel], where they killed and destroyed numbers of cattle, and committed other great depredations, and they returned safe after having [thus] plundered the country on that expedition.

O'Donnell went again to Tyrone and continued to plunder and devastate the country until the end of the year, when O'Neill made peace with him, and so no other remarkable exploit was performed between them.

O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe), after having made peace with O'Neill, assembled the forces within his own territory, and those of his neighbourhood^j, and made an irruption into Breifny-O'Rourke^k. Spoils and goods of the country were conveyed by the men of Breifny into the wilds and fastnesses of the country, to guard and protect them against O'Donnell. The sons of O'Rourke, with all the forces which they had with them, were defending the country against O'Donnell. O'Donnell, however, overran the country on this occasion, burned its edifices and corn, and left nothing worth notice in it without burning.

A very great army was led by Garrett, Earl of Kildare, the English of Meath, and O'Neill (Con, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen), against O'Conor Faly, Connell O'More, and the Irish of Leinster in general. All these Irish abided by the decision and arbitration of O'Neill between them and the Earl, and O'Neill, after having made peace between them, delivered the pledges and hostages of the Irish into the keeping of the Earl, in security for [the performance of] every demand^l he made of them; and so they separated from each other in peace.

Fearadhach^m Boy O'Madden, Tanist of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by the army of O'Carroll, i. e. Mulrony.

prised the whole of the present county of Leitrim, and originally the baronies of Tullyhaw and Tullyhunco, in the west of the county of Cavan, but in latter ages these baronies were a part of Breifny-O'Reilly.

^l *Demand*, accpa.—This word is translated challenge by Duaid Mac Firbis, in his version

of Irish Annals for Sir James Ware already often quoted.

^m *Fearadhach*.—This name, which was very common among the O'Maddens and O'Naghtans till very recently, is now obsolete as the proper name of a man; but it is preserved in the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh, in the sur-

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1524.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, μίλε, cúicc céd, piche, aceatair.

Διαρ mac í ðomnaill, mall garb, 7 eoccan clann aoda óicc mic aoda ruaid do cñgal commbáda coccaio pé poile, 7 a mbíe lé hatthaio acc buaid-peao an típe go po cuipeao putaid féin dol i nacchaio a cele. Ro gabao baile néill garb .i. crannócc loca bñchaig lá heogan, iar mbíe don baile for a ioct 7 for a ioncaio féin. Páccbair mall an tír, 7 tucc ionnpaiccio páda imcian doirdoiri ar an mbaile co mbaio a cceilec a ccompoceuy dó. Ro poidir eogan an ní rin, 7 po ionnpaig go hairm i mbaio mall, Ro gabrat ag ionmbualaio athaio páda pe poile go po marbaio eogan ar an latar rin. Ro tromloiteao mall co nepbailt dia gonaio iarpin. Ro ba móir an teet iar an tan rin an diai topcair ann rin.

Διαρματε mac an giolla duib uí brian, fñr a tigeapnair féin ar fñr nó piraio luct cuingfoa nñe fair, fñr po ba buaine eineaó, 7 engnam, fñr po paioleao danmain le hinne 7 lé hoipeacuy a dúitce do écc iar nongaio 7 iar naiprige.

Slóicceaio lá hua ndomnaill hi tír neocain diai loipeceaio 7 diai hairpeceaio an tír lair, 7 teaet plán iaram.

Slóicceaio lar an iurair .i. gñóit mac gñóit iapla cille dapa dfoiridion a bratar í neill .i. conn mac cuinn hi mñón poñmair do ionnpaio do toet for ua ndomnaill daite a áinccne fair, 7 ní po hairpeao leo co pñactatatar poir na ttri namat, ar ba hinmill, 7 bá daingñ leo bñe ipin maigin rin ar uamian í ðomnaill, ar po báttar domain díoga talman 7 lñtan clapa lán-daingne ina nuipimceall ann do ponaio lá Magnur ua ndomnaill peet piam.

name Farry, which is an anglicising of O'Fea-radhaigh.

ⁿ *Loch Beatha*, now Lough-Veagh, near Gartan, in the county of Donegal.—See note ^c, under the year 1258, p. 364, *supra*.

^o *From a great distance*.—This could not be literally translated. The nearest that the English would bear is the following: "Niall leaves the country and gave [made] a long, far incursion again on the town, so that he was in am-

bush in its vicinity."

^p *Before this time*, iar an tan rin, i. e. had they fallen before they had disturbed the country by their contentions, their deaths would have been the cause of great lamentations in Tirconnell. But at this time the people thought it a blessing that they had fallen by each others' hands, as the civil war in the kingdom of Tirconnell was then at an end, and their father was enabled to wage war with more effect on O'Neill

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1524.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-four.

The two sons of O'Donnell, namely, Niall Garv and Owen, the sons of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, formed a confederacy to wage war; and they continued for some time disturbing the country, until at length they were induced to oppose each other. The town of Niall Garv, i. e. the Crannog of Loch Beatha^a, in which he had been left [only] by Owen as protector and caretaker, was seized [to his own use]; Niall left the territory, and again marched from a great distance^o to attack the town [mansion]; and he lay in ambush in its vicinity. Owen, having received intelligence of this, repaired to the place where Niall was; and they fought there for a long time, until Owen was slain on the spot; and Niall was so deeply wounded, that he died of his wounds [soon] afterwards. The [loss of] two who fell there would have been the cause of great grief before this time^p.

Dermot, son of Gilla-Duv O'Brien, a man who assisted those that requested any thing of him better than any other man, owning a like extent of territory; a man of the most untiring hospitality and prowess, who was rather expected to live and enjoy the wealth and dignity of his patrimony, died, after Unction and Penance.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Tyrone; and he burned and ravaged the country, after which he returned safe.

An army was led by the Lord Justice (Garrett, the son of Garrett, Earl of Kildare), precisely in the middle of Autumn, to relieve his kinsman, O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Con, and to wreak his vengeance upon O'Donnell; and he never halted until he arrived at Port-na-dtri-namhad^q, for they [i. e. he and his forces] considered themselves secure and protected in that place against O'Donnell, of whom they were afraid, for there lay all around them deep ditches and strong^r and broad trenches, which had been formed some time before by Manus

and his neighbours. Charles O'Connor writes in Irish in the margin: "The brothers of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, fell by each other, and in good sooth they richly deserved this misfortune."

^q *Port-na-dtri-namhad*.—This was the name of a place on the east side of the River Foyle, near Strabane.—See note under the year 1522.

^r *Strong*.—The adjective *lánbanne* is here made to agree with *clara*, which is incorrect;

O'Donnell. O'Donnell mustered a numerous army to defend his country against the Lord Justice and O'Neill. The following are those who joined the army of O'Donnell on this occasion, exclusive of his own native forces : a great body of Scots, consisting of the gentlemen of the Clann-Donnell of Scotland, under [the conduct of] Mac Donnell himself, i. e. Alexander, the son of John Cahanagh, and under Mac Donnell Galloglagh, with many others of the chieftains of Scotland who accompanied them. These never halted until they arrived at Druimlighean^s, and there was a promise of battle^t between them on the morrow. Manus O'Donnell was desirous^u of attacking the Lord Justice and O'Neill on that night, but to this O'Donnell would not consent, on account of the strength of the position of the enemy, and from a dread of the ordnance which the Lord Justice's people had with them. Manus, however, without consulting O'Donnell, set out on foot with a party of gallowglasses, to harass and confuse the army of the Lord Justice and O'Neill, and commenced discharging showers of arrows at them, so that they neither allowed them to sleep nor rest ; and they slew Calvagh, the son of O'Brien, who was a great loss in his own territory, and many others along with him. The resolution which the Lord Justice and O'Neill adopted on the following day was, to send messengers to O'Donnell, requesting him to come to a conference, and conclude a peace^v. This was accordingly done, and the Lord Justice confirmed a peace between O'Neill and O'Donnell, he himself being as surety between them. A gossipred was also formed between the Lord Justice and O'Donnell, so that on this occasion they parted from each other in friendship and amity, through the miraculous interposition of God. The Lord Justice and O'Neill, on their return, found Hugh, the son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh, ravaging Tyrone with a numerous army ; and Hugh, when he heard that these hosts were approaching him, sent the greater number of his forces onwards with the preys and spoils of the country, and he himself remained at a great distance behind them, with only a small body of troops, so that the main body of the other army overtook him. They attacked him, and, being caught in a perilous condition, he was overpowered and killed on the spot, on the 6th of October. It was a rueful and grievous thing that this noble and highborn chieftain should

sage of peace. This indeed was done, for the Lord Justice ratified a peace between O'Donnell and O'Neill, and he himself as surety between them.

thus be cut off,—for his peer for nobleness, intelligence, hospitality, valour, prowess, and protection, had not been [found] for a long time [before] among the Kinel-Owen. The following [quatrain] was composed in commemoration of [the year of] his death :

Four and twenty years, 'tis true,
A thousand and five hundred,
From birth of Christ till death of Hugh,
Should any one inquire.

Mac Quillin (Cormac) and the son of John Duv Mac Donnell were wounded and taken prisoners after this killing [of Hugh], by O'Neill's people.

Gormley, the daughter of O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), and wife of Hugh, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, a most bounteous and hospitable woman, who had bestowed many gifts upon the orders and churches, and upon the literary men and ollaves (which, indeed, was what might have been expected from her, for she had a husband worthy of her), died, having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

A great war [broke out] among the O'Kanes, in which Cumaighe, the son of Brian Finn O'Kane, was slain, and Ferdoragh, the son of Rory, of the Route. In this war was also slain Hugh Carragh, the son of O'Doherty, by Godfrey, the son of Godfrey O'Kane, together with a party of his people, they having gone to assist John, the son of Thomas O'Kane.

Cumhaighe Ballagh, the son of Donnell O'Kane, a distinguished gentleman, considering his means, was slain by some [of the people] of the Route.

Mac Donough of Tirerrill died, namely, Rory, the son of Tomaltagh, son of Brian; whereupon a contention arose among the Mac Donoughs, concerning the lordship of the country; and Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Brian, was [at last] styled the Mac Donough.

Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine^w (Niall More, the son of Owen), a constable of hardest hand and heroism, of boldest heart and counsel, best at withholding and attacking^x, best in hospitality and prowess, who had the most numerous troops, and most vigorous soldiers, and who had forced the greatest number of

Mac Sweeny Banagh, a hereditary leader of
gallowglasses to the O'Donnells.

dicious in deciding when it was best to retreat,
or keep from action, and when to join battle
with the enemy.

^x *Withholding and attacking*, i. e. the most ju-

δο βίρναδαιβ βαογαιλ δια έαομ ένελ φίν δέcc ιαρ nonγad γ ιαρ ναιτρίγε ινα
 cαιplén φίν ηι παταιν .14. december.

Ο concobair ciarpaiže (concobair mac concobair) do ðol ar cpeić i
 nduthaiž ealla γ corbmac ócc mac corbmair mic ταιðcc do bpić fair, γ
 paoinead lair for ua cconcobair, γ ó concobair féin do lot γ do gabail,
 Concobair mac διαρμαδα mic an giolla ðuib í bpiain, γ διαρmaid mac corb-
 mair uí máille do mairbad ipin mbriread pin lá corbmac mac ταιðcc.

Μαγ cαιτcαιž pιαδac (domnall mac fínghin, mic διαρμαδα) do ðol ar
 piubal cpeiće i nglionn flisice, γ muinuir na tíre ar mbpić fair ag fágbail
 an glínn, é φίν do gabáil γ ðponz δια muinuir do mairbad.

Μαγπραghnail (caital ócc mac caital) do mairbad a ppioll ar paitće a
 baile φίν lé cloinn í máoilníadaiž.

Μορ ingean í bpiain (.i. τοιρρðealbac mac ταιðcc) bean donnchaið mic
 ματghanna í bpiain, bñ τιže αιοðð coitcinn δέcc.

Αιβιλín ingín Ριðipe an gleanna, bñ í concobair ciarpaiže ðíghbñ ðércać
 ðaonnaćtać δέcc.

Τοιρρðealbac mac feilim buide uí concobair do mairbad lá τοιρρðealbac
 puad mic ταιðcc buide mic caital puaið.

Ruaiðri mac bpiain mic pilip meghuidir paoí cinnphóna δέcc.

Mac uí paigniliž .i. caital mac eocćain mic caital do gabail lá cloinn
 τρfain mic caital uí paigniliž, γ millead na bpiéirne uile do teaćt τριτ
 pin etip ó Ρaigniliž γ clann τρfain í Ρaigniliž, γ ó néill (conn mac cuinn)
 do ðol pluaz pó ði ipin mbpiéirne do millead coda cloinni τδfain ðon bpiéirne,
 γ clann τρfain do millead coda uí paigniliž, γ an ppiuir ócc, mac caital, mic
 pearghail, mic Sfain do mairbad ðopcor do pilér fá cαιplén tolca moain,
 Roba paoí cinnphóna eipide.

^y *Perilous passes*, literally, "and by whom
 most of gaps of danger were broken."

^z *Rathain*, now Rahin castle, not far from the
 village of Duncaneely, in the parish of Killaghty,
 barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.

^a *Duthaigh-Ealla*, i. e. the district of the
 River Ealla, now Duhallow, a barony in the
 north-west of the county of Cork.—See note ^p,
 under the year 1501, p. 1262, *supra*.

^b *Gleann-Fleisce*, i. e. the vale of the Flesk, a
 river rising in the south-east of the barony of
 Magunihy, in the county of Kerry, and falling
 into the Lower Lake of Kilkenny, near the
 town.

^c *The Green*, paitće, i. e. the green, lawn,
platea, or field of exercise, opposite his house,
 or castle.

^d *At the castle*, literally, under the castle. The

perilous passes^y of any man of his own fair tribe, died, after Uction and Penance, in his own castle of Rathain^z, on the 14th of December.

O'Conor Kerry (Conor, the son of Conor) set out upon a predatory incursion into Duthaidh-Ealla^a, but was overtaken by Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige [Mac Carthy], who defeated O'Conor, wounded him, and took him prisoner. In this defeat Conor, the son of Dermot, son of Gilla-Duv O'Brien, and Dermot, the son of Cormac O'Malley, were slain by Cormac, son of Teige (Mac Carthy).

Mac Carthy Reagh (Donnell, the son of Fineen, son of Dermot) made a predatory incursion into Gleann-Fleisce^b; but, being overtaken by the people of the country as he was leaving the glen, he himself was taken prisoner, and some of his people were slain.

Mac Rannall (Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal) was treacherously slain on the green^c of his own town, by the sons of O'Mulvey.

More, the daughter of O'Brien (i. e. Turlough, the son of Teige), and wife of Donough, the son of Mahon O'Brien, a woman who kept a house of open hospitality, died.

Eveleen, daughter of the Knight of Glynn, and wife of O'Conor Kerry, a good, charitable, and humane woman, died.

Turlough, the son of Felim Boy O'Conor, was slain by Turlough Roe, the son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe.

Rory, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire, a distinguished captain, died.

The son of O'Reilly (Cathal, the son of Owen, son of Cathal) was taken prisoner by the sons of John, son of Cathal O'Reilly, the consequence of which was, the desolation of all Breifny, between O'Reilly and the sons of John O'Reilly. O'Neill (Con, the son of Con) twice marched with an army into Breifny, to destroy that part of it which belonged to the sons of John; and the sons of John destroyed O'Reilly's part; and the young Prior, son of Cathal, son of Farrell, son of John, a distinguished captain, was killed by the shot of a ball at the castle^d of Tulach Moain^e.

ball must have been fired through a window or aperture in the castle while he was standing beneath.

^e *Tulach Moain*, i. e. Moan's hill, now called

in Irish *tulaig maoim*, and *anglice* Tullavin. It is the name of a small village on the road leading from Cootehill to Cavan, and about three miles from the former.

Mac méguir concobar mac Slain mic Pílip do marbhad la rliocht airte í néill.

Rorr mac Ruaird mic tomair óicc meguir do bathad hi port claoim inhir iar ttabairt creice do ó mac méguir .i. giolla patraicc mac concobar.

Brian mac giollapatraicc mic aoda óicc még matganna. Ardagal mac aoda óicc, 7 eochaid mac aoda óicc do teaict go baile mégmatganna (.i. glairne mac Remainn, mic glairne megmatganna) deirnaidm 7 do daingnuccad a rioda rir, 7 iar ndenam a cuir 7 a cclngail, 7 a rioda dóib rir pá mionnaib 7 pá plánaib ionda, Ro páccaidriot an baile gan eaccla gan muamán. Ro cuiread brian na moicheirge mag matganna 7 luict tige mégmatganna ina lñmain, 7 po marbad brian 7 ardagal leó tpe tangnaict 7 meabail, 7 bá hiat rin diar a ccomara bá rñir baí ina ccomparaid.

Slan buide mac aindriara megrait rñr ruim roconáig go niomat raidbñra eren, 7 a écc.

O breirlin eoccan ócc, mac eoccan, ollam meguir lé bñitñnar décc. Mac riébrtaiig (.i. cuonnaict) ollam meguir lé dán décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1525.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mile, cuicc céd, ríce, acúicc.

Ḥníom upgranna aduatmar do dénam an bliadairi .i. eppcop lñtñlinne ar na marbad hi meabail lá mac an abbad mic murcāda, 7 hé ina cāoimteaict amaille lé gpad 7 lé captanaict, 7 an dpong ar a pucc iarla cille dapa do

^f *Brian-na-moicheirghe*, i. e. Brian or Bernard of the early rising.

^g *Mac Mahon's household*.—They gave name to the Loughy [luict tige], a territory now included in the barony and county of Monaghan.

^h *Treachery*.—“Tangnaict .i. meabail no peall.”—*O'Clery*.

ⁱ *Mac Ribhbheartaigh*, now anglicised Mac Crifferty.

^j *Abominable deed*.—This murder is entered under the year 1525, in Ware's Annals of Ire-

land; but in Dowling's Annals the murder is entered under the year 1522, and the punishment of it under 1524, or 1525, but evidently by a mistake of the transcriber. Dowling gives the following account of the transaction:

“A. D. 1522. Mauritius episcopus Leighlen cognominatus Deoran in Lexia jam vocata, Queenes County in Leinster, frater minorum, professor in Theologia, controversia et conversatione eloquentissimus predicator, castus a nativitate, episcopatum regebat annum cum dimi-

The son of Maguire (Conor, the son of John, son of Philip) was slain by the descendants of Art O'Neill.

Ross, son of Rory, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was drowned in the port of Claoininis [Cleenish], after having carried off a prey from the son of Maguire, i. e. Gilla-Patrick, the son of Conor.

Brian, the son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Hugh Oge Mac Mahon ; Ardgall, son of Hugh Oge ; and Eochy, son of Hugh Oge, came to the town of Mac Mahon (i. e. of Glasny, the son of Redmond, son of Glasny Mac Mahon), to confirm and ratify their peace with him ; and there, having made peace, and concluded their covenants and compacts with him by many oaths and sureties, they left the town without fear or apprehension ; but Brian-na-Moicheirghe^f Mac Mahon, and Mac Mahon's household^g, were sent in pursuit of them, and Brian and Ardgall, two of the best men, of their years, in their neighbourhood, were slain by them through treachery^h and deceit.

John Boy, the son of Andrew Magrath, a man of note, a prosperous man, and very wealthy, died.

O'Breslen (Owen Oge, the son of Owen), Ollav to Maguire in judicature, died.

Mac Rithbheartaighⁱ (i. e. Cuconnaught), Ollav to Maguire in poetry, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1525.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-five.

A foul and abominable deed^j was committed in this year, namely, the Bishop of Leighlin was treacherously murdered by Mac an-Abbaidh Mac Murrough [and others], who was in his company, with [the appearance of] love and charity. As many of the perpetrators of this crime as were apprehended by the

dis et duobus mensibus ; interfectus fuit per Maurum Cavenagh archidiaconum dioceseos inter Kilneyn et Cloaghruish, eo quod dicti archidiaconi et aliorum redarguit perversitatem et corrigere proposuit. Iste Episcopus in jocundo ejus adventu quibusdam persuadentibus duplicari subsidium cleri respondit : Meluis radere

oves quam destruere.

"A. D. 1524. Geraldus Comes Kildariæ juratus deputatus, qui Maurum Guer, id est 'sharp' interfectorem episcopi Deoran predicti cruci affigere curavit, at the head of Glan Reynald by Leighlin, et ibidem intralia ejus fecit comburi, anno 1525."

luēt dénnia an mígñíomā pín pō pōpōngair a mbpíē gup an maiḡin in pō māpḡrat an tēppcop, ḡ hī bḡñdaō beó ap tūr, a nabaiḡe ḡ a mionatair do bḡin apda, ḡ a loḡccaō ina bḡiaḡnairi.

Τοιρḡdealbāc mac matḡamḡna, mic τοιρḡdealbaiḡ, mic bḡiaḡn catā in aonaiḡ í bḡiaḡn eppcop cille da lua do écc.

Αν dḡḡanaō mac bḡiaḡn puaō mic conmiōe pēap tiḡe aoiōsō coiḡcōnn dēcc.

Comēpuiḡniuccāō pḡr népeann ḡo haonbaile i naō cliat lap an iurḡir iaḡla cille dapa (ḡḡríoō ócc mac ḡḡríoō) dú hī ttangattar iaḡlaōa ḡ bapūin, Rīdi-peaōa, ḡ pōdaōíne, ḡ upmōr ḡaoiōeal ḡ ḡall epeann apcḡna. Do ēuaiō tpa ó neill conn mac cuinn, ḡ ó doḡnaill, aōō mac aōōa puaō do cḡḡḡal a ccop ḡ daōdaḡḡniuccāō a píoōa hī pḡiaḡnairi an iurḡir, iaḡ ttaccpa ḡ iaḡ naiḡḡḡr ḡacā caḡḡne pō baí ḡopḡa piam ḡo pín dōíō pḡin ḡ dā ccairdōiō ḡall ḡ ḡaoiōeal ní pō cuiḡḡsō a píoōuccāō lār an iurḡir na lār na maiḡiō ap cḡna ḡo ttangattar pō eipḡsō dia ttigḡiō ḡo pō pār an cōccaō cēōna ḡopḡa doḡiōiḡe. Do deachaiō tpa ua doḡnaill pō dī hī tḡir eoḡain an bliāōain pī ḡo pō loḡpcaō, ḡ ḡo pō léipinōpāō ḡac airō in pō ḡab dōn tḡir uile laiḡ, ḡ ní puaḡr taōar no tēoccmāil pḡr acc dol nó acc tēacēt aoiḡpēcēt dōiō pín. Do ponaō pío iaḡam ḡopḡa a tḡur an pōḡmair do pōnnpāō co pō tḡḡeallḡat airḡḡḡn ap ḡac taoiō pēiō atḡépaō an iurḡir ḡ Maḡnup ó doḡnaill.

Ο catāin .i. Sḡan mac tomair do māpḡaō lá dḡḡim dia cōmō pḡin .i. mac Ruaiōri an pḡta uí catāin, ḡ mac ḡopḡaōa uí catāin, ḡc.

Caḡapiona inḡḡn í duiōḡḡḡnāin dēcc, 9. iun, ḡ a haōnacal co honopāc hī maiḡḡḡir dūin na ḡḡall.

Roiḡ inḡḡn meḡuiōiḡ (Sḡan) dēcc.

Siubān inḡḡn mécc matḡamḡna (bḡiaḡn) dēcc.

^k *Burned before them.*—This is badly told. It should be, “and the entrails of one of the murderers were taken out and burned before the faces of others who were living, but flayed, and of others who were as yet untouched, but allowed to view the horrible tortures which they themselves were presently to receive.”

^l *A general meeting.*—The Four Masters should have given this entry under the next year, as

indeed they have from a different authority, but evidently without recognising that they were recording the same event which they had entered under 1525. This, and many other entries of a similar nature, prove that their work is a hurried compilation.

^m *Con.*—Charles O’Conor interpolates bacac, i. e. the lame, which is correct. He was the chief of Tyrone, who was afterwards created Earl of Tyrone.

Earl of Kildare, were by his orders brought to the spot on which they had murdered the bishop, and condemned to be first flayed alive, and then to have their bowels and entrails taken out and burned before them^k.

Turlough, the son of Mahon, son of Turlough, son of Brian Catha an aenaigh O'Brien, Bishop of Killaloe, died.

The Dean, the son of Brian Roe Mac Conmidhe [Mac Namee], who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

A general meeting^l of the [principal] men of Ireland was held in Dublin, by the Lord Justice, the Earl of Kildare (Garrett Oge, son of Garrett). Thither repaired the earls and barons, knights and other distinguished men, and the greater number of the Irish and the English of all Ireland. Thither repaired O'Neill (Con^m, the son of Con) and O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe), with intent to form a league and reconfirm their peace in presence of the Lord Justice. [But] after they themselves, and their English and Irish friends, had debated and argued upon every covenant that had ever been entered into between them till that time, it was still found impossible for the Lord Justice and all the other chieftains to reconcile them to each other; so that they returned to their homes at strife, and the war between them was renewed. O'Donnell went twice into Tyrone this year, and burned and devastated every part of the country through which he passed, and received neither battle nor opposition, either in going or returning, on either of these expeditions. In the beginning of the following harvest, however, a peace was concluded between them; and they mutually agreed to abide, on each side, by the arbitration of the Lord Justice and Manus O'Donnell.

O'Kane, i. e. John, the son of Thomas, was slain by a party of his own tribe, namely, Rory O'Kane of the Routeⁿ, the son of Godfrey O'Kane, and others.

Catherine, the daughter of O'Duigennan, died on the 9th of June, and was honourably buried in the monastery of Donegal.

Rose, the daughter of Maguire (John), died.

Joan, daughter of Mac Mahon (Brian), died.

ⁿ *Rory O'Kane of the Route*.—A branch of the O'Kanes had, about a century previous to this, established themselves at Dunseverick, in this territory, in despite of the Mac Quillins, but they were dispossessed in this century by Sorley Boy Mac Donnell of the Isles, to whom Queen Elizabeth made a grant of all his conquests in this territory.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1526.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, cúicc céo, píce, a Sé.

Ḡlairne mac aoda méḡ aongura abb manac an iudair ppióir dúin ḡ Sab-
aill do marbad lá cloinn domnaill méḡ aongura .i. lá domnall ócc cona
braitrib.

Ο Ραιḡilliḡ décc .i. eóḡan. Coccad mór do fáir etir a cinib imón tigear-
nar iar na eccroim co po ḡaircad ua raiḡilliḡ dfríḡal mac Slain a comairle
an iurair ḡ móraín do máitib ḡall ḡ ḡaoidel ḡé po batтар daoíne ba pine
ina rom acc cup cúicce.

Mac uí Ruairc .i. tadcc mac eocain do marbad i meabail lá muinria
dearbpatar fín.

Ο neill .i. cono, ḡ Maḡnar ó domnaill do dol do latair an iurair do
dénam ríoda conallaḡ, ḡ eóḡanaḡ, ḡ ar ttionól móraín do máitib ḡall ḡ ḡaoidel
dā ríḡid dia ríoduccad, ní po fédrat naidm ríoda nó cairdfrá ftopra co
ttangattar ar ccúlaih po eirrid don cup rin.

Sluaccedad lá hua ndomnaill (iar ttoiḡect Maḡnura ó áit cliaḡ) ḡ lá
Maḡnur fírrin cona roḡraide diblíuib hi ttúr an earraiḡ do ríonraḡ hi
ttír eóḡan. Creaḡa iomda ḡ airccthe aibble do dénam leó irin tír, ḡ in iur
do dénam dóib forr na creaḡaib rin hi ccoill na lon hi ríol mbaoiḡill, ḡ tan-
ḡattar plán dia ttíḡib iarom co nedálaih iomdaib.

Εαραέντα mór ar níḡe i míoctar connacḡ, ar po cñḡlatтар a nupimór
mle pé poile i naḡaib í domnaill. bá hiaḡ do ríone an comcñḡal rin briar
mac feilim uí concobair, Mac catail ócc uí concobair (.i. tadcc) fá rliocht

^o *Of Newry*, an iudair, i. e. of the yew.—
See the first part of these Annals at the year
1162. A monastery was erected at iudair cinn
tpaḡta, i. e. the yew at the head of the strand,
now the town of Newry, in the county of Down,
by Muirchertach, or Mauricius Mac Loughlin,
King of all Ireland, about the year 1160.—See
the charter of foundation, printed in its original
form by Dr. O'Connor in his *Rerum Hibernicarum*
Scriptores, 2 *prolegomena ad Annales*, p. 158,
and a translation, with notes, in the Dublin P.

Journal, p. 102. No part of the ruins of this
monastery is now extant.

^p *Elder than he*.—This is the literal transla-
tion, but the meaning intended to be conveyed
is, that some of his rivals were his elders, or of
a senior branch of the family, according to the
law of tanistry.

^q *Manus O'Donnell*.—This is the true date
and account of what has been above entered
under the year 1525, where it is stated that
O'Donnell himself attended at Dublin. Ware

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1526.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-six.

Glasny, the son of Hugh Magennis, Abbot of the Monks of Newry°, and Prior of Down and Saul, was slain by the sons of Donnell Magennis, namely, by Donnell Oge and his kinsmen.

O'Reilly, i. e. Owen, died. After his death a great war arose among the chiefs of his tribe concerning the lordship, [and continued] until Farrell, the son of John, was styled O'Reilly, by advice of the Lord Justice and many others of the English and Irish chieftains, though some of his rivals were elder than he^p.

The son of O'Rourke, i. e. Teige, the son of Owen, was treacherously slain by his own brother's people.

O'Neill (Con) and Manus O'Donnell^a went before the Lord Justice to make peace between the Kinel-Connell and Kinel-Owen; and many of the chiefs of the English and Irish assembled to reconcile them, [but] they were not able to establish peace or amity between them, so that they returned home in enmity on that occasion.

O'Donnell (after the return of Manus from Dublin), and Manus himself, with the forces of both, marched, in the beginning of Spring, into Tyrone; they committed many depredations and great devastations in the territory. They feasted upon those preys during Shrovetide^r at Coill-na-lon^s, in Sil-Baoighill, and then returned home in safety, loaded with great booty.

A great dissension arose in Lower Connaught. The greater number of them^t [i. e. of the inhabitants] combined against O'Donnell. The following were those who formed this confederacy: Brian, the son of Felim O'Conor, and Teige, the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor, together with the descendants of Cormac

gives the account of the meeting between O'Neill and the deputy of O'Donnell, under the year 1526 only, which is the correct date, and says that the person who attended at Dublin was Manus, the eldest son of Hugh O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell.

^r During Shrovetide, *imre do óénam*, literally,

"they made or passed Shrovetide on those preys." This strange idiom is still in common use.

^s *Coill-na-lon*, i. e. the wood of the blackbirds, now Kilnalun, in Tyrone, on the borders of Donegal.

^t *Of them*.—The style is here awkward, but

corbmair mic donnchaid .i. eoccan, 7 Muiréiriac cona cclonn, 7 cona luēt lñamna, do rónrat an luēt rin cpeac a nioctar cairppi ar plioct feilim mic eoccan uí concobair, 7 puccrat na cpeaca leó hī maiḡ luirecc ar pobdar ríodaiḡ riú ar dól 1 nacchaid uí domhnail.

Οδ éuala ó domhnail na cpeaca rin do denam, do rónad tisonól pluaiḡ lair hī cclnn apoile .i. cuio do maiṽ conallaç, 7 Maguidir, cúconnaç co neirḡe amac fñmanaç amaille ppi, do éuað po cédoir hī ccairppi. Ro bpiṽ cairlén na ḡrainriḡe ḡan fpipeac lair .i. baile pleacra bpiain uí concobair, do éaéd iaram piar an pluaiḡ rin hī maiḡ luirecc po millead 7 po loireccad lair an tír, 7 do éottar plioct bpiain uí concobair for a iomḡabail don éur rin, 7 taimic piom dia éiḡ. Οδ éualattar an tríol cconcobair rin ó domhnail do dól tar a air hī tír éonail tangattar fñn 7 an élann donnchaid peimraite co líon a ttiõoil a ttimceall plicciḡ. Ro ḡabrat aḡ ḡñpað ḡort 7 arḡann, 7 po batтар acc cup do cum an baile do ḡabáil nó ḡup marḡbað duine maiṽ dá muintir .i. Ruaidir ballac mac í airt, Roiméiric on mbaile an lá rin, 7 cpiunniḡit do piðiri imon mbaile, 7 iar cclunpin na pccél rin dua domhnail taimic co nñmlircc nñmraðal ḡan fpipeac ḡan failliḡe dñóiriðin trlicciḡ, 7 ní po hanad ppi ar poctain dó, ar do éoiðriot ríol cconcobair 7 clann ndonnchaid ḡo bél an dñoiçit. Ro lñn ó domhnail cona pluaiḡ iatc amail ar déine conpanccattar, 7 po pñaoínead po cédoir for ríol cconcobair, 7 for cclonn ndonnchaid, 7 po marḡbað mac meic donnchaid .i. Maoíleaclainn mac eoḡain mic donnchaid co pochaide ele amaille ppi. Ro cuipead bpiain mac feilim mic maḡnura uí concobair dia eoc, 7 bá hé dlúr 7 daingne na coillead tarla a ttimceall beóil an dñoiçit pucc ar uaiðb é, 7 adberat apoile nár bó hóḡrlán ón maiðmpin alle co bpiar báp iar ttrioll. Ro páccair an pluacé connaçtac rin édala mópa eac, aipm, 7

the Editor would not consider himself justified in improving it, even in the translation.

^u *The rising out*, i. e. the number of forces usually sent to battle out of the territory. Fynes Moryson frequently uses this expression in his account of the rebellion of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone.

^v *Grainseach*, now Grange, a small village in the barony of Carbury, eight miles to the north

of the town of Sligo.

^w *Bel-an-droichit*, now Ballydrihid, or Belladrohid, about three miles to the south-west of the town of Sligo.—See note ⁱ, under the year 1495, p. 1214, *supra*.

^x *The O'Conors and Mac Donoughs*.—The style is here very clumsy, but the Editor does not deem it proper to change the structure of the language.

Mac Donough, namely, Owen and Murtough, with their sons and followers. These people committed a depredation in the lower part of Carbury, upon the descendants of Felim, the son of Owen O'Connor; and they carried off the preys with them into Moylurg, for the inhabitants of that territory were at peace with them, for having opposed O'Donnell.

When O'Donnell had heard of these depredations having been committed, he mustered his forces together, namely, some of the chiefs of Tirconnell and Maguire (Cuconnaught), with the rising-out^u of Fermanagh. He first proceeded to Carbury, where he, without delay, demolished the castle of Grainseach^v, the town [i. e. mansion-seat] of the descendants of Brian O'Connor. He afterwards marched at the head of this army into Moylurg, and ravaged and burned the country; the descendants of Brian O'Connor having shunned him on this occasion, he returned home. When the O'Conors heard that O'Donnell had returned into Tirconnell, they and the Mac Donoughs, already mentioned, came with all their forces around Sligo, and proceeded to cut down the crops and corn fields; and they were preparing to take the town, until Rory Ballagh, the son of O'Hart, a good man of their people, was slain; and they departed from the town on that day; but they again collected around it. O'Donnell, on receiving intelligence of their proceedings, went, without delay or neglect, vigorously and expeditiously, to the relief of Sligo; but the others did not await his coming, for the O'Conors and Mac Donoughs went to Bal-androichit^w. O'Donnell pursued them with all possible speed, and he at once routed the [said] O'Conors and Mac Donoughs^x. The son of Mac Donough (Melaghlin, the son of Owen) and many others besides him, were slain; Brian, the son of Felim, son of Manus O'Connor, was thrown from his horse, and it was by the closeness and fastness of the wood that surrounded Bel-an-droichit that he was enabled to escape^y from them,—and some say that he was never perfectly well from [the period of] that defeat until he died some time afterwards. The Connacian army left great spoils, [consisting of] horses, arms, and armour,

^y *To escape*.—The literal translation is, “and it was the closeness and the fastness of the wood that happened to be around Bel-an-droichit that brought him from them.” Here the nouns *ólúp* and *damgne* are made the active agents

of his escape, which could hardly be allowed by sound criticism, and the Editor has taken the liberty to make a slight idiomatic alteration in the translation, not warranted by the original.

είδεαδ̃ αḡ cenel cconail̃ don cup̃ rin, uair̃ ó do paδ̃ aδ̃ puαδ̃ mac neill̃ ḡairb̃ maiδm̃ añ c̃ñiδiḡ ḡroiḡniḡ for̃ connãc̃taiδ̃ hĩ t̃top̃cp̃ataρ̃ ilẽ d̃iδ̃ ñĩ t̃ap̃oρ̃at̃ cenel̃ cconail̃ for̃ c̃onnãc̃taiδ̃ éñ maiδm̃ põ bã cop̃cp̃aiδ̃ẽ d̃óib̃ dõ cup̃, ḡ óρ̃ bãiδ̃blẽ ã ñédãlã iñár̃ añ maiδm̃ riñ beóil̃ añ ḡroĩc̃it̃.

Ο νέιλλ̃ dõ t̃eãc̃t̃ dõ t̃oiρm̃f̃cc̃ caip̃léiñ dõ t̃ioñhp̃cc̃aiñ Maḡnaρ̃ ó̃ dõm̃-naill̃ hĩ poρ̃t̃ nã t̃ep̃ĩ nãm̃at̃, ḡ Maḡnuρ̃ dõ t̃f̃ḡm̃ail̃ ρiã t̃t̃úr̃ añ t̃p̃luaiḡ, ḡ eñrĩ mac̃ p̃f̃aiñ í̃ neill̃ dõ ḡab̃ail̃ laiρ̃, ḡ ó̃ neill̃ p̃fiñ d̃im̃t̃eãc̃t̃ ã cc̃óip̃ maδ̃mã.

Ο κατ̃áiñ .i. ḡop̃paiδ̃ mac̃ ḡop̃paiδ̃ã dõ m̃ap̃baδ̃ aḡ bealãc̃ añ c̃am̃áiñ lá̃ mac̃ í̃ neill̃ .i. maill̃ ócc̃, ḡ maill̃ p̃fiñ dõ ḡab̃ail̃ põ c̃f̃nõ t̃p̃ill̃ iaρ̃p̃iñ lá̃ huã neill̃, ḡ ã b̃fĩt̃ ĩ m̃bp̃aiḡδ̃f̃naρ̃ p̃p̃ĩ p̃é̃ p̃oδ̃ã.

Mac̃ í̃ c̃at̃aiñ (ḡop̃paiδ̃) aδ̃baρ̃ t̃iḡeaρ̃nã ã t̃iρ̃ẽ p̃eiρ̃iñ dõ ḡol̃ ap̃ p̃iubal̃ c̃p̃eic̃ẽ ĩ nḡlionñ concaδ̃añ ã m̃ĩ iãnuap̃ĩ dõ p̃oñhp̃aδ̃, ḡ ã écc̃p̃om̃ p̃p̃ĩ haδ̃p̃u-aiρ̃ẽ nã p̃ínẽ ḡf̃im̃p̃f̃tã conãc̃ p̃p̃ĩt̃ aoñ p̃ocal̃ d̃iã p̃c̃élaib̃ nõ ḡõ p̃p̃p̃ĩt̃ ã c̃op̃p̃ ã ñõf̃iρ̃f̃õ añ c̃op̃ḡaiρ̃ ap̃ c̃ĩnõ, ḡ eñrĩ mac̃ neill̃ mic̃ b̃p̃ĩaiñ t̃iḡeaρ̃nã bailẽ nã b̃paḡat̃ dõ m̃ap̃baδ̃ doñ cup̃ riñ, ḡ p̃õc̃aiδ̃ĩ elẽ beóρ̃ d̃écc̃ dõ p̃uãc̃t̃, ḡ dõ m̃ap̃baδ̃ amaill̃ẽ p̃p̃ĩú.

Μαιδ̃m̃ dõ t̃aδ̃aiρ̃t̃ lá̃ mac̃ mic̃ p̃iaρ̃aiρ̃ ap̃ c̃loinñ em̃aiññ mic̃ t̃omaip̃ buĩt̃il̃ep̃ d̃ú̃ iñ põ m̃ap̃baδ̃ concaδ̃ap̃ĩ ócc̃ mac̃ concaδ̃ap̃ĩ c̃aiõc̃ uí̃ ḡõm̃naill̃ baí̃ nã c̃oñpaρ̃al̃ ḡallóc̃clãc̃, ḡ aḡá̃ m̃baí̃ lá̃m̃ m̃aĩt̃ cõ m̃ĩmic̃ p̃iaρ̃ aδ̃ tañ riñ, ḡ añ lá̃ riñ d̃áip̃iδ̃ẽ ap̃ ñiρ̃ l̃f̃icc̃ m̃éδ̃ ã m̃f̃ñmañ ḡ p̃eaδ̃ap̃ ã lá̃imẽ ḡó̃ anacal̃ dõ ḡab̃ail̃ iaρ̃ nã t̃aiρ̃cp̃ẽriñ d̃ó, ḡ t̃op̃c̃p̃ataρ̃ p̃õc̃aiδ̃ẽ m̃óρ̃ĩ dõ d̃aḡḡõaiõm̃iδ̃, dõ maρ̃cp̃luaiḡ, ḡ dõ ḡalloc̃clãc̃aiδ̃ iρ̃iñ maiδm̃ riñ inã p̃ap̃paiδ̃.

Ο d̃õc̃ap̃taiḡ̃ eãc̃maρ̃cãc̃ t̃iḡeaρ̃nã iñhp̃ĩ heoc̃c̃aiñ d̃écc̃, ḡ iñp̃f̃rãiñ m̃óρ̃ĩ

² *And.*—In the original it is uair̃, *for*, which is incorrect, even according to the genius and idiom of the Irish language.

^a *Ceideach-droighneach*, i. e. hill of the black-thorn, or sloe bushes, now Keadydrinagh, a townland in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo.

^b *Port-na-dtri-namhad.*—The erection of this castle was completed by Manus O'Donnell, who compiled there, in the year 1532, his celebrated Life of St. Columbkille, the original of which is now preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, as appears from the following memo-

randum written by the scribe at the end:—

“Ã c̃caip̃leñ p̃uip̃t̃ nã t̃ep̃ĩ nãm̃at̃ iñoρ̃pũ dõ deãc̃taδ̃ iñ beãtaδ̃ põ añ tañ bã p̃láñ d̃á̃ b̃lia-δ̃aiñ d̃éc̃ ap̃ p̃ĩc̃it̃ ap̃ c̃úic̃ c̃éδ̃ ap̃ m̃ilẽ doñ t̃iḡeaρ̃nã.”—See this manuscript described, Stowe Catalogue, p. 397. This castle stood on the east side of the river, close to the present town of Strabane.—See note under the year 1522.

^c *Bealach-an-chamain*, i. e. the pass of the winding, now Ballaghcommon, in the barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

^d *Gleann-Concadhan*, anglicised Glenconkeine,

to the Kinel-Connell on that occasion ; and^z from the time that Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, had gained the battle of Ceideach-droighneach^a over the Connacians, where many of them were slain, the Kinel-Connell had not given a defeat to the Connacians which redounded more to their triumph, or by which they obtained more spoils, than this defeat of Bel-an-droichit.

O'Neill set out to prevent the erection of a castle which Manus O'Donnell had begun at Port-na-dtri-namhad^b ; but Manus met the van of his army, and took Henry, the son of John O'Neill, prisoner ; whereupon O'Neill himself took to flight.

O'Kane (Godfrey, son of Godfrey) was slain at Bealach-an-Chamain^c, by the son of O'Neill (Niall Oge) ; and Niall himself was soon afterwards taken prisoner by O'Neill, and he was detained a long time in captivity.

The son of O'Kane, i. e. Godfrey, heir to the lordship of his own country, set out upon a predatory incursion into Gleann-Concadhan^d, in the month of January ; and he perished in consequence of the intense cold of the winter^e ; nor was there a word heard about him until the end of the following Lent, when his body was discovered. Henry, son of Niall, who was son of Niall, Lord of Baile-na-braghat^f, was slain on this occasion ; and many others perished of cold and were slain along with them.

A defeat was given by the son of Mac Pierce to the sons of Edmond, son of Thomas Butler, in which was slain Conor Oge, son of Conor Caech O'Donnell, who was a constable of gallowglasses, and who had often before that time, but especially on that day, made a display of the prowess and activity of his arm ; for the greatness of his mind and the dexterity of his hand would not suffer him to accept quarter, after it had been offered him. And a great number of chieftains of cavalry and of gallowglasses were slain in that defeat along with him.

O'Doherty (Eachmarcach), Lord of Inishowen, died ; and a great contention

^a a name now applied to a valley in the barony of Ballynascreen, in the south-west of the county of Londonderry ; but it was anciently the name of a territory comprising the parishes of Ballynascreen, Kilcronaghan, and Desertmartin. According to the tradition in the country this was the territory of the O'Henerys, a respectable

sept of the Kinel-Owen, who were tributary to O'Neill, not to O'Kane, whose territory joined them on the north side.

^e *Intense cold of the winter*, literally, " he died of the intense cold of the wintry weather."

^f *Baile-na-braghat*, now Braid, a townland in the barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone.

αἱ νήριγε εἶπῃ ἀΐνεαδὸ πέιν πα τιγεαῖναρ ὅο πο ὅοιρεαδὸ τιγεαῖναρ δὸ γεαῖναρ
μας δὸμναῖλλ μὶς πῆλιν ἰ δὸκαῖταις.

Sluaiccheaδὸ λά hua ndomnaill hι τῆρ ἀμαλγαδὸ ἀρ ταρῖαιγ πλεῖτα
Riocaipδὸ α βύρε, ὁατταρ μαῖτε ceneóil cconaill ἀρ ἀν πλואῖῆαδὸ ριν, ἡ
Máguioῖρ cúconnaῖτ co néirge amacḃ fḃrmanaḃ amaille pḃir, ní po hanaḃh
ἡ ní po haḃirḃḃ lar na huairḃḃ ριν co pangatḃtar co plicceacḃ cetúr. Ro
taipḃngḃḃ ἡ po tḃglamaδὸ apḃanna iomḃa baóí acc pḃioḃt bḃiaḃn hḃi cóncoḃaḃir
hι ccúil iorḃa ὅο plicceacḃ lar ἀν πλואḃ ριν uí δὸμναῖλλ ἡ ἀν ní ná po ḃar-
paingḃḃt de po mḃllḃḃt co léir hé. Tḃḃ o δὸμναῖλλ cona ḃlúaḃ hι τῆρ nam-
algaδὸ, ἡ po ḃaḃaδὸ caḃlén caopḃannaḃn ἡ cḃop maóiliona laḃr, ἡ puaḃir
bḃaigḃe, ἡ éḃala iomḃa pḃa caḃlénaiḃ ἰḃin. Ro leaccaδὸ, ἡ po láinbḃirḃḃ
laḃr iaḃt conaḃ ḃó hionaitḃḃeaḃa inntiḃ ap a haḃle. Oo pónaδὸ laḃr iaḃ ριν
ḃíḃ, caḃaḃ, ἡ comḃontaδὸ εἶπῃ ḃḃioḃt Riocaipδὸ α βύρε ἡ baḃéḃaig comḃaḃ
cḃḃaig pḃia poile. Ag pḃaδὸ dua δὸμναῖλλ po ḃaḃ pḃorlongpḃort im cḃul maóile
baḃ im éccḃaḃḃḃr ἡ im anuḃla pḃir ἀν tan ριν. Ro milleaδὸ ἡ po loḃḃceacḃ ina
mbaóí ḃaḃḃaḃ ag ḃḃioḃt cḃḃḃmaic mḃc ḃonnaḃaiḃ laḃr conaδὸ iaḃ ná milleaδὸ
ἡ iaḃ na mḃi imḃḃt ḃo pḃḃḃḃt a bḃeḃt pḃin ḃo ḃíḃ pḃir ua ndomnaill, ἡ tuccḃḃḃ
bḃaigḃe ḃó pḃi comḃall ḃaḃ nḃíḃ po ḃeallḃḃḃ pḃir. Oo pónḃḃḃ ḃḃioḃt bḃiaḃn
ἰ cóncoḃaḃir ἀν cḃḃḃa uaiḃ tuccḃḃḃ a pḃiaḃ ἡ a bḃíḃt pḃin ḃo ḃíḃ dua δὸμναῖλλ
iaḃ mbḃirḃḃ caḃlén na ḃḃáinḃḃḃ, ἡ iaḃ milleaδὸ a mbaiḃḃ, ἡ a naḃḃa uile, ἡ
ḃo paḃḃḃḃ a ccaopaiḃḃeacḃt ḃon tíḃ iaḃaḃ, ḃo ḃaḃ o δὸμναῖλλ cona ḃlócḃ
ḃlán iaḃ mbuaḃḃ, ἡ ccoḃḃḃḃḃ ḃon cḃḃ ριν, ἡ ḃḃ bḃcc pḃia pḃamḃaḃn ḃo pónaδὸ ἀν
πλואῖῆαδὸ ριν λά hua ndomnaill.

ḃḃeapal ua maḃaḃáin (i. e. τιγεαῖνα pḃl nanmḃaḃa), pḃḃ caóin cḃḃḃa,
cḃḃḃḃa ceapḃḃḃḃḃḃḃ decc.

^s *Until*.—It will be seen that the construc-
tion would not make perfect sense without sup-
plying the words enclosed in brackets. “But
at length” would be considered better in Eng-
lish.

^h *The rising out*, i. e. the military force of
Fermanagh.

ⁱ *Cuil-irra*.—This is now applied to a district
supposed to be coextensive with the parish of
Killaspugbrone, in the barony of Carbury, and

county of Sligo; but it appears from the deed
of partition of the Sligo estate, dated 21st of
July, 1687, that the district of “Cullurra com-
prised the parishes of St. John, Kilmacowen,
and Killaspickbrone.”

^k *Caerthanan*, i. e. a place abounding in the
mountain ash. The place is so called in Irish at
the present day, but it is generally called Cas-
tlehill in English. It is situated on the west
side of Lough Conn, in the barony of Tirawley,

arose among his tribe concerning the lordship, [and continued] until^g Gerald, the son of Donnell, son of Felim O'Doherty, was at last styled Lord.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Tirawley, at the instance of the descendants of Richard Burke. In this army were the chiefs of Tirconnell and Maguire, with the rising-out^b of Fermanagh; and these chieftains marched, without delaying or halting, on to Sligo. This army of O'Donnell collected in Cuil-irraⁱ a great quantity of corn, belonging to the descendants of Brian O'Conor, and drew it into Sligo; and such corn as they did not carry off they totally destroyed. O'Donnell then marched his army into Tirawley, where he took the castles of Caerthanan^k and Cros-Maoiliona^l, in which he found hostages and many spoils; and he then threw down and totally demolished these castles, so that they were no longer habitable^m. He afterwards established peace, amity, and concord, between the descendants of Rickard Burke and the Barretts, so that they were [for a long time afterwards] friendly towards one another. On his way home O'Donnell pitched his camp at Cul-Maoile [Collooney], the inhabitants of which were in [a state of] hostility and insubordination to him at that time; and he destroyed and burned all the corn belonging to the descendants of Cormac Mac Donough; and it was not until after they had been plundered and ruined that they made peace with O'Donnell, upon his own conditions, and gave him hostages for the fulfilment to him of every thing they promised. The descendants of Brian O'Conor acted in like manner, for they gave O'Donnell his demands, and made peace with him on his own terms, after he had demolished the castle of Grainseach [Grange], and destroyed all their crops and corn. They afterwards took their creaghts into the country. O'Donnell, with his army, returned safe, after victory and triumph, on that expedition. This hosting was made by O'Donnell a short time before Allhallowtide.

Breasal O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, a kind, brave, mild, and justly-judging man, died.

and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 233, 482.

^l *Cros-Maoiliona*.—This should be Cros-Ui-Mhaoilfhiona, i.e. O'Mulleeny's cross, now Cros-molina, a village in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo, situated one mile north-west

of Lough Conn, and six miles west from Ballina.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 12, 13, 487.

^m *So that they were no longer habitable*.—This might also be rendered "so that they were not fit to be dwelt in afterwards."

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1527.

ΑοιC CΡΙορτ, mile, cúicc céo, fiche aρεατ.

Λαβραρ abb λfra γαβail décc.

Μαγυοιρ concobair décc, 7 Μαγυοιρ do γαιρm ina ionaδ don cōmharba .i. do cōmconnaτ, mac conconnaτ, mic bριαιn, lá hua ndōmnaill.

Τοιρρδεαλβατ mac eiccneaάin í doḿnaill, 7 feilim mac γορραδa mic Sλain luipcc í doḿnaill do écc.

Mac donnchaδ τipe hoilella .i. corbmac mac ταιδcc mic bριαιn décc, 7 impearain do bñt etip cloinn ndonnchaδ pan τιγεαρnar nó γup γοιρεαδ mac donnchaδ deoccan mac donnchaδ mic mupchaδ.

bριαιn mac feilim mic Μαγνυρα uí concobair, 7 doḿnall mac feilim mic τοιρρδεαλβαιγ capraiγ uí cōncobair décc.

Flaitbñrτατ mac Ruaiδri mic bριαιn μέγυοιρ do μαρβαδ la τεallaτ eaδaτ .i. lá huaitne mac Μαγνυρα μέγραḿραδain.

Amλaοib ócc dub μαγαḿαλγαιδ ταιοίρεατ calpaiγe do τuiτim lá cloinn cōlmáin, 7 po ðioγailpion é fein pια na μαρβαδ uair do μαρβαδh pιαcha μαγεοάγáin laip ap an laτair pin.

O cléiriγ .i. an γiolla pιαδaτ mac ταιδcc caim paoi lé healaδain hi pñcyp, i ndán, 7 hi λñγionn pñr puim, pαιδbip, poconáιγ, 7 cumainγ móip éipide, 7 a écc in aibítτ San pponprip an. 8. la do Mhapτα.

An doctuir ua duinnpλεiβε donnchaδ mac eoccan, doctúip hi λñgear 7 paoí meadlaδnaiδ ele, pñr conaiγ móip, 7 Saiδbñrτα, 7 τιγε naoiδñ coitcinn décc .30. September.

Mac μαγνυρα μέγυοιρ .i. tomáp ócc mac caτail óicc, mic caτail óicc biaτατ an τpñnaiγ, opficél loάa héipne, pñr spcena eólaτ in ealaδnaiδ, pñr po bá lán do clú 7 doipdearpap in γaτ ionaδ baí ina cōmpoccur, 7 a écc.

Ruaiδri mac mupchaδ mic puibne do μαρβαδ lá a bραιτpiδ.

ⁿ *John Luirg*, i. e. John of Lurg, so called because he was fostered in the barony of Lurg, in the north of the county of Fermanagh, by the O'Muldoons.

^o *Teallach-Eachdhach*, i. e. the family or tribe of Eachaidh. This was the tribe-name of the

Magaurans of the barony of Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan, adjoining Fermanagh.

^p *Clann-Colman*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Melaghlin, whose territory at this period was circumscribed to the limits of the pre-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1527.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-seven.

Laurence, Abbot of Lisgool, died.

Maguire (Conor) died; and the Coarb, namely, Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, who was son of Brian, was styled Maguire in his place by O'Donnell.

Turlough, the son of Egneghan O'Donnell, and Felim, the son of Godfrey, son of John Luirg^a O'Donnell, died.

Mac Donough of Tirerrill (Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Brian), died; and a contention arose between the Clann-Donough concerning the lordship, [and continued] until Owen, the son of Donough, son of Murrough, was styled Mac Donough.

Brian, the son of Felim, son of Manus O'Connor, and Donnell, the son of Felim, son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor, died.

Flaherty, the son of Rory, son of Brian Maguire, was slain by Teallach-Eachdhach^o, i. e. by Owny, the son of Manus Magauran.

Auliffe Oge Duv Magawley, Chief of Calry, fell by the Clann-Colman^p; but before his fall, he himself avenged himself, for he slew Fiacha Mageoghegan on the field of contest.

O'Clery (Gilla-Reagh, the son of Teige Cam), a scientific adept in history, poetry, and literature, and a man of consideration, wealth, prosperity, and great power, died in the habit of St. Francis, on the 8th day of March.

The physician O'Donlevy (Donough, son of Owen), a Doctor of Medicine, and learned in other sciences, a man of great affluence and wealth, who kept a house of general hospitality, died on the 30th of September.

Mac Manus Maguire (Thomas Oge, the son of Cathal Oge, son of Cathal Oge), Biatach of Seanadh^q, and Official of Lough Erne, a wise man, skilled in the sciences, a man of great fame and renown throughout his neighbourhood, died.

Rory, the son of Murrough Mac Sweeny, was slain by his own kinsmen.

sent barony of Clanlonan, in the county of Westmeath. The Magawleys were in the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the same territory, and tributary to the O'Melaghlin's.

^q *Biatach of Seanadh*, i. e. farmer of Belle Isle, in the Upper Lough Erne. This was the son of the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, whose death is recorded above under the year 1498.

Uilliam mac aindriara mézcpait fear raiðbreara 7 roconáigh décc.

Caitilín inghín cuinn mic domnaill í neill bhí cpaitdeac ðeðeimig po baí ag ðíðíraib .i. ag ua Raðallaið ar túr, 7 acc ua Ruairc iarrin décc iar nonðað 7 iar naitriðe.

Sloicceað lá hua ndomnaill aod mac aoda ruaid do ðol hi cconnaçtaið, Aciatt tanðattar ina rochpaitte, o baioðill, o doçartaið, na tri míc ruibne, Maðuiðir, cuconnacht co neirðe amac þímanac, 7 maiðe ioçtaið çonnaçt cona nñirðe amac 7 ní po harireað leó co pñactattar mað luipcc. Ro milleað an tír co lñir leó etir arðar 7 foipccnñm. Arð loðar iaram co cairlén mór mic çoirðealbaið dia ðabáil. Bá ðainðñ díoçoghñaið eiððe ar po báðar an uile aiðme ðabála þri naimðib þeib ip ðeach baioí in epñnn an tan rin ipin mbaile írin etir ðiuð 7 opðanár 7 ðac aiðme arçññ, ara aoi tra po ðaðrat na maiðe rin acc iomþuiðe imon mbaile, 7 Ro ppeaññaiðrñt a plóða ina uipñmçeall conár lñicpñt neac anonn nó anall dia þaicçioð ço po ðaðað an cairlén leó po ðeó:ð.

Ro ðaðað leó don çup rin cairlén an mñnðoða, cairlén an çalaið, baile na huamha, 7 an cairlén pñðac, 7 po þriip na cairlén rin uile leó iar na ðaðáil. Ro marðað beór aod buide mac an ðuðáltaið uí ðallcubair ar an pluaiçceað rin (ó ua ndomnaill) inuçt an ðealaið buide.

Cairlén lñitþir do çpñoçnuçceað lá Maðnur ua ndomnaill etir obair cloicç, çpñnn, 7 cláraið, 7 ua neill a ccocçað þair. Ar ann po tionnpccnað an obair rin lá maðnur an céðaoín iar þféil þpñann ipin trañpñað 7 po çpñoçnuicçeað a ccuio don trañpñað cedna.

^r *Rising-out*, i. e. the forces. This phrase is used even by the English writers of the reign of Elizabeth.—See Moryson's History of Ireland, book ii. c. i, edition of 1735, pp. 235, 237. It was used by Hugh Mac Curtin so late as 1717; see his *Brief Discourse in Vindication of the Antiquity of Ireland*, p. 173.

^s *Castlemore-Costello*, cairlén mór mic çoirðealbaið, i. e. the great castle of Mac Costello, now Castlemore, in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 482, and the map to the same work, on which the position of this

castle is shewn.

^t *Meannoda*, now Bannady, near the little town of Ballaghaderreen, close to the boundary of the counties of Mayo and Roscommon.

^u *Cala*, now Callow, a small tract of level land on the south side of Lough Gara, in the parish of Kilnamannagh, barony of Frenchpark (lately a part of the barony of Boyle), and county of Roscommon. The foundations of this castle, which was locally called baðbóun a çalaið, i. e. the Bawn of Callow, are still pointed out on the margin of the lake.

^w *Baile-na-huamha*, i. e. town of the cave,

William, the son of Andrew Magrath, a man of wealth and prosperity, died.

Catherine, the daughter of Con, son of Donnell O'Neill, a pious and truly hospitable woman, who had been married to good men, namely, first to O'Reilly, and afterwards to O'Rourke, died, after unction and penance.

An army was mustered by O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe), to march into Connaught. The following were those who joined his forces:—O'Boyle, O'Doherty, the three Mac Sweenys, Maguire (Cuconnaught), with the rising-out^r of Fermanagh, and also the chiefs of Lower Connaught, with their rising-out; and they marched on, without halting, until they reached Moylurg. They destroyed the whole country, both corn and buildings. They afterwards proceeded to Castlemore-Costello^s, for the purpose of taking it. This was an impregnable fortress, for it contained provisions, and every kind of engines, the best to be found at that time in Ireland for resisting enemies, such as cannon, and all sorts of weapons. These chieftains, nevertheless, proceeded to besiege the castle; and they placed their army in order all around it, so that they did not permit any person to pass from it or towards it, until they at last took it.

On this expedition they [also] took the castle of Meannoda^t, and the castles of Cala^u, Baile-na-huamha^w, and Castlereagh^x, all which they demolished, after they had taken them. One of O'Donnell's men, Hugh Boy, the son of Dubhaltach O'Gallagher, was slain close to Bealach-buidhe^y [Ballaghboy].

The castle of Leithbhir^z was completed by Manus O'Donnell, with its works of stone, wood, and boards, while O'Neill was at war with him. Manus commenced this work on the Wednesday before the festival of St. Brendan^a, in summer, and finished it in the course of the same summer.

now Cavetown, four miles to the south of the town of Boyle, in the barony of Boyle.—See this place before referred to under the years 1487, 1492, and 1512.

^x *Castlereagh*.—See the years 1489, 1499.

^y *Bealach-buidhe*.—See this pass before referred to at the years 1497, 1499, and 1512.

^z *Leithbhir*, now Lifford, on the River Foyle, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. This castle was otherwise called Port-na-dtri-

namhad, i. e. the port of the three enemies, and is shewn on Mercator's map of Ireland at Lifford, but on the east side of the river Finn, where it unites with the Mourne, or the Foyle, as it is now called.—See the notice of the commencement of the erection of this castle by Manus O'Donnell, under the year 1526.

^a *Festival of St. Brendan*, i. e. of St. Brendan of Clonfert, whose festival fell on the 16th of May.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1528.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc ced, píce, a hocht.

Ο Ruairc eóccan τιgearna na bpeirne uppa cotaiǵte einigh, eangnamā, 7 uairle pleacta aoda pinn décc in aibít .S. Pponreir iar nonǵaδ, 7 iar naiǵe.

Ο bpiain .i. τοιρρδεαλβαc mac ταιδcc an τaon mac ǵaoiδil bá poide lé huairle, 7 lé heineac do lñt moǵa, oiðpe diongmala bpiain boioime ar cōng-máil coccaδ ré ǵallaiδ décc iar nonccaδ, 7 iar naiǵe 7 a mac dōirðnead ina ionaδ .i. concōbar mac τοιρρδεαλβαιǵ.

Πιονǵuala inǵean í bpiain (.i. Concōbar na rǵona mic τοιρρδεαλβαιǵ mic bpiain caτa an aonaiǵ) bñ uí dōmnaill Aoδ ruad, an aoin bñ ar mó do cōrain clú 7 oirðearcur dá mbaoí na coimairir a lñt ppa curp 7 ppa hanmain iar ccaiǵm a haoiri 7 a hinne lé dēir, 7 lé daonnact 7 iar mbñt da bliadain ar píct in aibít San Pponréir décc an céd lá don corccar (.i. an. 5. Febpuarū), 7 a haðnacal i mainrrip dūin na ngall do rónaδ ina haimrip buðein.

Conn mac néill mic airt í néill raoí cinnpǵona epide do marbaδ (.i. an. 15. appil) la mac airt óiǵ i neill (.i. ó neill), 7 lá cuδ do plioct aoda meǵuiðir, 7 dá mac í neill (.i. airt occ) .i. enri, 7 corbmac baí i laim aǵ ua neill (.i. conn mac cuinn) a ppa riar an tan rin do tadbairt (dua néill) do cloinn cuinn mic néill, 7 cland cuinn do cǵocaδ na deiiri rin a ndioǵail a naτar.

Mac diarmada maiǵe luircc (Corbmac mac ruaiðri) peiceam coitcñt ar eineac 7 ar péile, mri cpaδa connact ar coccaδ 7 coimpuacaδ, pñ coranta a cǵice ar eaτaircenélaib décc iar nonǵaδ 7 iar naiǵicce 7 a deapbpaτair diarmait do ǵabail a ionait.

Macc capτaiǵ piabaδ dōmnaill décc.

Cairlén cúile maiole do ǵabáil ar mac ndonnchaiδ lá a deapbpaτair pñin lá muirceapτac mac donnchaiδ mic murchaiδ, 7 mac donnchaiδ péin 7

^b *Owen*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare adds his pedigree, *inter lineas*: “mac τιgearnain mic ταιδǵ mic τιgearnain móir, i. e. the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan More.”

^c *The 5th of February*.—This is a palpable error, and should evidently be the 5th of April.

^d *In captivity*, literally, “who were on hand, i. e. in captivity (i. e. Con, the son of Con) with

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1528.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-eight.

O'Rourke (Owen^b), Lord of Breifny, sustaining pillar of the hospitality, prowess, and nobility, of the race of Hugh Finn, died in the habit of St. Francis, after unction and penance.

O'Brien (Turlough, the son of Teige), who, of all the Irish in Leath Mhogha, had spent the longest time in [acts of] nobility and hospitality, the worthy heir of Brian Boru in maintaining war against the English, died, after unction and penance ; and his son, Conor Mac Turlough, was appointed to his place.

Finola, the daughter of O'Brien (Conor-na-Srona, son of Turlough, son of Brian Catha-an-aenaigh), and wife of O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), a woman who, as regarded both body and soul, had gained more fame and renown than any of her contemporaries, having spent her life and her wealth in acts of charity and humanity, and after having been twenty-two years in the habit of St. Francis, died on the first day of Lent (which fell on the 5th of February^c), and was buried in the monastery of Donegal, which had been founded in her own time.

Con, the son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill, a distinguished captain, was slain on the 15th of April, by the son of Art Oge O'Neill (i. e. the O'Neill), and a party of the descendants of Hugh Maguire ; and the two sons of O'Neill (Art Oge), namely, Henry and Cormac, who had been detained in captivity^d by [the other] O'Neill (i. e. Con, the son of Con), for a long time before, were given up by him to the sons of Con, son of Niall ; and the sons of Con hanged them both, in revenge of their father.

Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Cormac, the son of Rory), a general supporter of hospitality and generosity, the hardest man^e in Connaught in war and in battle, the defender of his territory against exterior tribes, died, after unction and penance ; and his brother, Dermot, took his place.

Mac Carthy Reagh (Donnell) died.

The castle of Cuil-Maoile [Colooney] was taken from Mac Donough by his own brother, Murtough, the son of Donough, son of Murrough ; and Mac

O'Neill for a long time."

literally, the piece of steel of Connaught, which

^e *The hardest man*, *μῆρ σπυαῖα connact*, is rather a rude metaphor.

α mac mupchað do ḡabáil ḡo haiṡḡearr iar rin lá hua ndúbda, ḡ lar an muipeaprað ccéda, ḡ mac ele do mac donnchað .i. donnchað do marbað leó an tan rin.

Slóicceað lá hua ndomnaill (co nōruing móir dalbancaib amaille fñir im alarprann mac eóin cáatánaig) hi maiḡ luircc, ḡ an bealað buide do ḡearpað leó. ḡraiḡde, ḡ cíor do faḡbail ó mac diaipmaða, ḡ toiðeet plán dia tír.

Ο μαοιμιαδαιḡ ταιορεαḡ τελλαḡ ceapballain .i. caatal mac domnaill mic uaitne buide décc.

Ḥaoṡ móir ar nḡirḡe an aoíne ría nodlaicc ḡo po lá rioð ár móir fó Eriinn ḡo po tparcain cíod apail do cumḡdaiḡtib cloch ḡ crann, Ro bñir beor mup mainirre dúin na ḡgall, Ro fuaðaiḡ Ro báid, ḡ po bñir arṡraiḡe iomda.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1529.

Αοḡ Cριορτ, míle, cúicc céd, rice, anaí.

Mac ruibne fánat domnaill ócc mac domnaill, mic toirpdealbaiḡ ruaidh tiḡearna fánat fñi haon bliadaín décc do faḡail báir iar ccop aibitte uirð muipe uime.

Eman mac domnaill mic ruibne, ḡ eman ruad a mac do tuitim in aon ló lá toirpdealbaḡ mac Ruaidri, mic maolmuipe mic ruibne.

Ḥrian ballaḡ mac néill mic cuinn í neill do marbað lá corbmac mac uidelín (iar mbíet don corbmac rin hi fparpað brian fñin ḡ for a muinte-pur) iar bfacebáil cairrḡe fearḡura dóib.

Caatal mac eocáin mic aoda meḡuibir décc.

Ḥrian ruad mac fñain méḡuibir do marbað daon urcor do faiḡid acc fðarḡaire etir muintir na cúile, ḡ muintir an macaire.

¹ *Bealach Buidhe*, now Ballaghboy, to the north of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—See note ^x, under the year 1497, p. 1232, *supra*.

² *Teallach-Chearbhallain*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Mulveys, who were seated near the River Shannon in Maigh-nis, in the upper part of Muintir-Eolais, in the south of the present county of Leitrim. From the Indentures

of Composition, made in 1585, it appears that the family of O'Mulvey, and the Sleight Eyre Magranill, had fifty and one-half quarters of land in Moyntirolish Ogtheragh, otherwise called Moynyshe.—See O'Flaherty's *Iar-Connaught*, edited by Mr. Hardiman for the Irish Archaeological Society, Appendix, p. 349.

³ *The Mur*, i. e. múp na m-bracár.—This

Donough himself and his son, Murrough, were soon afterwards taken prisoners by O'Dowda and the same Murtough; and another of Mac Donough's sons, i. e. Donough, was slain by them at that time.

An army was led by O'Donnell, accompanied by a great body of Scots, under the conduct of Alexander, the son of John Cahanagh, into Moylurg, and Bealach buidhe^f was cut through by them. He obtained hostages and rents from Mac Dermot, and then returned home safe to his country.

O'Mulvey, Chieftain of Teallach-Chearbhallain^g (Cathal, the son of Donnell, son of Owny Boy), died.

A great wind arose on the Friday before Christmas, which prostrated a great number of trees throughout Ireland, threw down many stone and wooden buildings, destroyed the Mur^h of the monastery of Donegal, and swept away, sank, and wrecked many vessels.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1529.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-nine.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Donnell Oge, the son of Donnell, son of Turlough Roe), Lord of Fanad for eleven years, died, after having taken the habit of the orderⁱ of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary.

Edmond, the son of Donnell Mac Sweeny, and Edmond Roe, his son, fell on the same day by [the hand of] Turlough, the son of Rory, son of Maelmurry Mac Sweeny.

Brian Ballagh, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, was slain by Cormac Mac Quillin, the said Cormac having set out from Carrickfergus in company and friendship with Brian.

Cathal, the son of Owen, son of Hugh Maguire, died.

Brian Roe, the son of John Maguire, was slain by one cast of a dart, while interposing [to quell a riot] between the people of Coole and Machaire^k.

was the name of a distinct house at Donegal, and its site is now occupied by the rector's house, which retains its name.

ⁱ *The habit of the order, &c.*, i. e. in his own abbey of Rathmullen, in the barony of Kilma-

crenan.—See note under the year 1516.

^k *Between the people of Coole and Machaire*, i. e. between the inhabitants of the barony of Coole-na-noirear and those of Magherastephana, in the county of Fermanagh.

Mac mñic dubgail na halban do mairbad lá haod mbuidhe ua ndomnaill
daon buille do cloidm̃ i ndorur cúile mic an treoin.

Cairlén cúile mic an trein do gabáil lá maḡnur ua ndomnaill, 7 iar
rccrúdað a comairle arfð do cinnfð lair an cairlén do bpirfð.

An cornamác mac fñgail mic donnchað duib mic aeðaccáin raoí fá
hoirdearca hi pfñneaður, 7 hi pfñldeact, 7 hi mbpñtñnnur tuaithe baí hi
ttírib ḡaoideal décc, 7 a aðnacal i noilpinn.

Mac aeðaccain (.i. upmuman) .i. domnall mac aeða mic domnaill cñn
eiccñr lñite moḡa ar pfñneaður 7 pfñldeact décc.

Eoḡan mac feilim mic maḡnura, 7 a bean ḡrainne inḡñ concobair méḡ-
uioir décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1530.

Αοίρ cpioρτ, mile, cúicc céd, tpioçat.

Eppcop oilpinn .i. an tppcop ḡpéccað décc.

Cairioil na mbpaḡar i ndún na ngall, 7 bá he ua domnaill (.i. aod óc)
do pað doib ḡac ní paḡaḡḡar a lear, 7 pób aioilcc leó don cup rin an cñn
báḡḡar hi pfpaḡað apoile.

Caitilin inḡñ mic puibne bñ í doçarpaiḡ, 7 Róir inḡñ í caḡáin bñ feilim
í doçarpaiḡ décc.

Concobair óc o baioicill tanairi baioḡeallað do mairbad lá cloind uí
buiḡill (.i. mall mac toiprdealbaiḡ) ar an leacað an. 6. Ianuarii.

Péilim mac concobair uí buiḡill do mairbad lá cloinn uí baioḡill.

Maolmuire mac puibne conrapal típe baḡaine [décc].

Domnall mac bpiair mic domnaill í neill do dol ar cññc ran maçaire

¹ *Cuil-mic-an-treoin*, now Castleforward, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal, and about seven miles from Londonderry.—See note ², under the year 1440, pp. 920, 921, *supra*.

^m *Fenechas*, i. e. the Brehon law.—See note ^m, under the year 1317, p. 516, *supra*.

ⁿ *Lay Brehonship*.—The celebrated Jesuit, Edmund Campion, who wrote his *Historie of Ireland* in 1570, has the following notice of the

professors of law and physic in Ireland :

“ They speake Latine like a vulgar language, learned in their common schooles of Leachcraft and Law, whereat they begin children, and hold on sixteene or twentie yeares, conning by roate the Aphorismes of Hypocrates and the Civill Institutions” [i. e. the Pandects of Justinian], “ and a few other parings of these two faculties. I have seene them where they kept Schoole, ten

The son of Mac Dowell [Mac Dugald] of Scotland was slain by Hugh Boy O'Donnell with one stroke of a sword, on the threshold of [the castle of] Cuil-mic-an-treoin¹.

The castle of Cuil-mic-an-treoin was taken by Manus O'Donnell; and having called a council to decide on what was best to be done, he determined on demolishing the castle.

Cosnamhach, the son of Farrell, son of Donough Duv Mac Egan, the most distinguished adept in the Fenechas^m, poetry, and lay Brehonshipⁿ, in all the Irish territories, died, and was interred at Elphin.

Mac Egan of Ormond (Donnell, the son of Hugh, son of Donnell), head of the learned of Leath-Mhogha in Feneachus and poetry, died.

Owen, the son of Felim Mac Manus, and his wife, Grainne, daughter of Conor Maguire, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1530.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty.

The Bishop of Elphin, i. e. the Greek Bishop^o, died.

A chapter of the friars was held at Donegal; and it was O'Donnell (Hugh Oge) that supplied them with every thing they stood in need of, or desired, while they remained together on that occasion.

Catherine, the daughter of Mac Sweeny, and wife of O'Doherty, and Rose, the daughter of O'Kane, and wife of Felim O'Doherty, died.

Conor Oge O'Boyle, Tanist of Boylagh, was slain by the sons of O'Boyle (Niall, the son of Turlough), on the Leacach^p, on the 6th of January.

Felim, the son of Conor O'Boyle, was slain by the sons of O'Boyle.

Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, Constable of Tir-Baghaine^q, [died].

Donnell, the son of Brien, son of Donnell O'Neill, went upon a predatory

in some on chamber groveling upon couches of straw, their bookes at their noses, themselves lying flatte prostrate, and so to chaunte out their lessons by peece meale, being the most part lustie fellowes of twenty-five yeares and upwards."—*Dublin edition of 1809*, pp. 25, 26.

^o *The Greek Bishop*.—No account of this bi-

shop is given by Ware or Harris, nor in any of the older Irish annals known to the Editor.

^p *Leacach*, now Lackagh, a townland near Loughros Bay, in the barony of Boylagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

^q *Tir-Baghaine*, now the barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

ρεαφάνας, ἡ ἐρσὲ δὸ γλααὸ λά α μυντιρ. Ἀν τίρ δὸ ἐρυννιuccαὸ ἡ α
λνῆμαιν γο ρλιαῖ βῆτα γο ρυερατ παρ, ἡ δοῖνall δὸ εἰονντύδ ρριρ an τοραιοῖ,
ἡ ραιοῖνῶ ρορρα γο ρο λάδ α νάρ λαιρ, δὴ inar γαῖαδ δά mac εοῖται ρυαῖδ
ί νέλλ in ρο μαρῖαδ τριύρ δὸ cloinn Ruaiδρι na λῆγαν διαρ mac μαῖταιρ
μέγμιατῖταινna, ἡ mac ἐνρι mic ἑρῖαιν, ἡ τομαρ na cairpce mac éμαιν
μέγμιοῖρ.

Ἰολλα πατῖραιcc mac corbmaic mic αιρτ cúile μέγμιοῖρ δέcc, ἡ ροῖ
ειρῖδε ρῖρ α inme βά ρῖρρ τῖγ ναοῖδῶ ina αιμριρ hi ρῖρρῖαῖδ manac.

Slóiccead lá hua ndoimnall hi ccúiccead connact, Aḡeac ρο γαῖδ céttyr
τῖρῖα cōilltiḡ concobair, epriḡ ρῖδε τῖρῖαρ an ταναιρτεact hi maiḡ luipcc δὸ
copaδ opoma ρύipcc ταρ ριοναιν. Ro loipcccead, ἡ ρο λάinnillead μυντιρ
eolair λαιρ, Ro μαρῖαδ opong δια μυντιρ im cailén liaτ opoma im Mhaḡ-
nur mac an ῖρδopῖca mic ρuibne ἡ im Mhaḡ mic coilín τοῖρρḡealḡac dub. Δὸ
cōiδ iapaḡ arpin ταρ ριοναιν ριαρ δὸ macaire cōnnact, δὸ opoiḡt aḡa
moḡa ταρ ρuca, Ro epoiḡtḡ, ἡ ρο cpeacloipcccead clann cōnnaiḡ λαιρ, Ro
loipcc beór ḡlinnῖce ἡ cill epuain bailte mḡic dáuiδ, ἡ ρυair éḡala aiḡble
ῖρῖα τῖρῖδ ρin. Ro loipcccead beór λαιρ iapaḡ baile an tobair, ἡ ρυair α cior
ó ua cconcobair ρυαδ .i. Se ḡinginne ran ccḡḡraḡaiḡn δά dútḡaiḡ, ἡ τῖcc ταρ
α αιρ τῖρῖρ an mbealac mbuiḡe ḡan dῖt δὸ δénaḡ dō iap millḡ μuiḡe luipcc.
Tanaiḡ iapḡḡaiḡn don ḡῖrῖḡne ἡ ρο loipcccead lá ρluaḡ uí dōimnall an τῖγ

^r *Sliabh-Beatha*, now Slieve Beagh, a range of mountains in Ulster, extending through the barony of Magherastephana, in the county of Fermanagh.—See note ^a, under the year 1501, p. 1260, *supra*.

^s *Coillte-Chonchubhair*.—See note ^d, under the year 1471, p. 1071, *supra*.

^t *Caradh-Droma-ruisc*.—This name is usually anglicised Carrickdrumroosk, which was the old name of the present town of Carrick-on-Shannon, as appears from the Down Survey, and several ancient maps of Ireland.—See also Dean Swift's translation of *Pléapáca na Ruapacá*.

^u *Mac Colin*, now Cullen, a family still respectable in the county of Leitrim.

^w *Ath-Mogha*.—This place is called Bel-atha-

Mogha at the year 1595. It is now called Beal-atha-Mogha, anglice Ballimoe, or Ballymoe, which is a small village on the River Suck, on the borders of the counties of Roscommon and Galway.—See note under the year 1595.

^x *Glinsee*, now Glinske, a townland containing the ruins of a beautiful castle, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Ballymoe, and county of Galway.

^y *Cill-Cruain*, now Kilerone, an old church giving name to a townland and parish in the barony of Ballymoe, and county of Galway. The castle of Kilerone stood near the high road, a short distance to the west of the old church of Kilerone. It is said to have been the residence of a celebrated heroine called Nuala-na-meadoige

excursion into Machaire-Stefanach [Magherastephana], and his people seized on a prey. [The people of] the country assembled, and pursued them to Sliabh-Beatha^r, where they overtook them; but Donnell turned round on the pursuers, and defeated them with great slaughter, in which the two sons of Owen Roe O'Neill were taken prisoners, and three sons of Rory na Leargan; two sons of Manus Mac Mahon, the son of Henry, son of Brian, and Thomas of the Rock, the son of Edmond Maguire, were slain.

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Cormac, son of Art Cuile [of Coole] Maguire, died. He kept, for his means, the best house of hospitality of all those that were in Fermanagh in his time.

An army was led by O'Donnell into the province of Connaught; he first passed through Coillte-Chonchubhair^s, and from thence proceeded through the Tanist's portion of Moylurg, by the Caradh-Droma-ruisc^t, across the Shannon, and burned and totally desolated the territory of Muintir-Eolais; some of his people were slain around the castle of Leitrim, among whom were Manus, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Sweeny, and the son of Mac Colin^u (Turlough Duv). He afterwards proceeded westwards across the Shannon, into Machaire Chonnacht, to the bridge of Ath-Mogha^w. He destroyed and devastated by fire the territory of Clann-Conway; he also burned Glinsce^x and Cill-Cruain^y, the towns [castles] of Mac David; and he obtained great spoil in these countries. He afterwards burned Ballintober also, and obtained his tribute from O'Connor Roe, namely, six pence on every quarter of land in his territory. After having destroyed Moylurg, he returned home by Bealach-buidhe [Ballaghboy], without sustaining any injury. He afterwards went to Breifny, where his army burned

Ny-Finaghty, the mother of David Burke, the ancestor of Mac David Burke of Glinske. The effigy of William (said to be the founder of this family), beautifully carved in limestone, and represented as clad in mail, with a conical helmet and slender sword, is to be seen in the old church of Ballynakill, near Glinske. Under the effigy is the following inscription:

"HERE STANDS THE EFFIGIES OF WILLIAM BURKE, THE FIRST OF WHOM DIED 1*16, AND ERECTED BY HARRY BURKE, 1722."

The founder of this family, however, was Sir David, the son of Rickard Finn, by Nuala, the daughter of O'Finaghty, through whose treachery he obtained the territory of Clann-Conway, which was O'Finaghty's country. The William represented by this effigy was probably William, the son of David, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, who was son of Sir David (from whom this branch of the Burkes took the Irish surname of Mac David), who was son of Rickard Finn, son of Rickard More, son of William Fitz Adelm.

crannḡaile ar deach baí in eirinn .i. tŕġ mŕic conḡnamā ar loc aillinne. Ro milleaḡ, 7 po dioláitriccheaḡ an bŕeipne uile ó rliab riar leó don turur rin.

CReaḡ mór do dénam lá haoḡ mbuidē ua ndomnaill i ngailŕḡaib.

Slóicceaḡ lá hua ndomnaill (hí mí September do ronnraḡ) ar mac uil-liam búrc dia po milleaḡ blaḡ mór don tŕr. Ro hŕḡnaidmeaḡ rŕt ŕtoppa iarḡḡain, 7 ticc ó domnaill rlan dia ticc.

IArla cille dapa ḡŕóid mac ḡŕóid (baí rŕé éian hí láim acc rŕí Saḡan) do éeaḡ in Eirinn, 7 lurtŕr Saḡanaḡ do éŕt lair, 7 a mbŕt ar aon acc milleaḡ mórain pa ḡaoidēalaib. Ro ḡabaḡ leó dna ó Raiḡillŕḡ iar tteaḡ ina cŕŕn ar a mōt rŕin.

Ruḡraŕḡe mac eocŕain mic aōḡa baib mic rŕŕain uí doŕarḡaŕḡ, écht mór ina tŕr rŕin do écc.

Inḡŕn uí baóŕḡill .i. Róŕ inḡŕn toirpdealbair mic néill ruaid bŕn dércach deŕḡeiriḡ, 7 Síle inḡŕn uí rŕallamain bŕn cairpŕe mic an rŕiora bŕn daonnaḡ-taḡ deŕḡdealbōa do écc.

Aōḡ ó rŕlannaccain mac rŕŕrŕuin inŕri maŕḡe rŕam rŕaó i nŕcna, 7 i neal-aḡain, rŕr ruairc, Séḡainn, 7 rŕr po ba maŕt tŕḡ naoidō décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1531.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, Mίλε, cuicc céḡ, tŕioḡa, ahaon.

Tuaḡal mac í neill .i. mac airt mic cuinn do ḡabáil lá hua néll .i. lé conn mac cuinn.

* *Mac Consnava*, now ridiculously anglicised Forde by the whole clan in the county of Leitrim. Towards the close of the seventeenth century it was anglicised Mac Kinaw, and sometimes Mac Anawe.

^a *An English Justiciary*.—He was Sir William Skeffington, a Leicestershire man. They arrived in Dublin in the month of June, and a solemn procession of the mayor and citizens came to meet them on the Green of St. Mary's Abbey, who received Kildare with great acclamations.—See Ware's *Annals of Ireland* at this year.

^b *O'Reilly*.—He was Farrell, the eldest son of John O'Reilly, by his second wife, Catherine O'Neill, or Ny-Neill.

^c *Upon honour*, ar a mōt rŕin, at their own request and assurance of faith and honour. In the pedigree of the Count O'Reilly, compiled by the late Chevalier O'Gorman, this passage is incorrectly translated as follows, and the same version is given in the copy of these Annals made by Maurice Gorman, now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy:

“A. D. 1530. Gerald, Earl of Kildare, who

the best wooden house in all Ireland, i. e. the house of Mac Consnava^z on Lough Allen. The whole of Breifny, from the mountain westwards, was destroyed and desolated by them on that expedition.

A great depredation was committed by Hugh Boy O'Donnell in Gaileanga [Gallen, in the county of Mayo].

An army was led by O'Donnell, in the month of September, against Mac William Burke ; and he destroyed a large portion of his country. A peace was afterwards ratified between them, and O'Donnell returned safe to his house.

The Earl of Kildare, Garrett Oge, the son of Garrett, who had been for a long time in the hands [i. e. custody] of the King of England, returned to Ireland, in company with an English Justiciary^a ; and they both continued to do much injury to the Irish. They made a prisoner of O'Reilly^b, who had gone upon honour^c to visit them.

Rury, the son of Owen, son of Hugh Balbh, son of John O'Doherty, died ; a great loss^d in his own country.

The daughter of O'Boyle, i. e. Rose, daughter of Turlough, son of Niall Roe, a charitable and truly hospitable woman, and Sile [Celia], daughter of O'Fallon, and wife of Carbry, son of the Prior, a humane and beautiful^e woman, died.

Hugh O'Flanagan, son of the Parson of Inis-maighe-Samh^f, a paragon of wisdom and science, and a merry and comely man, who kept a good house of hospitality, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1531.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-one.

Tuathal, the son of O'Neill, i. e. the son of Art, son of Con, was taken prisoner by O'Neill, i. e. by Con, the son of Con.

had been kept in confinement in England for some time, returned to Ireland with Sir William Skeffington, the English Lord Justice, both of whom did great damage to the Irish. They even made O'Reilly prisoner, though they came to his house for hospitality, without being invited."

But *ma ccinn* in this passage clearly means "to them," not "to him," and *ap a moct fñm* does not mean "without being invited," but

"on their own word of honour."

^d *A great loss*, *éct móp*, generally means an occurrence, or catastrophe, which excites great grief or compassion.

^e *Beautiful*, *deighealböa*, i. e. well-countenanced, or comely-faced.

^f *Inis-maighe-samh*, now Inishmacsaint, a parish in O'Flanagan's country of Tooraah, in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh.

Μαζ κατταιζ ριαβὰς δομνὰλλ μακ ρινζιν μιν διαρματα τιζεαρνα υα
ccairppe, ρῖρ πο βα ματῖ ρματ, 7 ριαζαίλ, ρῖρ πο βα ματῖ οινεὰς 7 ῖνζναμ,
ρῖρ tucc ζαιρμ εινιζ ὀρῖραιβ Ερεανν doneoḥ βαί αζ cuingid nṣit dib, do écc.

Donnchaḍ mac τοιρρḑealbaiζ mic ταιḑcc uí ḑρiαιν τάναιρi τυαḑmuṁan
ρῖρ denṁa εινιζ, 7 uairle décc.

Mac í doḑairtaiζ .i. niall mac concḑbair cāppaiζ décc.

Conn mac δῖαιν buiḑe μέγματζαṁna do μαρβαḑ lá μάζ ματζαṁna, 7 lá
cloinn ḑρiαιν μέγματζαṁna.

Eocḑan mac ζιollaπαττραιcc ócc μέζυιδιρ do μαρβαḑ lá α θαρβρατair
(.i. emann).

Concḑbair mac caṑail mic duinn μέζυιδιρ do μαρβαḑ la híoḑtar típe.

O plannaccáin τυαιτε ράτα Μαζnur mac ζιλλibept mic coṑbmaic ραοί
lé huairle, 7 congṁálaḑ τιζε αοιδḑḑ décc (25. februaṁi), 7 ó plannaζáin
do ζαιρμ do ζιolla íopa mac τοιρρḑealbaiζ.

Μυιρḑῖρταḑ mac concḑbair meζ coḑláin pṛiόir ζailinne, 7 biocairpe lét-
manḑáin do τυιτιμ hi pṛiull lá τοιρρḑealbὰς ócc ó maóíleaḑlann 7 lá puḑ-
raiζε.

Διαρμαιττ mac δῖαιν mic αοḑa an tí do ḑρῖρr uairle 7 θαonnaḑt do
ṛlioḑt αοḑa mic maolpuanaḑḑ décc.

Coṑbmac mac caṑail ócc mic caṑail, mic Μαζnura ρῖρ τιζε αοιδḑḑ
οιρḑearc décc.

Τυαṑal mac í doṁnalláin maḑairpe maonmaiζε, 7 ζιolla παττραιcc mac
αḑaim mic an baṛḑḑ décc.

Ινḑραιccíḑ lé mac Mhégυιδιρ coṑbmac hi ccenel ρῖραḑhaiζ, do ρónaḑ
cpeaḑ laṛ ipin maiζin ρin ap mac ḑρiαιν í neill, 7 πο μαρβαḑ mac ḑρiαιν
ρῖρin acc τόρραιζεαḑt α cpeíḑe, 7 do ρaḑ mac meζυιδιρ an ccpeíḑ laṛ.

^s *A man of hospitality, &c.*, literally, “a man of the making of hospitality and nobleness,” i. e. a man who had practised acts of generosity and nobleness.

^h *Iochtar-tire*, the lower or nothern part of the territory.—See note ^c, under the year 1520.

ⁱ *Gailinn*, now Gillen, an old church giving name to a parish in the barony of Garrycastle, in the north of the King’s County. This church

was originally monastic, and its ruins are to be seen in Mr. Armstrong’s demesne, adjoining the village of Farbane.

^k *Liath-Manchain*, i. e. St. Manchan’s grey land, now Lemanaghan, a parish in the north of the barony of Garrycastle, in the King’s County, where there is an old church of great antiquity, dedicated to St. Manchan, the son of Innai, whose festival was celebrated there an-

Mac Carthy Reagh (Donnell, the son of Fineen, son of Dermot), Lord of Hy-Carbery, a man of good jurisdiction and rule, and of great hospitality and prowess, a man who had given a general invitation of hospitality to all those in Ireland who sought gifts, died.

Donough, the son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, Tanist of Thomond, a man of hospitality^s and nobleness, died.

The son of O'Doherty, i. e. Niall, the son of Owen Carragh, died.

Con, the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, was slain by Mac Mahon and the sons of Brian Mac Mahon.

Owen, the son of Gilla-Patrick Oge Maguire, was killed by his brother, Edmond.

Conor, the son of Cathal, son of Don Maguire, was slain by [the people of] Iochtar-tireⁿ.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-Ratha (Manus, the son of Gilbert, son of Cormac), distinguished for his nobleness, and the keeper of a house of hospitality, died on the 25th of February; and Gilla-Isa, the son of Turlough, was styled O'Flanagan.

Murtough, the son of Conor Mac Coghlan, Prior of Gailinnⁱ, and Vicar of Liath-Manchain^k, was treacherously slain by Turlough Oge O'Melaghlin and Rury.

Dermot, the son of John, son of Hugh, the most noble and humane of the descendants of Hugh, son of Mulrony [Mac Donough], died.

Cormac, the son of Cathal Oge, son of Cathal Mac Manus, illustrious for his house of hospitality, died.

Tuathal, the son of O'Donnellan of Machaire-Maenmaighe^l, and Gilla-Patrick, the son of Adam Mac Ward, died.

An irruption was made by the son of Maguire (Cormac) into Kinel-Farry. He there took a prey from the son of Brian O'Neill, and the son of Brian himself was slain in pursuit of the prey; and the son of Maguire carried off the prey.

nually on the 24th of January. It is stated in the *Liber Viridis Midensis* that the old church of Lemanaghan was situated in the middle of a bog, impassable in the time of the writer, i. e. A. D. 1615; but it is no longer so. The shrine of St. Manchan is still preserved in the Roman

Catholic chapel of this parish.

^l *Machaire-Maenmaighe*, i. e. the plain of Moinmoy, which was the ancient name of the level district around Loughrea, in the county of Galway.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 70, note ^z.

Slóicceadh lair an iurair Saranac, lé hiarla cille dapa, 7 lé maiuib gaoiðel Epeann hi tír neocain ar tarrainz í domnaill 7 neill óicc í neill, 7 sleacta aoda í neill, 7 tír eocain do lorccadh leó ó dún gál co habainn móir. Cairlén nua puirte an faillscáin do bhuirf, 7 duthaig bhriain na moicheirge do éirísh lorccadh lair an pluacc írin, 7 muineacáin d'faccbáil folam for a ccionn. O domnaill 7 niall do dól hi ccsinn an t'pluacc h gallda rin co cinnaird, 7 cairlén cinnaird do bhuirf leó. O neill imorra baí riðe pluag díríme pé a nuict co nár lamrat dol tairir rin hi tír neocain co ro impáiriot na rlóig rin dia tairibh lft ar lft gan rít gan orað ag ua neill riú.

Ruaidri gallda mac í neill do gabail lá hua néill .i. lá conn mac cuinn.

Aod ócc mac tomair mic tomair mic an giolla duið méguirde décc iar mbuict buada ó doman 7 o dñman.

Semur ó plannaccain mac pñrúin inhir, pñr ro ba mór ainm 7 oirdearcur ina tír pñn décc.

Baile uí donnghaile dionnraigíð lá niall ócc mac airt mic cuinn í néll an baile do bhuirf lair, 7 mac í néill (balta uí donnghaile) do gabail 7 a bñit lair co neacuib, 7 co nedalaib an baile arson rir.

Cairlen beóil leice do gabáil le haoð mbuide ua ndomnaill, 7 buaidreadh tair conaill do tēact de rin.

Maguirdi do dól pluag hi tír conaill ar tarrainz uí domnaill ar ro báttar clann uí domnaill i pñtdeart pñra poile ar oman neç uaduib do

^m *Dungal*.—This was anglicised Dunnagoale, and was the name of a townland adjoining Annaghilla, in the parish of Errigal Keeroge, and barony of Clogher, and about midway between Augher and Ballygawly.—See *Ulster Inquisitions*, Tyrone, No. 19.

ⁿ *Abhainn-mhor*, i. e. the River Blackwater.—See note ^a, under the year 1483, p. 1125, *supra*.

^o *Port-an-Fhaileagain*, now Portnelligan, the seat of T. J. Tenison, Esq., in the barony of Tiranny, and county of Armagh.

^p *Brian-na-Moicheirghe*, i. e. Brian or Bernard of the Early Rising.

^q *Kinard*.—Now Caledon, in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.

^r *Innis*, i. e. of Inishmacsaint, a parish in the territory of Tooraah in Fermanagh.

^s *Baile-Ui-Donnghaile*, i. e. the town or residence of O'Donnelly, a family which derives its name and origin from Donnghaile O'Neill, seventeenth in descent from Niall the Great, ancestor of the royal house of O'Neill. This place is shewn on an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, as "Fort and Lough O'Donnellie," to the west of Dungannon. Ballydonnelly (which is now called Castlecaulfield, after that distinguished soldier, Sir Toby Caulfield, ancestor of the Earls of Charlemont, to whom it was granted by King James I.) contained twenty-four ballyboes, as appears from an

An army was led by the English Lord Justice, the Earl of Kildare, and the chiefs of the Irish [*recte* English] of Ireland, into Tyrone, at the instance of O'Donnell and Niall Oge O'Neill, and of the descendants of Hugh O'Neill; and they burned Tyrone from Dungal^m to Abhainn-mhorⁿ, demolished the new castle of Port-an-Fhaileagain^o, and plundered and burned the country of Brian-na-Moicheirghe^p. Monaghan was left empty to them. O'Donnell and Niall set out to join that English army at Kinard^q, and demolished the castle of Kinard; but, O'Neill being near them with a very numerous army, they dared not advance further into Tyrone; so that these hosts returned to their several homes, O'Neill not having come to terms of peace or armistice with them.

Rory Gallda (the Anglicised), son of O'Neill, was taken prisoner by O'Neill (Con, the son of Con).

Hugh Oge, the son of Thomas, son of Thomas, son of Gilla-Duv Maguire, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

James O'Flanagan, the son of the Parson of Innis^r, a man of great name and renown in his own country, died.

Baile-Ui-Donnghaile^s was assaulted by Niall Oge, son of Art, son of Con O'Neill. He demolished the castle; and he made a prisoner of the son of O'Neill, who was foster-son of O'Donnelly^t, and carried him off, together with the horses and the other spoils of the town.

The castle of Belleek was taken by Hugh Boy O'Donnell, from which followed the disturbance of Tirconnell.

Maguire proceeded with an army into Tirconnell, at the instance of O'Donnell, for O'Donnell's sons were at strife with each other, from fear that the one

inquisition taken at Dungannon on the 23rd of August, 1610. The following is translated from an Irish MS. Journal of the rebellion of 1641, in the possession of Lord O'Neill.

"A. D. 1641, October. Lord Cauldfield's Castle in Baile-I-Donghaile was taken by Patrick Modardha (the gloomy) O'Donnelly." It appears from the depositions taken before the government commissioners after the rebellion, and now preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, that this Patrick Modardha O'Donnelly was one of the four Captains placed

over the northern forces by Sir Phelim O'Neill in 1641, and was one of Sir Phelim's chief counsellors, and mainly instrumental in inducing him to assume the title of Earl of Tyrone. Pynnar, in his Survey of Ulster, in 1618-19, calls this place Ballydonnell, but this is a palpable error.—See Appendix, p. 2429, for the pedigree of O'Donnelly.

^t *Foster-son of O'Donnelly*.—This was the celebrated John Donnghaileach, or the Donnellian O'Neill, otherwise called John or Shane-andiomais, i. e. John of the Pride, or ambition.

ποῦται πια να ποίλε ι ccfnnyr iar nécc a natar ar po lft ainn γ εἰρδεαρcar
 Μαγνυρα uí domnaill fó Eriinn uile, ní namá hi ccenel cconail aét ip na
 tírib a neactair, γ po baí acc porpán por a bpaírib paimmriuó. Bá himsccla
 lá hua ndomnaill gailfine do dénam dóib por apoile γ a dol fín i neimeirte
 arf a lor conaó aipe po éogairm ua domnaill Μαγυιδιρ δια pαιγιδ ουρ an
 ccaompaetir Μαγνυρ do éuibduígaó fpi tapiri γ bpaíairpi fpi a cómpuilióib.
 Do cóio iaraim μαγυιδιρ γ aóó buide ua domnaill co na poépaide go pangat-
 tar co finn go po épícpat ina mbaoí fó mámuy Mhaγnupa ó op co hor. Bá
 hann baóí Μαγνυρ an tan pin por paíte caipléin na pinne go líon a tíonóil,
 do éuaetair tpa clann μαγνυρα co nōruing dia muintir tap pccairb beccoice
 ar ionchaib an baile i nairí γ i ndócum an tplóig baí dia pαιγιδ. Spaoín-tear
 porpa lá μαγυιδιρ γ lá haóó mbuide go po cuirir go haimeónac fó díon an
 caiplín. Do bíte aon do muintir gallcubair do marcpluas μαγνυρα por-
 gam do gae por éoirpdealbá mac donnchaíó mic briain mic pilip meγυιδιρ,
 γ do epná beógonra ar, γ bíte iaraim dia tíg co nérbairt pía ccionn teóra
 noíóce iar mbuaíó naitpige. Do taot các uaióib dia longporr iaraim.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1532.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, cuicc céo, tpioáat, a dó.

Tomar mac piapair puaió (.i. iarla upmuman) do marbaó i norpαιγιδ lé
 diarmaitt mac giolla pattpaicc, aóbar tígearna oppaige an diarmaid pin,
 γ nírb bó cian iar pin go po toirpípeaó diarmaid lá a deapbraáair féin (lá
 mac giolla pattpaicc) don iarla, γ po cfnclaó diarmaitt iaraim lap an iarla
 a ndiógail a mic, γ gac uile ele da ndearnáó lé diarmaitt ppiir gó pin.

^u *The one might attain, &c.*—"The senior fear-
 ing that the junior should be elected to the
 chieftainship, in preference to himself, and the
 junior being so conscious of his own power,
 popularity, and fame, that he was determined
 to win the chieftainship, whatever troubles he
 might cause in the territory."

^x *Scairbh-Begoige*, i. e. the shallow ford of
 Begog, a ford on the River Finn, near the little
 town of Castlefinn, in the barony of Raphoe, and

county of Donegal.

^y *Opposite*, ar ionchaib .i. ar aγaió, no ór
 comair. The phrase *eineac i n-ionchaib* is
 used throughout these Annals in the sense of
 "face to face."

^z *Forced to retreat* : literally, "they were
 forcibly driven under the shelter of the cas-
 tle."

^a *Belonging to* : literally, "one of the O'Gal-
 lagers of Manus' cavalry."

might attain to the chieftainship in preference to the other^u, after their father's death; for the name and renown of Manus O'Donnell had spread not only through all Tirconnell, but through external territories; and he was oppressing his own kindred. O'Donnell was afraid that they would commit fratricide upon each other, and that his own power would, in consequence, be weakened, wherefore he had invited Maguire to come to him, to see whether they could reconcile Manus with his relatives through friendship and brotherly love. Maguire and Hugh Boy O'Donnell afterwards marched with their troops until they arrived at the [River] Fin; and they plundered all [the territory] that was under the jurisdiction of Manus, from border to border. Manus at this time was on the Green of Castlefinn, with all his forces assembled; and the sons of Manus, with a party of their people, set out across Scairbh-Begoige^x, opposite^y the town [castle], to await and meet the army that was advancing towards them. They were routed by Maguire and Hugh Boy, and forced to retreat^z into the castle for protection. One of the O'Gallaghers, belonging to^a Manus's cavalry, made a thrust of a spear at Turlough, the son of Donough, son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire, who escaped^b, severely wounded, and was then carried to his house, where he died at the end of three nights, after the victory of penance. They all then returned to their several fortresses.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1532.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-two.

Thomas, the son of Pierce Roe, Earl of Ormond, was slain in Ossory by Dermot MacGillapatrik^c, who was heir to the lordship of Ossory. Not long after this, Dermot was delivered up by his own brother (the Mac Gillapatrik) to the Earl, by whom he was fettered, in revenge of his son and of every other misdeed which Dermot had committed against him up to that time.

^b *Escaped*, δο επνα beógonza.—He escaped severely wounded. This is a strange mode of expression. The meaning intended to be conveyed is, that Turlough, though mortally wounded, escaped from falling into the hands of his enemies, which was some satisfaction to his friends, for though he died in three nights af-

terwards, they had the consolation to see him die a good penitent, and, what was an almost equally great satisfaction in those days, to have him interred in his own family tomb under the tutelage of his own patron saint.

^c *Mac Gillapatrik*, now always anglicised Fitzpatrick.

Ο εἰρβαῖλλ (Μαολpuαναιὸ) ἀν τᾶσιν πρὶ βά πρὶν γαρτ, γαιρceαδ, ἀγ ἡ οἰρdeαρcaρ δια ἐνέλ πρὶν, ἀν τί δάρ βό buἰdeac δάμ, ἡ deόpαιδ eccalpa ἡ éiccp, ἡ ἀρ mo do ἐιονοῖλ, ἡ do ἐιοδλαic ταμic δια buναιδ πpέim, Cuingið congmalac cáic, Sdiúir éirτ coδpαιδ α ἐινδ buacáil τῆν ταῖpτcῖλ na τpεαδ, mál meadpác mórðálac muman, lḡ lógmar, ḡm cāppmogaῖl, inneóin pōpαιp, ἡ uaiṛne óir na neileac décc (.i. la pēle maṛa puiṛcel) ina longpōpτ pḡn, ἡ α mác pḡrganaimm dóirðneac ina ionac. Maíðm ἀν lá pḡn pēn pē nécc maolpuanaið lá α ἐloimδ ἀp iapla upmuman, ἡ ἀp cloimn τpḡain í εἰpβαῖλλ. Ro bḡnaið daoíne ἡ εἰc iomða, ἡ opðanap dá ngoipṛi paḡcúin dḡb, comð de do lḡn bēl aṛa na ppaḡcún don áṛ in pō ppaóineac ἀν maíðm ípḡn ἡ βά hé pḡn copccap déiðḡnac Maolpuanaið. Ro γαιpεαδ ó εἰpβαῖλλ (amail α duḡpamap) dḡpōrganaimm ἀp belaið α pḡnnpōp clann τpḡain uí εἰpβαῖλλ. Tangatṛap uile iomða τpēimṛτ pḡn ipḡn τῖp ἀp pō ḡabpṛat clann τpḡain cetup caipḡén bioḡpa, ἡ pō mḡllpōτ ἀν τῖp ἀp. Ro tuiṛ mac ἀν pḡpḡm uí cēapḡaiḡl lá mac í cēapḡaiḡl .i. lá τadcc caoḡ ἀp paṛṛce bioḡpa. AS α haṛṛle pḡn pō tapḡainḡ ó εἰpḡaiḡl (pḡrganaimm) α ἐliamain .i. iapla cille dapa iupṛi na hēpēann ἀp

^d *Generosity*, γαρτ.—This word is explained eimeac by O'Clery, and pēle in Cormac's Glossary.

^e *A triumphant traverser of tribes*, buacáil τῆν ταῖpτcῖλ na τpεαδ, literally, a boy of stout traversing of tribes. The style is here childishly ridiculous. The meaning is that he was a boy or youth who made stout incursions among tribes. But as buacáil really means "a cow-boy," it is entirely beneath the dignity of the bombastic bardic style, which the Four Masters here affect to imitate, to apply it to O'Carroll.

^f *Munster champion*.—The territory of Ely O'Carroll originally belonged to Munster, and still belongs to the diocese of Killaloe, though it is now a part of the King's County, in Leinster. O'Carroll was originally chief of all the tract of country now divided into the baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybritt, in the King's County, and of the adjoining barony of Ikerrin, in the county of Tipperary, but for many centuries his country was considered as co-extensive with the two ba-

ronies in the King's County above-mentioned. O'Carroll's strongest castle was Leim-Ui-Bhainain, now the Castle of the Leap.—See the years 1514, 1516. Sir Charles O'Carroll, in a letter to the Lord Deputy, written in 1595, preserved in the Library at Lambeth Palace, complains that the Right Honourable the Earl of Ormond had subtracted several territories from Thomond which he added to his "Countie Pallentine of Typperarie, though there be no coullor for it, particularly Muskryhyry, which he improperly and usurpedly called the Heither [Neither?] Ormond, though it was ever heretofore reputed, known, and taken as of Thomond, until of late subtracted by the greatnesse, countenance, and export power of the said Erle."

^g *Carbuncle gem*.—This is a far better metaphor than "buacáil τῆν-ταῖpτcῖλ na τpεαδ." "Principatum habent carbunculi in gemmis."—*Pliny*, xxvii. 7. "It is believed that a carbuncle doth shine in the dark, like a burning coal, from whence it hath its name."—*Wilkins*.

O'Carroll (Mulrony), the most distinguished man of his own tribe for generosity^d, valour, prosperity, and renown; a man to whom the poets, the exiled, the clergy, and the learned, were indebted; who had gathered and bestowed more [wealth] than any other person of his stock; a protecting hero to all; the guiding, firm helm of his tribe; a triumphant traverser of tribes^e; a jocund and majestic Munster champion^f; a precious stone; a carbuncle gem^g; the anvil of the solidity, and the golden pillar of the Elyans^h, died in his own fortress, on the festival of St. Matthew the Evangelist; and his son, Ferganainm, was inaugurated in his place. On that very day, and before the death of Mulrony, his sons defeated the Earl of Ormond and the sons of John O'Carroll, who were deprived of many men and horses, and of cannon called falconsⁱ, in consequence of which the ford at which the defeat was given was called Bel-atha-nabhfabhcún^k; and this was Mulrony's last victory. His son, Ferganainm (as we have already stated), was styled the O'Carroll, in preference to his seniors, the sons of John O'Carroll. Many evils resulted to the country in consequence of this, for the sons of John first took the castle of Birr, and plundered the country out of it^l. The son of the parson O'Carroll was slain on the Green^m of Birr by Teige Caech, the son of O'Carroll. After this O'Carroll drew his cliamhainⁿ [father-in-law], the Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland, against

^h *Elyans*, i. e. of the men of Ely. O'Meagher Chief of Ikerrin, was another chieftain of the Elyans; but O'Fogarty, who got possession of south Ely at an early period, was not of the race, but descended from Eochaidh Balldearg, King of Thomond. The men of Ely descended from Eile, the seventh in descent from Kian, the son of Oilíoll Olum, King of Munster in the third century.

ⁱ *Falcons*, *faḃcún*.—"A falcon is a sort of cannon, whose diameter at the bore is five inches, weight seven hundred and fifty pounds, length seven foot, load two pounds and a quarter, shot two inches and a half diameter and two pounds and a half weight."—*Harris*.

^k *Bel-atha-na-bhfabhcún*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the falcons. This name has not been perpetuated, at least the Editor could not find

any name like it in the King's County, or any where in its neighbourhood.

^l *Out of it*, i. e. making sudden sallies from the castle they plundered the country.

^m *Green*, *paṛṛce*, a field of exercise, is translated *platea* in Cormac's Glossary. It is now generally used to denote a fair-green. The term enters largely into the names of places in Ireland.

ⁿ *Cliamhain*.—This word means *relative by marriage*. Ferganainm was married to the Earl's daughter, as we are informed by Ware in his *Annals of Ireland*, under the year 1532, where he writes: "And to strengthen himself the better by the Friendship of the Irish, he [the Earl of Kildare] gave one of his daughters to wife to O'Conor of Offaly, and the other to Ferganainm O'Carroll."—See Ware's Works, edition of 1705, p. 86.

cloinn τρῖαιν γυρ γαβὰδ leó cairlen cille iurín, cairlén na heccailrí, 7 cairlén baile an dúnaid. Ro ruidríot iaram 1 τιμῆεall bioppae, 7 baí deabaid stoppa 7 bárhoa an cairlein go po bñ peilér ina taob don iarla ar an ccairlén amac. Ro dícleit innrin go po γαβὰδ an cairlén. Luíð an tiarla tar a air, 7 baí an pelér inn, 7 bá irin earrac ar cinn tainicc ar an taob araill de. Bá dforaitmít bair maolpuanaid uí cñbail do ráidid,

Míle bliadain ir cúicc céo,

rice 7 dá bliadain décc,

ó gñn crioirt do plánaiγ rinn,

go fogmar báir uí cñbail.

Eoccan mac tigearnán mic eoccan uí Ruairc raóí dúine uarail do marbaid lá hua maólmiaidaiγ, 7 lá a braitrib 1 mainirtir droma dá eciar.

Toirpdealbac mac meγ plannchaid do marbaid lá a diar dearbriatari pñn 1 ndorur baile méγplannchaid, 7 brian ó ruairc do millead móraim 1 ndartraiγe tpep an marbaid rin.

Máire ingñn mic ruibne pánat bean uí baogill décc co hoband iar na hearccar dia heoc 1 ndorur a baile féin, 21 april.

Mac uídlín ualtar mac gñróit do marbaid 1 nscclair dúine bó, 7 concobar mac uí catáin, pñn τοιςτεας τρομῶναίγ do lorccad and 7 Mac conulað .i. Semur mac airt mic conulað do γαβáil lá cloinn domnaill clérig í catáin.

^o *Cill-Iurin*, now Killurin, a townland in the west of the parish of Geshill, in the King's County. No ruins of the walls of this castle now remain, but the entrenchments which surrounded it are still to be seen. This castle is shewn on the old map of Leix and Ophaly made in the reign of Philip and Mary.

^p *Eaglais*, i. e. *ecclesia*, now Eglish, which gives name to a parish and barony in the King's County.

^q *Baile-an-duna*, i. e. the town of the fort, now Ballindown, in the barony of Eglish, or Fircall, in the King's County. The walls of this castle are now level with the ground, but its site is still traceable in the south-west extremity of the townland of Ballindown, a short

distance to the south-west of the road leading from Birr to Cloghan.

^r *Sat round, &c.*—Ro ruidríot iaram 1 τιμῆεall bioppae, *insederunt postea in circuitu Birrae*, i. e. *præcinxerunt oppidum copiis*. This is the Irish phrase to express “they laid siege to, sat about, beleaguered, or invested the castle.”

^s *His other side.*—Ware enters the account of this inroad into Ely O'Carroll under the year 1533, which is the correct date, as follows:

“The Parliament being prorogued, the Earl of Kildare made an inroad with his Army into Ely O'Carroll, by the advice of his Son in Law, Fergananim (that is without a name) O'Carroll (who assumed the right of that Country to himself), where, whilst he was destroying and ha-

the sons of John; and they took the castle of Cill-Iurin^o, the castle of Eaglais^p, and the castle of Baile-an-duna^q. They afterwards sat round Birr^r; and a fight was continued between them and the warders of the castle, until a ball, fired from the castle, entered the side of the Earl, but this [circumstance] was kept secret until the castle was taken. The Earl returned home, and the ball remained in him until the following spring, when it came out at his other side^s.

It was in commemoration of the year of the death of Mulrony O'Carroll that the following [quatrain] was composed:

One thousand and five hundred years,
Twenty years and twelve beside,
From the birth of Christ who saved us
To the autumn when O'Carroll died.

Owen, the son of Tiernan, son of Owen O'Rourke, a distinguished gentleman, was slain by O'Mulvey and his kinsmen, in the monastery of Druim-da-Ethiar [Dromahaire].

Turlough, the son of Mac Clancy, was killed by his own two brothers, on the threshold of Mac Clancy's mansion; and Brian O'Rourke destroyed much in Dartry, on account [i. e. in revenge] of this killing.

Mary, the daughter of Mac Sweeny Fanad, and wife of O'Boyle, died suddenly, after having been thrown from her horse, at the door of her own mansion, on the 21st of April.

Mac Quillin (Walter, the son of Garrett) was killed in the church of Dunbo^t; and Conor, the son of O'Kane, a rich and affluent man, was burned in it, and Mac Con-Uladh^u (viz. James, the son of Art Mac Con-Uladh) was taken prisoner by the son of Donnell Cleireach O'Kane.

passing those parts, when he came near the castle of Bir, which was prepossessed by the son of the deceased O'Carroll." [This is incorrect.—Ed.] "He was wounded in the thigh with a Bullet, which hastened his return: nor did he ever after fully recover his former health. A story goes of the Earl, being thus hurt, and groaning with the pain of his Wound, that a common souldier standing nigh him should say, My Lord, why do you sigh so, I myself was

thrice shot with Bullets, yet I am now whole; and that the Earl should sharply reply in these words: I would you had received the fourth in my stead."—Edition of 1705, p. 87. Cox asserts that the Earl was shot in the head on this occasion, but he had no authority for this assertion.

^t *Dun-bo*, i.e. the fort of the cow, now Dunboe, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Coleraine, and county of Londonderry.

^u *Mac Con Uladh*, now Mac Cullagh, an Irish

Comarba ríodnaca .i. brian décc.

Corbmac ua hultacain aircinneac achad bsite décc.

Mac ramradain .i. mac Maghura mic tomair taoireac teallaiḡ eacdac décc.

Sfan mac rilip mic toirpdealbaisḡ, mic rilip meḡuidir do marbad lá domnall mac méḡuidir .i. mac conconnac mic brian mic rilip daon ratad do rcín.

O maolconaire tóina décc, ḡ ó maolconaire do ḡairm ina ionad do con-codair mac domnaill ruaid, ḡ a éccride ḡo haiḡḡir iar rin.

O domnaill, ḡ Maguidir ar ndol hi ccinn an iurair Shaxanaisḡ .i. uilliam rceimonten, ḡ rann ḡ catcac do cngal dóib ré poile, an iurair do teaḡt leó hi tair eogain, ḡ dún nḡḡhainn do briaḡad, ḡ an tair do millead.

Iarla cille dapa .i. ḡeroit mac ḡeróit do teaḡt i neirin ina iurair on ríḡ.

O domnaill do dol hi maiḡ luirc cona rloghaiḡ, ḡ mac domnaill lair .i. alarðrann mac eóin catanaisḡ, Ro cpeachad, ḡ ro loircad Maḡ luirc lá hua ndomnaill do ratc mac diarmata a riar dó fo deóid ḡur bó ríodac rriir.

Clann uí néill .i. clann airt óicc, domnall, ḡ tuatál baí a bracc a mbriaḡdḡnar acc ua neill do cpoḡad lair.

Cairlen aird na rias do ḡabáil lá cloinn í dubda ar mac rḡain a burc ḡ coccad dḡirḡe storra, ḡ rliocḡ rriocairc a burc. Cpeaca ḡ marbḡta ionda do dénam dóib for apoile.

Cpeaca aḡble ḡ aircḡte airmarmataca do dénam lá mall ócc ó neill ar Ruibilin mac domnaill, ḡ a mbríḡ lair hi rḡḡraiḡ manac.

Corbmac mac meḡuidir do ḡabáil i rriull lá cloinn í neill .i. lé rḡrðorca mac cuinn mic cuinn, ḡ la rḡilim doiblénaisḡ mac airt óicc mic cuinn í neill, ḡ rponḡ dá marcrluasḡ do marbad amaille rriir im uilliam mac diarmata,

family, of whose history very little has been collected by the Four Masters.

^w *As Lord Justice.*—He arrived in Dublin in August, 1532, where he was received with great acclamations, and received the sword of state from Skeffington, who, however, harboured revenge in his breast, and soon after lodged such accusations against him as finally wrought his

destruction. The Four Masters should have entered the account of his inroad into Ely O'Carroll, above given, under the year 1533, as Ware has done.

^x *Ard-na-riagh*, now Ardnarea, a suburb to Ballina, in the county of Mayo.

^y *On both sides*, literally, “on each other.”

^z *Felim Doibhlenach*, i. e. Felim the Devlinian,

The Coarb of Fenagh, i. e. Brian, died.

Cormac O'Hultachain, Erenach of Achadh-Beithe [Aghavea], died.

Magauran, son of Manus, son of Thomas, Chief of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

John, the son of Philip, son of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire, was killed with one stab of a knife [dagger] by Donnell, the son of Maguire, i. e. by the son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip.

O'Mulconry (Torna, the son of Torna) died; and Conor, the son of Donnell Roe, was styled O'Mulconry in his place. He, too, died shortly afterward.

O'Donnell and Maguire went to the English Lord Justice, William Skeffington, and after they had formed a league of mutual friendship and amity with each other, the Lord Justice went with them into Tyrone. The castle of Dungannon was broken down and the country was ravaged.

The Earl of Kildare (Garrett, the son of Garrett) came to Ireland from the King as Lord Justice^w.

O'Donnell proceeded to Moylurg with his forces, being accompanied by Mac Donnell, namely, Alexander, the son of John Cahanagh. O'Donnell plundered and burned Moylurg, until at last Mac Dermot gave him his own demand that he might be at peace with him.

The sons of O'Neill, i. e. the sons of Art Oge, namely, Donnell and Tuathal, who had been for a long time detained in captivity by [the other] O'Neill, were hanged by him.

The castle of Ard-na-riagh^x [Ardnarea] was taken by the sons of O'Dowda from the sons of John Burke, in consequence of which a war arose between them and the descendants of Richard Burke, and many depredations and slaughters were committed on both sides^y.

Great depredations and desperate ravages were committed by Niall Oge O'Neill upon Ruibilin Mac Donnell, and he carried the spoils into Fermanagh.

Cormac, the son of Maguire, was treacherously taken prisoner by the sons of O'Neill, namely, by Ferdoragh, the son of Con, son of Con, and Felim Doibhlenach^z, the son of Art Oge, son of Con O'Neill. A party of his cavalry were slain, and, among the rest, William, the son of Dermot, son of Cormac

^{so called because he was fostered by O'Doibhlen,} the west side of Lough Neagh, on the borders
^{anglice O'Devlin, Chief of Muintir-Devlin, on} of the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone.

mic corbmair, mic garraibh 7 imón ngiolla ballac mac enpi buide mic garraibh
go rocaibh ele, 7 go gabad cib apann ann beór. Cid iat clann í neill dha
nir bó hiomlán lottar for ccúlaib ar do buailead 7 do loitead uimhór a
muinthe im feilim mac í néill.

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1533.

Αοιρ Χριοτ, míle, cúicc céo triocá atri.

Mac diarmatta mairge luirc diarmad mac Ruairi mic diarmata do
marbad a pfiull lá cloinn eocain mic taidcc mic diarmatta, 7 eocain mac
taidcc do gabail tigearna na deadhaid.

O maolmuaid domnall caoc mac an cornamairg tigearna fear cceall do
marbad a pfiull lá a dearbairtair féin (.i. cucoirice), 7 lá mac a dearbair-
tar .i. ar ar fairce lanne heala, 7 ó maolmuaid do gairm dá dearbairtair
.i. catáoir.

Feilim bacac mac neill mic cuinn í neill décc.

Da mac feilim mic Ruairi bacairg í neill do marbad la Maighur ua
ndomnall.

Eman mac cuinn, mic neill, mic airt do marbad lá cloinn meguir.

Cairlén rliccig do gabail lá taidcc ócc mac taidcc, mic aoda uí concobair
ar ionnraicid oide iar mbair an baile, 7 iar na cur amac do bairdair an
cairlén fin.

Cairlén airt na riac do gabail mar an ccéona ran oide lá cloinn tomair
a búir ar cloinn í dúbda.

Craic mór do dénam lá hua ndomnall ar ua ngrá mbuid eir dá
adainn tré na airtir do dénam dua ngrá.

Niall mac murchaid mic ruibne do marbad ar droicé rliccig. Bá heirde
ócc macaom bá fíir, 7 bá dhrcaigte dia cinid buéin.

Muirceartac mac feilim, mic toirdealbairg cairraig uí concobair do

^a *Fircall*, feara ceall.—See note ^c, under the year 1216, p. 189, *supra*.

^b *Lann-Ealla*,—i. e. the church of Ealla, which was the name of an ancient forest,—now Lynally, situated about a mile to the south-west of the

town of Tullamore, in the King's County. There was a church erected here in the sixth century by St. Colman Elo. — See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 910, 961. The present ruins of the church of Lynally are not ancient, but the wall which

Mac Caffry, and Gilla-Ballagh, the son of Henry Boy Mac Caffry, and many others. Several were also taken prisoners; but, though the sons of O'Neill were victorious, they did not return scathless, for the greater part of their people were severely beaten and wounded, and among the rest Felim, the son of O'Neill.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1533.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-three.

Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Dermot, the son of Rory Mac Dermot) was treacherously slain by the sons of Owen, son of Teige Mac Dermot; and Owen, the son of Teige, assumed the lordship after him.

O'Molloy (Donnell Caech, the son of Cosnamhach), Lord of Fircall^a, was treacherously slain on the Green of Lann-Ealla^b by his own brother, Cucogry, and Art, his brother's son; and his brother, Cahir, was styled O'Molloy.

Felim Bacagh, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, died.

The two sons of Felim, the son of Rory Bacagh O'Neill, were slain by Manus O'Donnell.

Edmond, the son of Con, son of Niall, son of Art [O'Neill], was slain by the sons of Maguire.

The castle of Sligo was taken by Teige Oge, the son of Teige Oge, son of Hugh O'Connor, by means of a nocturnal assault, the warders of the castle having betrayed it and surrendered it to them.

The castle of Ard-na-riagh [Ardnarea] was likewise taken at night by the sons of Thomas Burke, from the sons of O'Dowda.

A great depredation was committed by O'Donnell upon O'Hara Boy, between the two rivers^c, because the latter had been disobedient to him.

Niall, son of Murrough Mac Sweeny, was slain on the bridge of Sligo. He was the best and most renowned youth of his own tribe.

Murtough, son of Felim, who was son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor, was

encloses the churchyard is of considerable antiquity. There is a moat to the south of the church which would appear to have belonged to a castle, as it contains in its interior a vault built of stone with lime and sand cement.

^c *Between the two rivers*, i. e. between the Owenmore, which flows through Collooney, and the river of Coolaney, which unites with it near Annaghmore, in the barony of Leyny and county of Sligo.

ἐποῖαδ λά हुआ नदोमनाल्ल अरि पतिंते चार्लेन एनायिह ॥१॥ प्प्रीमदेाद दा
cloinn, 7 दा ब्रयिर्निब अरि बािले दो एाबायिर् अरि.

॥१॥ एार्ला ँिल्ले दारा दो एाअट अरिर् गो हेले दो ँाबायिर् पिरगानािम ॥१॥ चार्लबािल्ल
गो र्पुडे अरि र्पोम, 7 अ ब्रिंटे अ ब्रोरबायिर् ॥१॥ मोन चार्लेन, 7 कोनरापाल मायिं द्या
मूयिन्तिर दो मार्लबाद, 7 अ ॥१॥ मोरुद ॥१॥ यगबािल्ल अरि बािले. ॥१॥ ओ ँरिबािल्ल दो गायिर्
दुयान्ते ँार्लाअ माअ ऽलान ॥१॥ मो अअाद पिरगानािम, 7 ऽराण्टा कोकाद देयिर्के
॥१॥ नेले त्रिंतिर.

Corbmac mac cocláin tigearna cloinne concobair decc.

Cataoir mac cocláin aircinneac eluana mic noir decc.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1534.

Αοίρ Κριοτ, mile, cuic ced, τριοα, α ααταρ.

Ο κοκόβαρ ॥१॥ ρυαδ ταδεα βυδε μαα ααταρ ॥१॥ ρυαδ δεα, 7 ο κοκόβαρ दो
गायिर् दा माअ ॥१॥ तोर्रदेालबाअ ρυαद.

॥१॥ Μαα διαρμααα मायिगे लयिर्के (eoccan) देअ रान चार्लायिर् ॥१॥ मब्रिंटे
ब्रिादाम अ त्रिगेारनार, 7 ॥१॥ माअ लयिर्के दो बैरि एाराण्टाद कोग्टाअ रे अ लिन,
॥१॥ Μαα διαρμααα दो गायिर् दाबब ना बूिल्ले ॥१॥ ओद माअ कोरबमायिर् मिअ द्यार-
माαα. ॥१॥ Clann तायिदे मिअ द्यारमाαα दो गबायिर् ना चार्लके पारि, 7 न्निर् बो
लुआ अ ँाअ ऽराण्टा अरि त्रिरे रे अ लिन.

॥१॥ Eoccan माअ ओदा मिअ नेिल्ल मिअ कुयिन, अरि ताओन रेअर बा रेअर दो र्लिओट
ओदा बूिदे दो मार्लबाद ॥१॥ halbancoib दुरिओर दो र्पायिर्के रोर लोअ कुअन.

॥१॥ तोर्रदेालबाअ दुब ओ द्योमारयिर्के दो मार्लबाद अ र्पुल्ल ला अ ब्रयायिर् रेम,
॥१॥ la Muirceartaic ओअ ओ न्दोमारयिर्के ॥१॥ यरि मब्रिंटे ओ अरि र्लानाद दे 7 नाओम एिमिन,
7 ॥१॥ Muirceartaic ओअ बुओदेम दो मार्लबाद अ त्रयान्ते ॥१॥ यरि रिन ला हुआ मोरदा
त्रे म्मोरबुयिल्लिब दे, 7 एिमिन.

॥१॥ O gallcobair ॥१॥ Emann माअ एओम मिअ तुयातार देअ को होबान्न.

॥१॥ Corbmac माअ र्रिगयिर् मिअ अरि बायिर्, र्पाओ ले दान ओन बा र्रिर् बाओ ॥१॥ मा
अयिर् द्या ँिन्ड अ ल्रिंटे र्पु देयिर्के 7 र्प्री दाणनाअट देअ नोण्गाद, 7 ॥१॥ यरि नायिर्के.

^d *Eanach*, i. e. a boggy land, now Annagh, a townland in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo. See Deed of Partition of the Sligo estate, already often referred to.

^e *Suidhe-an-roin*, i. e. the sitting place of the seal or hairy person, now Shinrone, a small town in the King's County, about five miles to the north of Roscrea.

hanged by O'Donnell on the Green of the castle of Eanach^d, his sons and relatives having previously refused to give up the castle for his ransom.

The Earl of Kildare went a second time into Ely, to assist Ferganainm O'Carroll, to Suidhe-an-roin^e; and he laid siege to the castle, on which occasion he lost a good constable of his people; and, having taken the castle, he returned home. Owny Carragh, son of John, was styled O'Carroll in opposition to Ferganainm, in consequence of which internal dissensions arose in Ely.

Cormac Mac Coghlan, Lord of Clann-Conor, died.

Cahir Mac Coghlan, Erenagh of Clonmacnoise, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1534.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-four.

O'Connor Roe (Teige Boy, the son of Cathal Roe) died; and his son, i. e. Turlough Roe, was styled O'Connor.

Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Owen) died in the Rock [of Lough Key], after having been a year in the lordship, during which time Moylurg was in a state of disturbance and commotion. The Abbot of Boyle was then styled Mac Dermot, namely, Hugh, the son of Cormac Mac Dermot. The sons of Teige Mac Dermot [however] took the Rock from him, and the country was not less disturbed during his time.

Owen, son of Hugh, son of Niall, son of Con, the best man of the descendants of Hugh Boy [O'Neill], was slain with a cast of a dart by a party of Scots, on Loch Cuan^f.

Turlough Duv O'Dempsey was treacherously killed by his own kinsman, Murtough Oge O'Dempsey, although he was under the protection of God and St. Evin^g. Murtough Oge was slain himself soon afterwards by O'More, through the miracles of God and St. Evin.

O'Gallagher, i. e. Edmond, the son of John, son of Tuathal, died suddenly.

Cormac, the son of Farrell Mac Ward, a learned poet, the best of his tribe in his time for alms-deeds and humanity, died, after unction and penance.

^f *Loch Cuan*, now Lough Cone, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.

^g *St. Evin*.—He was the patron saint of the O'Dempseys, and the original founder of the

Μαολμυρε mac eoάδα αδδαρ ollaμian λαιγεαν lé δάν, φσι φpecna ιολλοά-
nac bá mair̃ τςζ̃ ναοιδ̃δ̃ do mair̃baδ̃ go τςccμαipeac̃ lá δςφβράτ̃ριδ̃ α ματαρ
lá cloim̃ í tuat̃ail.

Μαζνυρ buide ó duib̃ζ̃nnáin do ταct̃aδ̃ dá m̃naoí φsin φan oιδ̃ce.

Εccnac̃, γ ιom̃copaoid̃ m̃or̃ do δol ó mair̃ib̃ gall γ ón comair̃le ap̃ an iur-
tir (ιαp̃la cille δapa ζςφoiττ̃ ócc mac ζςφoiττ̃, mic tomair̃ φoplam̃aioδ̃ ñφit̃
γ cumact̃a Epeann) ζup̃ an p̃íζ̃ an τοct̃m̃aδ̃ enri go δaxaiδ̃, γ an τιαp̃la do
δol do φaiζ̃ioδ̃ an p̃íζ̃ do ζabail α λςit̃p̃céil φp̃ir̃, γ ñiφ̃ bo τap̃ba δó ap̃ po
ζab̃aδ̃ é, γ po cuipeaδ̃ ip̃in τop̃, γ baoid̃ ann φp̃i h̃f̃o mbliaδ̃na, γ po báφ̃ acc
im̃it̃p̃t̃ oλiζ̃ioδ̃ φair̃. Ro φáccaiδ̃ an τιαp̃la ζςφoiττ̃ cloioim̃ an p̃iζ̃ aζa mac
tomar̃ aζ̃ dol δó go φaxaiδ̃. Ατ̃b̃φ̃iaτ̃ ap̃oile ζup̃ bó he uilliam φcc̃eimont̃on
baoid̃ ina iur̃tir̃ in ionaδ̃ ζeap̃oiττ̃.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1535.

Αοίφ Cp̃ioρτ, m̃ile, cuicc ced̃, τp̃ioδ̃a, α cúicc.

ΙΑp̃la cille δapa (.i. iur̃tir̃ na hEpeann) ζςφoiττ̃ ócc mac ζςφoiττ̃ mic
tomair̃ δeap̃p̃caiz̃teaδ̃ gall γ ζaoiδ̃eal Epeann ina αιm̃p̃ir̃, uair̃ ní namá po
l̃f̃t̃ α αιm̃ γ α ep̃δeap̃cuỹ po ep̃inn uile act̃ po cloφ̃ hi cp̃iochaib̃ ειτ̃ip̃cĩanaib̃
eact̃air̃ c̃eneoíl α allaδ̃, γ α ap̃oδ̃ nóφ̃, do écc̃ ina b̃p̃aiz̃oδ̃nuỹ hi lonñoain. Ro
ζab̃ iap̃am̃ mac an iap̃la .i. tomair̃ aζ̃ oioζ̃ail α aτ̃ap̃ ap̃ ζallaib̃, γ ap̃ ζac̃
naén tucc φoc̃ann oia c̃op̃ α h̃φ̃ip̃inn, γ po aτ̃c̃uỹ cloioim̃ an p̃íζ̃ uaδ̃a, γ do
ζñí uile ιom̃da φp̃i ζallaib̃, γ po ζeib̃ aip̃δep̃poc̃ aτ̃a cliaτ̃ aoidẽaδ̃ laiφ̃, ap̃

church of Mainistir Eimuín, now Monastereven, notwithstanding Dr. Lanigan's attempt to prove the contrary.—See note ^r, under the year 1394, p. 731, *supra*.

^h *His son Thomas*.—Ware says, in his Annals of Ireland, that before his departure from Ireland he received a command from the King to choose a successor, on whose fidelity he might rely, and that the Earl in an unlucky hour laid this solemn charge on the weak shoulders of his eldest son, who was then scarcely twenty-one years of age, in the presence of the King's council, at Drogheda, where he took shipping.

ⁱ *Skeffington*.—As soon as the King had heard that young Thomas had resigned the sword and broken out into open rebellion, he again appointed William Skeffington, Lord Deputy of Ireland.—See Ware's Annals.

^k *Who had been instrumental*, literally, “*de-derunt causam*, who gave cause.” Ware gives a much better account of these transactions in his Annals of Ireland, under the year 1534, where he says that the enemies of the family of the Geraldines went to work deceitfully; that no sooner was the Earl cast into prison than he was beheaded, and that the same fate threatened

Mulmurry Mac Keogh, intended Ollav of Leinster in poetry, a learned man, skilled in various arts, who kept a good house of hospitality, was accidentally killed by his mother's brothers, the sons of O'Toole.

Manus Boy O'Duigennan was strangled in the night by his own wife.

Great complaints and accusations were transmitted from the chiefs of the English [of Ireland] and from the Council, to the King, Henry VIII., of England, against the Lord Justice (i. e. the Earl of Kildare, Garrett Oge, the son of Garrett, son of Thomas, commander of the strength and power of Ireland); and the Earl went over to the King, to vindicate his conduct before him, but it was of no avail, for he was taken and confined in the tower, where he remained for one year, and they were exerting [the rigours of] the law against him. The Earl Garrett, on his departure for England, left the sword of the King with his son, Thomas^b. Others [however] say that it was William Skeffingtonⁱ who succeeded Garrett in the office of Lord Justice.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1535.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-five.

The Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland (Garrett Oge), the son of Garrett, son of Thomas, the most illustrious of the English and Irish of Ireland in his time, for not only had his name and renown spread through all Ireland, but his fame and exalted character were heard of in distant countries of foreign nations, died in captivity in London. After which his son, Thomas, proceeded to avenge his father upon the English and all who had been instrumental^k in removing him from Ireland. He resigned the King's sword, and did many injuries to the English. The Archbishop^l of Dublin came by his death through

Thomas, his two brothers, and uncles. That the rash youth, suffering himself to be deceived with these lies, on the 11th day of June, being guarded with one hundred and forty well-armed horse, he hastened towards Mary's Abbey, near Dublin, where he resigned up the sword and robes of state, the Lord Chancellor Cromer persuading him in vain to the contrary, and that he then broke out into open rebellion and pro-

cured the murder of Archbishop Alan; that in the mean time his father, having notice of these proceedings in prison, was struck through as with a deadly arrow, gave himself wholly up to sadness, and died in the month of September, 1534.

^l *The Archbishop.*—John Alan, Archbishop of Dublin, was murdered at Artane on the 28th of July, 1534, by John Teling and Nicholas

baóiríde i naccaíð a átar 7 po marbað beor daoíne ele amaille ppi. Do gabad lair baile áta cliaé on ngísta nua amach, 7 do radað geill 7 bpaíge do ar a óman ón ccuirt ele don baile. Ro léipairccíð, 7 po láinnillead pme gall ó Shliab puad go dpoicéte áta sup bó fód cpiéig an míde uile la mac an iarla don cup rin. Iar ná ppor rin don ríge do cuip fóiríðin go gallaib .i. uilliam pceмонтон ina iurcip, 7 linard gpaí go ccoblaé mór amaille ppiu 7 po gabraet ríde acc millead a mbaoí fód mamur mic an iarla. Gabtar leó iarttain baile tomair .i. Mag nuadac 7 po ionnarbraet tomair ar an tír. Cipítt beór coiccear deapbraetar a átar i naghaíð tomair do congnaí lá gallaib (Semur mspccíð, oiluér, Sfan, uater, 7 Riróírd) ar bá dóig leó gomað la haon aca an iarlaét dia ccleíti inní tomair. An tan na caóinnactar na paíain pímpáite tomair do spgabail iar mbuain a baileí 7 a mainer de, 7 iar ná átcup i nuét gaoídel dírcipit epeann, 7 go ponnraðac ríol mbriain, 7 ó concóðair paíge, 7 iatpéin uile ina ccleíte cóbpaíð coínnairt ina naccaíð ag coccað ppiú bá hé ní do pccpúðrat ina naiple brécc ríð do taipccpín dó, 7 cealcc do óénam cuicce go po paíóiríte lopd linard hi cclínn mic an iarla, 7 po cingéall ríde papdún dó a huét an ríge go po brécc lair go paíab é. Gabtar mac an iarla po céðoir, 7 cuipéir hi ttop an ríge é i mbpaígeóínnur 7 címiðeaét. Tanac lopd linard i nepinn tar a air doiríðiri, 7 po écc an iurcip baóí i nepinn .i. uilliam Scemontон, 7 geibíðpium ionað an iurcip cuicce

Wafer, two of Kildare's servants.—See Ware's *Annals of Ireland* at the year 1534, Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 234, and Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 347. For this murder the sentence of excommunication, in its most vengeful and tremendous form, was issued against Lord Thomas and his uncles, John and Oliver, and it is said that a copy of this awful curse was transmitted to the Lieutenant of the Tower of London, and shewn to Kildare, the sight of which struck him through the heart.

^m *Slieve Roe*.—Sliab puad, i. e. the reddish mountain. This name is still applied to the Three-rock mountain, near Dublin, by those who speak Irish in Meath, and by the Connaughtmen, though the name is forgotten in the

county of Dublin.

ⁿ *Tremble*, literally, so that all Meath was [made] a trembling sod by the son of the Earl on that occasion.—See a similar phrase relating to the invasion of Bruce in 1315, quoted from a fragment of the Book of Hy-Many in *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 137: “Du paíbi Cipiu ’na li-aénzuind cpiéig da’n coimeipgi rin.” This is paraphrased by Mageoghegan in his Translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows:

“All the inhabitants of the kingdom, both English and Irish, were stricken with so great terrour that it made the Lands and Inhabitants of Ireland to shake with fear.”

^o *Magh-Nuadhat*, i. e. the plain of Nuadhat,

him, for he had been opposed to his father: many others were slain along with him. He took Dublin from Newgate outwards, and pledges and hostages were given him by the rest of the town through fear of him. The son of the Earl on this occasion totally plundered and devastated Fingall from Slieve Roe^m to Drogheda, and made all Meath [as it were] trembleⁿ beneath his feet. When the King had received intelligence of this he sent relief to the English, namely, William Skeffington, as Lord Justice, and Leonard Gray, with a great fleet, and these proceeded to plunder all (the territory) that was under the jurisdiction of the Earl's son. They afterwards took Magh Nuadhat^o, Thomas's town, and expelled himself from his territory. His father's five brothers also rose up against Thomas, to assist the English, namely, James Meirgeach, Oliver, John, Walter, and Richard, for they thought that if Thomas were conquered one of themselves might obtain the earldom. When the aforesaid Englishmen were not able to make a prisoner of Thomas (after having taken his manors and towns from him, and driven him for an asylum to the Irish of the south of Ireland, especially to the O'Briens and O'Conor Faly, who all were a firm and powerful bulwark against them, and at war with them) they resolved in council to proffer him a pretended peace, and take him by treachery^p; whereupon they sent Lord Leonard to the Earl's son, who promised pardon on behalf of the King, so that he coaxed him with him to England, where he was immediately seized and placed in the King's tower, in bondage and captivity. Lord Leonard returned to Ireland; and the Lord Justice of Ireland, William Skeffington, having died, he assumed his place, and he took to him the sons of

a man's name, now Maynooth, in the county of Kildare.—See Dublin P. Journal, vol. i. p. 299, where the Editor published a translation of this passage in the year 1833. The castle of Maynooth was besieged by Skeffington on the 15th of March, 1535, and the fortress, which was accounted, for the abundance of its furniture, one of the richest houses under the crown of England, is said by Stanihurst to have been betrayed by Christopher Pareis; but in Sir William Skeffington's own account of the siege in the State Papers, there is not the slightest allusion to any such betrayal; and as the Irish

annalists make no mention of it, we may easily believe it to be one of the many pure fabrications with which Stanihurst has embellished his narrative.

^p *By treachery.*—Ware does not seem to believe that Gray promised him a pardon; but it is quite obvious from the letter of the Council of Ireland to King Henry VIII. (State Papers, ciii.), that the hopes of pardon were held out to Lord Thomas more strongly than they were willing to express to the angry monarch. In their prayer they state that, in consequence of “the words of comfort spoken to Lord Thomas,

Garrett, the son of Thomas, the Great Earl of Kildare, namely, James Meirgeach, Oliver, John, Walter, and Richard, and they were for some time in his company and friendship. They were [however] finally seized on, they being under his protection, and sent to the King of England; and they were immediately clapped into the King's tower, in which was also the heir to the earldom, i. e. Thomas; and there were they all six!

Egneghan, the son of Donnell O'Donnell, was slain by the sons of O'Boyle.

The daughter of O'Neill and wife of Manus O'Donnell, namely, Judith, daughter of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, died on the 21st of August, in the middle of her age and affluence. She was the most renowned woman for her years of her time for piety and hospitality, for she was only forty-two years of age when she resigned her spirit, and was honourably buried in the monastery of St. Francis at Donegal.

Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine (Mulmurry More, the son of Niall Mac Sweeny) was treacherously slain by his own brother, Niall, at the door of Mac Sweeny's castle of Rathain^a, on the festival of SS. Peter and Paul.

Ferdoragh Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin Eathra^r, died, and Felim, the son of Meyler Mac Coghlan, took his place.

Fineen, the son of Conla Mac Coghlan, was slain by Ferganainm, son of Ferdoragh.

Murtough Mac Donough, the son of Murrough, and his two sons, John Glas and Farrell, were slain at Magh-Imleach^s by O'Hara Boy, having been first deceitfully betrayed by one of their own people.

Mac Auliffe^t gained a great battle, in which were slain the Lord of Claenglais^u and Mac Gibbon^w, with a large battalion of the Clann-Sheehy^x. Maelmurry, son of Brian Mac Sweeny, was slain in the commencement and fury of the conflict.

vol. i. p. 42, edition of 1750.

^a *Claenglais*, now anglicised Clonlish, a wild district in the barony of Upper Connillo, in the south-west of the county of Limerick, adjoining the counties of Cork and Kerry. O'Coileain, now Collins, was originally the chief of this district; but, at the period of which we are now treating, it belonged to a branch of the Fitzge-

rals.—See note ^e, under the year 1266, p. 400, *supra*.

^w *Mac Gibbon*, now Fitzgibbon. He was chief of the territory of Clangibbon, in the county of Cork.

^x *Clann-Sheehy*, i. e. the Mac Sheehys, who were of Scotch origin, and hereditary gallow-glasses in Ireland.

Μαοίλεάλαινν mac cairppe í bñn do mārbað lá cloinn caṭail mic meic
διαρματα.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1536.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc céð, τριοῶα, α Σε.

Μαιμρτιρ ὄρομα δά εἵαρ do lorccað go tscṁaircað pan oĩðce iar
ccodlað do cāc α ccoitcĩnne, 7 epeĩon ó domnaill bpaṭair minur do lorccað
innre, 7 morān maiṭṣra apcĩna do mĩlleað innre.

Teaðmanna 7 galra ile ip in mbliaðain pĩ .i. pláig coitcĩnn, galap breac,
flux, 7 piabrap dia po éccraṭ poṭaiðe.

Corbmac ócc mac corbmaic mic taidcc mégarṭaiḡ, aon poḡa ḡaoĩdeal
lĩte moḡa décc iar mbriṭ buaða ó ḡoman, 7 o ḡsman 7 α aḡnacal hĩ ccill
creðe.

Mac uilliam cloinne piocairḃ, Sṯan mac Riocairḃ mic emainn décc 7
coccað mór ḡsĩrḡe hĩ cloinn Riocairḃ pan tiḡearnaṭ dia po ḡairmṯo da
mac uilliam ipĩn tír, Mac uilliam do Rĩrḡearḃ bacac mac uillice, 7 mac
uilliam ḡuillṯec mac Riocairḃ óicc, 7 uillṯec na ccĩnḃ do bñt aḡ conḡnam
lá Rĩrḡearḃ mbacac.

O Raḡaillĩḡ pĩrḡal mac pĩain mic caṭail tiḡearna uα mbriúĩn 7 cōn-
maicne pĩr, pĩal, poṭaið, pĩrinneac, deaplaicṯeað ḡsiḡeĩmĩḡ décc iar ccomain
7 racarpaic.

Maḡ plannchað taoĩreað daṭṯpaiḡe .i. pĩraðac mac uilliam décc, 7 bá
pĩr dércac, ḡaonnaṭṯac eĩpĩðe.

Tomar ó huiccĩnn oĩðe pĩr nepeann, 7 alban lé ḡán décc.

Peilĩm mac peilĩm í puairc décc 1 nḡĩmel aḡ brian mac eoccaĩn mic
tiḡearnaĩn í puairc.

Caṭal mac Sṯoĩnĩn, mic Sṯain uĩ maolmoĩcĩrḡe pĩr biotcaĩṯmṯc buan
conáĩḡ do écc.

^γ *Galar-breac*, i. e. the small pox.

^δ *Kilcrea*.—See note ^γ, under the year 1475, p. 1038, and note ^ε, under the year 1495, p. 1213, *supra*.

^α *Richard Bacagh*, i. e. Richard the lame.

^β *Ulick-na-gCeann*, i. e. Ulick of the heads,

so called from the many heads of enemies which he had cut off.—See note ^ω, under the year 1432, p. 889, and note ^ν, under the year 1457, p. 998, *supra*.

^ε *Hy-Briuin and Conmaicne*, i. e. he was lord of the Hy-Briuin in the two Breifnys, and of

Melaghlin, the son of Carbry O'Beirne, was slain by the sons of Cathal, son of Mac Dermot.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1536.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-six.

The monastery of Druim-da-ethiar [Dromahaire] was accidentally burned in the night, while all were asleep, and Eremon O'Donnell, a Friar Minor, was burned within it, and a great quantity of property was also destroyed in it.

Many diseases and maladies raged in this year, namely, a general plague, galar-breac^y, the flux, and fever, of which many died.

Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, the choice of the Irish of Leath-Mhogha, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world, and was interred at Kilcrea^z.

Mac William of Clanrickard (John, son of Rickard, son of Edmond) died; and a great war broke out in Clanrickard, concerning the lordship; two Mac Williams were nominated in the country, namely, Richard Bacagh^a, the son of Ulick, was called Mac William, and Ulick, son of Richard Oge, was called Mac William also. On this occasion Ulick-na-gCeann^b sided with Richard Bacagh.

O'Reilly (Farrell, the son of John, son of Cathal), Lord of Hy-Briuin and Conmaicne^c, a generous, potent, upright, and truly hospitable man, died, after receiving the communion and sacrifice.

Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry (Feradhach, the son of William), died. He was a charitable and humane man.

Thomas O'Higgin, Chief Preceptor of the men of Ireland and Scotland in poetry, died.

Felim, the son of Felim O'Rourke, died in captivity with Brian^d, the son of Owen, son of Tiernan O'Rourke.

Cathal, the son of Johnin, son of John O'Mulmoghery a constantly-spending and lastingly-affluent man, died.

the Mac Rannalls or Conmaicne-Rein, in the south of the county of Leitrim.

^a *In captivity with.*—This does not mean that

he and Brian were imprisoned together, but that Felim was the prisoner of Brian when he died.

Μαίτε ιοῦταιρ connaḱt .i. ταῖς ὅς mac ταιῖς, mic αὐὰ ταῖς mac καῖαι ὅς uí concobair clann ndonnchaid, ἡ clann í dúbda do dól ar rlioḱt Riocaird a búrc ar tarrpaign an eppaig bairéd, ἡ cpeaḱa an típe do tñicín rñmpa go tñimann tñgñnain oirid ἡ an tñpog dá tabairt ar an tñimann do rñgíð an tñloig, ἡ gan na cpeaḱa daireacc i nonóir an naoíñ.

Ο concobair do gairm do ταῖς ὅς mac ταιῖς mic αὐὰ mic τοιρῖδεαλ-
βαιḱ cāppaig uí concobair ἡ bá heirde céo duine dāi goipeaḱ o concobair
i moḱtar connaḱt do rlioḱt bñian luigñigh óir bá mac domnaill mic mui-
ceapraig ainn an tí nó bioð hi cñnnar nó a cñmāḱta an tñleaḱta rin có
rin, ἡ bá ar dāig onóra ἡ do deaprcuḱad dona tñgñnair tainic rñme do
róine rñm an caomclúð anma rin. An tua concobair nua rin, ἡ mac καῖαι
ὅς uí concobair do dól ar ionnpaigíð hi cclonn goirḱealbaiḱ, ἡ ní puccrat
ar cñic ἡ ó ná puairpíot edala po gabrat forlonḱpopt a tñmāḱall cille
colmain .i. baile mic puḱpaig mic goirḱealbaiḱ, ἡ tainic péin hillain go
hua cconcobair ar a baile do léccan rap dól, ἡ do bñit lírpeaḱ oirḱeapc do
baí aice .i. lírpeaḱ mic peopair dua concobair ἡ ticc ua concobair co
rlicceac gur an mbraḱaitt rin lair a ngíoll lé a lānpuarcclað.

Ro éirig an tan rin cōccad ἡ rñanta etir ua ndomnaill ἡ maíte ιοῦταιρ
connaḱt uile cenmoḱa bñian mac eocain uí puairc namá, ar ní baóirde
ag congnañ la cñctar na dñb pa monam rin. Ro tñonoileað deirde rlioḱcead
lá hua ndomnaill cona cclonn aḱtmað Magnur namá uair ní tainicirde hi
roḱpaide a atar don cup pa ar dāigín í néill. Tainic ip in roḱpaide rin
í domnaill, Maguñir cúconnaḱt Mac uí neill, mall ὅς mac airt, Mac í
paigillig .i. aḱ mac maolmopda co nñrge amāc uí paigillig. Tangatтар

^e *The Clann-Donough*, i. e. the Mac Donoughs.

^f *Bishop Barrett*.—He was Richard Barrett, Bishop of Killala.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 652.

^g *Errew*, a monastery on the margin of Lough Conn, in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See note ^a, under the year 1413, p. 813, *supra*, and note ^d, under the year 1172.

^h *Mac Donnell Mic Murtough*.—This appellation or title was derived from Donnell Mac Murtough, Lord of Sligo and Carbury, who died in 1395.—See other notices of chiefs of this

sept of the O'Conors at the years 1413, 1420, 1431, 1462, 1471, 1488, 1494, 1495.

ⁱ *Outshine*.—Do deaprcuḱad do, always means, to excel or outshine, and the preposition do in this phrase means *over*, *above*, or *beyond*. It has the same meaning in the ancient phrase po cñ do, i. e. excelled, exceeded, or outshone.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, part II. chap. vii. p. 302.

^k *Kilcolman*.—The name of a church in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See note ^o, under the year 1270, p. 412, and note ^z,

The chiefs of Lower [i. e. north] Connaught, namely, Teige Oge, the son of Teige, who was son of Hugh; Teige, the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor; the Clann-Donough^e, and the sons of O'Dowda, went [on an excursion] against the descendants of Richard Burke, at the instance of the Bishop Barrett^f. The spoils of the country fled [i. e. were carried] before them to the Termon of St. Tiernan of Errew^g, but the bishop took them out of the Termon to the army, and the spoils were not restored in honour of the saint.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Hugh, son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor, was styled O'Connor. He was the first man of the descendants of Brian Luighneach, in Lower Connaught, who was styled O'Connor, for he who until then had the leadership, or chief command, of that tribe was styled Mac Donnell Mic Murtough^h; and it was for sake of honour, and in order to outshineⁱ the lords who had preceded him that he made that change in the name. This new O'Connor and the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor made an incursion against the Clann-Costello; but they seized on no prey, and as they did not obtain any spoils, they encamped around Kilcolman^k, the town [i. e. mansion] of the son of Rury Mac Costello, who came to O'Connor, and delivered himself into his hands, on condition that O'Connor would spare his town, and presented to O'Connor a grand coat of mail which he had, namely, the coat of mail of Mac Feorais^l. O'Connor then returned to Sligo with this hostage [and purposing to keep him] in pledge for a full ransom for him.

At this time war and contentions arose between O'Donnell and all the chieftains of Lower Connaught, with the single exception of Brian, the son of Owen O'Rourke, who did not, on this occasion, join either side. An army was, therefore, mustered by O'Donnell and his sons (excepting Manus alone, who did not^m come into his father's army on this expedition, because he was biassed by O'Neill). Into this army of O'Donnell came Maguire (Cuconnaught); the son of O'Neill (Niall Oge, the son of Art); and the son of O'Reilly (Hugh, the

under the year 1285, p. 441, *supra*.

¹ *The coat of mail of Mac Feorais*.—Here the language is abrupt and the narrative imperfect. It should be: "And he presented to O'Connor a splendid suit of armour which he had won from Mac Feorais in a recent battle," or some-

thing to that effect.

^m *Who did not*, literally, "for he was not aiding any of them at that time;" but the *áp, for*, is incorrectly applied in this sentence, and the Editor has taken the liberty to leave it out in the translation.

son of Maelmora), with O'Reilly's rising out. Into this muster of O'Donnell came also, as usual, the Mac Sweenys and the O'Boyles. These forces marched from Ballyshannon in the afternoon, and pitched their camp that night between the rivers Duff and Drowesⁿ; and there having taken dinner and refreshments they sent guards and sentinels to watch the pass between them and Magh gCeidne^o, for they were afraid that the O'Conors, with all their forces, might surprise them [that night] in their camp, inasmuch as they were then all assembled in a flaming body at Sligo, threatening to give battle to O'Donnell as soon as they should meet him. The first person who went out to watch for the army was O'Boyle (Niall, the son of Turlough), who supposed that his enemies would soon come up to him, and that he would be able to wreak his vengeance upon them. But the people of Hugh Boy, the son of O'Donnell, went at the same time, without giving notice to O'Boyle, or his people, to guard another pass. Both parties met, and, neither of them recognising the other, they proceeded to strike at each other. Fiercely and resolutely did O'Boyle fight in this skirmish against his enemies (as he thought), and he unsparingly cut off great numbers of [the opposite] host; but as he was slaughtering them in this manner, they formed a huge circle around him, so that he at last met his death from his own true and faithful friends, on the second of the Calends of August, * * * day of the week. The death of the person being the here slain, i. e. Niall, the son of Turlough, was a cause of great grief to the poor and indigent, and to the literati and the kerns. Although O'Donnell was much grieved at this lamentable occurrence, it did not, nevertheless, prevent his [projected] expedition, but he marched onward as far as Finfir^p. A party of Cathal Oge's [O'Conor's] cavalry, composed of the O'Hartes, set out for Braghait-Chuillighe^a, and a troop of O'Donnell's cavalry marched likewise against them; and they met at Bealach-Duin-iarainn^r, where a skirmish ensued, in which a distinguished horseman of the O'Hartes was slain, whereupon both parties withdrew for that time. O'Donnell remained within his own camp that night, and

ran close to this fort, from which it received its ancient name of Bealach Duin-iarainn, or Doo-nierin road. Sometimes people going to the village of Grange still travel by this old road as far as the strand to the south-west of Drumcliff,

and if the tide be out they can cross the fearsad (trajectus), and proceed directly to Grange.— See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 479, and map to the same work, on which the position of this road is shewn.

na mairac go ffriraitt rlnna an liaccain do dol tairir hi ccuil irrae. Basí ó concobair hi rlicceac ag orduccad a muinire do dol i nairir í domnaill gur an ffriraitt ccéttna acc toirmfrec a dola tairirib, an cefin bá lán an mair báttau na rlóig ag mibeamain 7 acc mórdecain apoile. Bá rí comairle po cinn ua concobair uair nat basí comlíon rlóig lá hua ndomnaill gan taáar ppir irin mairgin rin ar po gab gairinn 7 aduat ffrim cona rlog ría hua ndomnaill, ar ninneall 7 ar norduccad a muinire ar ruidiuccad a ngon-naó 7 a naidmídoi aréna ar urna ffrirde go ffragbad go nfmíuríte hé hi mairgin naile. Téio ó domnaill tar an ffrirait gan nac ffrirorogain iarna faccbail gan cornam gan cotuccad ar a cionn. Ro cuirpior iarnam dpong do mairib ióctair cónnaet rairgin iompuacceta por muinir í domnaill. Ro ffrerarlaó 7 po ffreragrad iatt lar an rluag naile go po marbad eét mór do cloinn ndonnchad don cup rin .i. Maeleaclainn mac tairdec mic ruaidri dupi-cor peléir. Ro marbad ona mairac ele do muinir í domnaill lá ruarma do gae .i. Semur ballac mac néill mic Ssain. Ro deiligríot iarrin pira poile. Do cóio iarnam ó domnaill i ndútair rleacta briain í concobair, 7 baí tfora hoiche ag millead, 7 acc lorccad an tíre, 7 ó concobair ma comfocraib i mbél an droicir hi ffrorlongporit. Arí conair do deachad iarttain tar trair riar hi tír ríacrac muaid. Ro móirmillead arbanna 7 bailte iomda lar an rluag óir basí an tír ar a cumar rlin actmad cuio dá cairlenaib. Ruccrat na rlóig ar buar iomda a ttimcell plebe gam. Tiaáaitt tar muaid riar ar tarraing rlecta Ricaird a búrc hi lfmáin cōda do cáorairge-aet cloinne í dúbda. Tarrur leó don cup rin ingn uatér a búrc bñ eoccam

^s *Fearsat-reanna-an-Liagain*.—This was the ancient name of a ford on the river of Sligo (or Gitly, as it is now called), near its mouth. This river is still fordable near its mouth at low water.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 490, and the map to the same work.

^t *Cuil-irrae*, a well known district in the barony of Carbury, lying between the rivers of Ballysadare and Sligo, and containing the conspicuous hill of Knocknarea.—See note ^b, under the year 1422, p. 856, *supra*.

^u *Seeing that*.—The literal translation of this

is as follows: "The resolution which O'Conor adopted was, because he was not equal in forces to O'Donnell, not to fight with him at that place (for dismay and horror seized him with his army at [the sight of] O'Donnell, on account of the order and arrangement of his people, the position of their guns and other military engines on the margin of the Fearsat), [but to wait] till he should find him unprepared in another place." There is a free but correct translation of this passage given in the O'Gorman copy of these Annals, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, evidently made by Charles O'Conor

on the morrow marched on to Fearsat-Reanna-an-Liagain^s, to cross over into Cuil-irrae^t. O'Connor was at Sligo, preparing his people to march against O'Donnell to the same Fearsat, to prevent his crossing it. While the tide was full both armies were reconnoitering and observing each other. O'Connor seeing that^u he had not equal forces with O'Donnell's, and being, together with his army, seized with terror and awe at the sight of the arrangement and array of his [O'Donnell's] troops, and the position of his cannon, and other military engines, on the borders of the Fearsat, resolved not to come to an engagement with him at that place, but to wait until he should find him less prepared somewhere else. O'Donnell crossed the Fearsat without [meeting] any opposition, it being left without defence^w, without guard against him. Some of the chieftains of Lower Connaught sent a party to skirmish with O'Donnell's army; [but] they were responded to and opposed by the other host, and one who was a great loss to the Mac Donoughs, namely, Malachy, the son of Teige, son of Rory, was killed on that occasion with the shot of a ball. Another horseman of O'Donnell's people, namely, James Ballagh, the son of Niall, son of John [O'Donnell], was slain by a thrust of a spear. They withdrew from each other then; and O'Donnell proceeded into the country of the descendants of Brian O'Connor, and remained^x for three nights destroying and burning the country; and O'Connor was all this time encamped near him, at Bel-an-droichit^y. After this O'Donnell marched westwards across the Strand^z, into Tireragh of the Moy; and his army did extensively destroy the corn and many towns, for the country was in their power, except a few of its castles. The forces seized on many cows around Sliabh Gamh^a; they marched westwards across the [River] Moy, at the instance of the descendants of Rickard Burke, in pursuit of a party of the creaghts of the sons of O'Dowda. On this occasion the daughter of Walter Burke, the wife of Owen O'Dowda, was taken by them, with her pro-

of Belanagare, who always made the translation elegant, whether the original was so or not.

^w *Without defence*.—An English writer would say, "it being left undefended against him."

^x *Remained*, literally, "were."

^y *Bel-an-droichit*, now Ballydrihid.—See note ⁱ, under the year 1495, p. 1214, *supra*.

^z *The strand*, i. e. the great strand of Traigh

Eothuile, near Ballysadare.—See it before referred to at the years 1249, 1282, 1367, and see its exact position pointed out in note ⁱ, under the year 1282, p. 437, *supra*.

^a *Sliabh Gamh*, now sometimes corruptly called the Ox mountain.—See other references to this mountain at the years 1285, 1490, and 1512.

ἰ δὐδῶα cona cpeic. Ro baí dāðble cpeac ἡ ἑδῶα plóig í domnaill go ttabarṑaí dā mārṑ ar an mbonn ina forlongpore an tan rin. Ticc mac diarmatta, ἡ clann taidcc mic diarmatta, ἡ clann mic dauidh do congnam lá hioctar connact ἰ nacchaid uí domnaill. Triallaid ó domnaill road tar a air iar ndénam a torcca hī tṑr pīacṑac don dul rin. Ro ba cinnte ἡ pob uplam lar na mairib rin ioctair connact, ἡ lá gac rocpaide tangatṑar ina ttionol go ttiubradair taṑar dua domnaill acc teaṑṑ tar a air, ἡ ní tucc-
 rat eiccin aṑṑ raiḡin iompuaḡṑa aḡ fṑrṑarṑ rṑṑṑa an liaccáin (ar aipe adbeapṑar rin liagṑin rṑr an mairḡin rin uair liagan laoc mīleaṑ ṑpṑmṑirib do ceap ann lá luḡ lamṑada aḡ toṑṑ ṑó raiḡiṑ caṑa muiḡe tuipead cona uadṑa ainmṑiḡṑear) bā for an iompuaṑṑaṑ rin aḡ dol tar an fṑrṑarṑ do plóig í domnaill ro marbaṑ marṑac do muinṑir caṑail óig í concobair .i. aṑṑ bal-
 lac mac briain mic aṑṑa, ἡ ro tṑmloitead mac mic diarmatta .i. aṑṑ mac eocṑain mic taidcc. Do deachaid ua domnaill dia tiḡ gan cíor gan cobac gan umla gan upṑaim ṑpaḡail ó mairib ioctair connact don dul rin amail ro ba nsmḡnát lair.

Mac donnchaid do ḡairm do donnchad mac taidcc mic Ruaidṑr mic con-
 cobair mic taidcc mic tomaltaiḡ mic muiḡṑṑa mic donnchaid, ἡ gan mac donnchaid fén décc .i. eoḡan mac donnchaid mic mupchaid, ar a aṑí baí rīde ἰ neppa aṑirṑ iar na ṑallaṑ. Ro eiriḡ coccaṑ eṑir cloinn eoḡain ἡ mac donnchaid imon tiḡearṑar aṑṑ ní ro millead ní ruaitṑead ṑṑṑṑa.

Slóicṑeaṑ lá hua cconcobair pliccig, ἡ la briain mac uí ruairc, ἡ lá mac caṑail óicc uí concobair ar tarṑainḡ mic diarmatta, ἡ cloinne taidcc mic

^b *Bonn*.—This word is still used in Ireland to denote a groat, or four-penny piece.—See Ware's Annals at the year 1563, where it is stated that the Bungall [bonn ḡeal], as called by the Irish, passed for six pence. In the O'Gorman copy of these Annals this word, bonn, is incorrectly translated "a milch cow." Thus:

"Such was the immensity of the prey and booty taken by him on this expedition that two beeves would be given for one *milch cow* within the camp."

The translator, in fact, mistook bonn, a groat, for bonn, the dative or ablative singular of bó,

a cow.

^c *Intentions*.—Torcca is the plural of torc, which is explained "*voluntas hominis*" in Cormac's Glossary:

"Naṑ ní iapaṑm ṑr laimṑ, no ṑr adlaic la dume ṑrpeṑ ṑr beap. torc dam .i. ṑr toil dam, i. e. whatever is pleasing to one, or whatever is his wish, is called torc; torc dam, i. e. it is my will."

^d *Fearsat-Reanna-an-Liagan* would mean the pass, or trajectus of the point, or promontory, of the pillar stone, and it is to be suspected that the derivation in the text is a mere invention of the

perty. So immense were the preys and spoils obtained by O'Donnell's army on that expedition, that two beeves used to be given for a *bonn*^b in his camp at that time. Mac Dermot, the sons of Teige Mac Dermot, and the sons of Mac David, came to aid [the people of] Lower Connaught against O'Donnell. O'Donnell, after having accomplished his intentions^c in Tireragh on that expedition, prepared to return home. The chiefs of Lower Connaught, and all those who joined their muster, were resolved and prepared to come to an engagement with O'Donnell, on his return; they did not, however, [give him battle], but merely came to a slight skirmish with him at Fearsat-Reanna-an-Liagan^d. (This place is called Rinn-Liagain from Liagan, a heroic warrior of the Fomorians, who was slain there by Lugh the Longhanded^e, as he was on his way to the battle of Magh-Tuireadh^f, and from him it is named). It was in this skirmish, while O'Donnell's army was crossing the Fearsat, that a horseman of the people of Cathal Oge O'Connor, namely, Hugh Ballagh, the son of Brian, son of Hugh [O'Connor], was slain; and the son of Mac Dermot, namely, Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Teige Mac Dermot, was also severely wounded. O'Donnell returned home, without obtaining rent or tribute, submission or homage, from the chiefs of Lower Connaught, on that occasion, which was unusual with him.

Donough, the son of Teige, son of Rory, son of Conor, son of Tomaltagh, son of Maurice, son of Donough^g, was styled Mac Donough, before the death of Mac Donough himself, namely, Owen, son of Donough, son of Murrough, who, however, was in the decline of his life, and had lost his sight. A war broke out between the sons of Owen and [the new] Mac Donough, concerning the lordship; but nothing remarkable was destroyed [in the contests] between them.

An army was led by O'Connor Sligo; Brian, the son of O'Rourke; and by the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, at the instance of Mac Dermot and the sons of

writer of the account of the second battle of Magh-Tuireadh. The Four Masters should not have incorporated this notice of the derivation of the name of this place with the text.

^e *Lugh the Longhanded*, or Lughaidh Lamh-chadha. He was king of the Tuatha de Dananns, A. M. 2764, according to O'Flaherty's Chronology.

^f *Magh-Tuireadh*, i. e. the Northern Magh-Tuireadh, now Moytuirry, or Motirry, in the parish of Kilmactranny, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See note ^c, under the year 1398, pp. 762, 763, *supra*.

^g *Son of Donough*.—This is the Donough from whom this family has taken their surname of Magh Donough.

διαρματτα αρ τοιρρδεαλβαε ρυαδ mac ταιδζ buide mic caτail ρυαιδ ί conco-
 бай. Na cluainte do milleaδ leό etip cill 7 tuait. Ool doib αρ ριν ιρ na
 τυαταιbh, 7 muintip ainliζ do ταбайт ζιall 7 bpaζaττ doib τap cñn a
 ττίpe a ndol apriδe ζo maineaбай, 7 ζac aon ba capa dua concoбай ρυαδ
 oib do milleaδ 7 do mopaρccain leό acτ an meio do ainic mac uί ρυaipc ap
 nί do milleaδ nñe do euait acτ do ρioδuccaδ etip mac διαρμαδα cona bpaie-
 ρib, 7 ó concoбай ρυαδ cona combaio coccab da ζac let. Zabtar lap na
 ρloccaib ipin caiplen an turraice 7 bpiρτcρ leό he. Ticc donnchaδ mac
 emainn uί ceallaiζ cuca i ngeillpíne ap oman a tpe do milleaδ leό. Tiaζ-
 aττ an pluaz ρin τap anair iap ccor a ccuapta amail ba lainn leό, 7 tucce-
 paτ na bpaizδe ρin ζo ρlicceaδ .i. mac uί ceallaiζ, 7 mac uί ainliζ, tuccepaτ
 leό beop comla bpeac an caiplein ρin po ζabaδ leό dia cop ppi dopap caiplen
 ρlicciζ.

Slóicceaδ lap an iupcip Saxanaδ ipin mumain ρiap dia po ζab capraic
 o cainnell 7 dia po bpiρ opoiεcτ Mhupchaio ί bpiain 7 aδbcpaττ apoule ζo
 mbaoi cuio do donnchaδ mac ί bpiain do τappaing an iupcip don cup ρin.

O Ruairc do ζairm do bpiain mac eoζain mic tiζcphain uί ρυaipc 7 caiplen
 an caipce do lccaδ laip.

Domnall mac donnchaio uί ceallaiζ cñnpfōna τoccaide, 7 τanaipce
 ua maine ó capaiδ ζo ζpñn, 7 eicneacān mac maioleaclainn mic donnchaio
 a deapbpaτap do mapbaδ apason hi ppiull lá Maioleaclainn mac uilliam
 mic maioleaclainn uί ceallaiζ aζ pfoab aτa luain tpiap pōpconζpa cloinne
 oφbpaτap domnall budēin .i. clann τaiδcc mic donnchaio ί cellaiζ.

Clann mic uilliam cloinne piocaiρo Sfan dub, 7 Rémann ρυαδ diaρ mac

ⁿ *The Cluainte*, now *anglice* Cloonties, a well-known district situated to the west of Strokes-town, in the county of Roscommon. It consists of twenty-four townlands, whose names begin with *Cluain*.

ⁱ *Turraic*, now Turrock, a townland in the parish of Taghboy, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 111, and the map to the same work; and also the Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 44.

^k *Carrac O'Cainnell*, now Carrigonnell, a

castle in ruins on a lofty hill, in a townland of the same name, in the barony of Pubblebrien, about four miles from the city of Limerick.

^l *Brian*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates *bal-lac*, i. e. speckled, which is correct.

^m *Caislen-an-chairthe*, now Castlecar. — See note ^k, under the year 1487.

ⁿ *From Caraidh to Grian*.—All authorities agree that the territory of Hy-Many extended from Caradh to Grian. It is highly probable that the former is Carranadoo, in the barony of Ballintober, and county of Roscommon, and the

Teige Mac Dermot, against Turlough Roe, the son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe O'Connor. They desolated the Cluainte^b, as well ecclesiastical as lay possessions. From thence they marched into the Tuathas, where the O'Hanlys gave them pledges and hostages in behalf of their country; and from thence they passed into Hy-Many, where they spoiled and completely plundered every one who was the friend of O'Connor Roe, save only those whom the son of O'Rourke protected, for it was not to destroy that O'Rourke had gone thither, but to establish a peace between Mac Dermot and his kindred on the one side, and O'Connor Roe and all his allies on the other. These troops took the castle of Turraicⁱ, and demolished it. Donough, the son of Edmond O'Kelly, came and surrendered himself as a hostage, lest they should destroy his country. These troops [then] returned, having accomplished their expedition as was pleasing to them; and they took with them to Sligo those hostages, namely, the son of O'Kelly and the son of O'Hanly; and they also carried with them the variegated door of the castle which they had taken, in order to place it as a door to the castle of Sligo.

The English Justiciary marched with an army into Munster, where he took Carrac-O-Cainnell^k, and broke down the bridge of Murrough O'Brien. Some assert that the son of Donough O'Brien was a party to inducing the Chief Justice to go on this expedition.

Brian^l, son of Owen, who was son of Tiernan O'Rourke, was styled the O'Rourke; and he pulled down Caislen-an-chairthe^m [now Castlecar].

Donnell, the son of Donough O'Kelly, a distinguished captain, and Tanist of Hy-Many from Caraidh to Grianⁿ, and Egneghan, the son of Melaghlin, son of Donough, his nephew, were both treacherously slain by Melaghlin, the son of William, son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, in the Feadha^o of Athlone, at the instigation of the sons of Donnell's own brother, namely, the sons of Teige, son of Donough O'Kelly.

The sons of Mac William of Clanrickard, John Duv and Redmond Roe, the

latter is certainly the River Grian, which rises on the confines of the county of Clare. But though Hy-Many was once of this extent, it was of much narrower limits at the period of which we are now treating.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-*

Many, p. 134.

^o *The Feadha*, i. e. the woods of Athlone, a woody district containing thirty quarters of land, in the barony of Athlone.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 175.

Ῥίκαϊρδ mic uillicc do mairbāð lé cloinn mic uilliam oile .i. clann Ῥίκαϊρδ
óicc iar mbríct forpa a ttopaigeaét ἡ iar tscclamað cpeac an típe dóib.

Mac goirdealbais Sfan mac an giolla ðuib, fñr ðsrlaicteað, ðñgeinið
ðñgclinnar fñna fñr ðénañ uairle do mairbāð tpe tangaét lá ðpuing dia
cinnð fñn.

Ο concobair failge, briar mac caúaoir ðionnarbað ar a ðúthais, ἡ a
cailéin uile do bñrñð iar mairbāð rocaide dia muinuir agá ngabail iar an
iuruir Saxanað .i. lord linard, ἡ tpa format, ἡ tpa imdeall ðearbñáatar
uí concobair fñn .i. catat puat do rónað inñrñ.

Donnchað ua cñrbail ðaítρiocchað fñrganañm, ἡ uaitne cappaigh a
ðsrbñáatar fñn, ἡ tñgñnar do bñn ðñð arañ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1537.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc céð, tpioáat, a Seaét.

Cóccað etip aòð mbuidé ó ndomnaill ἡ Μαḡnur ó domnaill. Clann uí
baioigill do bñt ag congnam lá hað, ἡ aòð fñrñrñ do bñt i ccailen ðúñ na
ngall. Ro eipñg commbuaðpeað mór hi ccenel cconail tpe sraonta cloinne
í domnaill fñra poile dia po mairbāð ðpang do rñioét an erpuicc uí gallcubair
lá cloinn uí baioigill .i. mac toirpdealbais óicc mic briar, ἡ ðiar mac eoccain
ballais mic briar ἡ arail ele cenmoáat.

Ο domhnaill aòð mac aòða puat mic neill ḡairb mic toirpdealbais an
fñona tñgñna tpe conail inñrñ heoccain, cenel moain fñrmanað, ἡ ioctair
cónnaét, fñr ḡur a tangaatar coméa, ἡ cíorána ó tñrñð oile cúicce forp
mbaoí a pmaét ἡ a cúmaéta amail atá maḡ luirec, Macaire connaét clann
cónnmaig, goirdealbais, ḡailñḡais, tñr amalḡað, ἡ conmaicne cúile ðon taoð

^p *Lord Leonard*.—This should be Lord Leonard Gray.—See the year 1535, where he is called *Umapð ḡrai*.

^a *Extended his jurisdiction, &c.*, literally, “a man to whom came gifts and tributes from other territories on which his jurisdiction and power was.”

^r *Moylurg*, i. e. Mac Dermot’s country, coextensive with the old barony of Boyle, in the

county of Roscommon.

^s *Machaire-Chonnacht*, i. e. the plain of Connaught, comprising the countries of O’Conor Roe and O’Conor Don, in the county of Roscommon.

^t *Clann-Conway*.—This was at the period of which we are treating Mac David Burke’s country, in the barony of Ballymoe, in the north-east of the county of Galway.

two sons of Rickard, son of Ulick, were slain by the sons of the other Mac William, namely, the sons of Rickard Oge, they being overtaken in a pursuit, after they had gathered the preys of the country.

Mac Costello (John, son of Gilla-Duv), a bountiful and truly hospitable man, a captain distinguished for noble feats, was treacherously slain by a party of his own tribe.

O'Connor Faly (Brian, the son of Cahir) was banished from his country, and all his castles were demolished; and numbers of his people were slain, during the taking of them, by the English Lord Justice, i. e. Lord Leonard^p. And this was done through the envy and machinations of Cathal Roe, O'Connor's own brother.

Donough O'Carroll deposed Ferganainm, and Owny Carragh, his own brother, and deprived both of the lordship.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1537.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-seven.

A war [broke out] between Hugh Boy O'Donnell and Manus O'Donnell. The sons of O'Boyle sided with Hugh, who was in the castle of Donegal. In consequence of this dissension between the sons of O'Donnell, a great commotion arose in Tirconnell, during which a party of the descendants of the Bishop O'Gallagher were slain by the sons of O'Boyle, namely, the son of Turlough Oge, son of Brian, and the two sons of Owen Ballagh, the son of Brian, and others besides these.

O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine, Lord of Tirconnell, Inishowen, Kinel-Moen, Fermanagh, and Lower Connaught), [died; he was] a man to whom rents and tributes were paid by other territories over which he had extended his jurisdiction and power^a, such as Moylurg^r, Machaire-Chonnacht^s, Clann-Conway^t, Costello^u, Galleanga^w, Ti-

^a *Costello*, a barony in the south-east of the county of Mayo, taking its name from the family of Mac Costello, who were at this period the proprietors of it.

^w *Galleanga*.—This was the tribe name of the

O'Haras and O'Garas, in the county of Sligo; but it was applied, at the period of which we are now treating, to Mac Jordan's country, or the present barony of Gallen, in the east of the county of Mayo.

rawly^x, and Conmaicne-Cuile^y, to the west ; and to the east, Oireacht-Ui-Chathain^z, the Route^a, and Clannaboy^b ; for of these there was not one territory that had not given him presents, besides his tribute of protection^c. It was this man also that compelled the four lords who ruled Tyrone during his time to give him new charters of Inishowen, Kinel-Moen, and Fermanagh, as a further confirmation of the old charters which his ancestors had held [as a proof of their title] for these countries ; so that he quietly and peaceably had lordship over them, and commanded their rising-out^d. This was not to be wondered at, for never was victory seen with his enemies, never did he retreat one foot from any army, small or great ; he was the represser of evil deeds and evil customs, the destroyer and banisher of rebels and thieves, an enforcer of the laws and ordinances after the justest manner ; a man in whose reign the seasons were favourable^e, so that sea and land were productive ; a man who established every one in his country in his proper hereditary possessions, that no one of them might bear enmity towards another ; a man who did not suffer the power of the English to come into his country, for he formed a league of peace and friendship with the King of England, when he saw that the Irish would not yield superiority to any one among themselves, but that friends and blood relations contended against one another ; a man who duly protected their termon lands^f for the friars, churches, poets, and ollavs. The aforesaid O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe) died on the 5th of July, being Wednesday, in the monastery of Donegal, having first taken upon him the habit of St. Francis, and having wept for his crimes and iniquities, and done penance for his sins and transgressions. He was buried in the same monastery with great honour and solemnity, as was meet ; and Manus O'Donnell was inaugurated in his place by the successors of St. Columbkille^g, with the permission and by the advice of the nobles of Tirconnell, both lay and ecclesiastical.

Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 4. 13, and *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 455.

^d *Commanded their rising out*, i. e. that he peaceably enjoyed dominion over them, and had authority to call their forces to the field whenever he required them.

^e *Favourable*.—It was a belief among the an-

cient Irish that when the reigning prince was just, the seasons were favourable, and the earth and sea productive.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 100, note °.

^f *Termon lands*, *nsim̃teineac̃ar*.—See this word explained in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 2. 16, p. 120.

^g *The successors of St. Columbkille*, i. e. the

Μαγυῖοιρ cúconnaçt, mac conconnaçt mic brian mic pilip τῖγῖρνα ῥῖρ-
manaç, ῥῖρ δέρκαç δαonnaçtaç bá mó clú láime, ἡ uairle ἡ einig da τtainicc
do ῥlioçt na ccollað lé pé cian daimir, ἡ do cuir ó cluain eoair co caol-
uircece ῥó a ῥmaçt, ῥῖρ coircecti biçtnaç, ἡ aora uile, ῥῖρ accá mbaí ῥonaῖ
ἡ ῥaiðbriop ῥe a linn do maῖbað (.8. october) ar cpeaçan (.i. oile na
mbraçar) ῥop loç eirne a ῥῥiull lá ῥlioçt tomair meḡuῖοιρ, ἡ lá ῥlioçt
tomair meḡuῖοιρ, ἡ lá ῥlioçt toirpðealbairch (.i. ῥlaiðbeartaç mac pilip
mic toirpðealbairç) meḡuῖοιρ. Α ἀñacal ἡ ñaiñioir ar túῖ, Ro τόccbað a
ccñn aτhað iar ῥin lap na braitῖb minupa, ἡ tuccraç leó hé co mainῖrῥip
ðuin na nḡall, ἡ ῥo haðnaicð é ar a haiçle lap na braitῖb aῖmail ῥo ba dú.

Slóicceað lá hua neill (conn) hi τῥpian conḡail co ῥo mill, ἡ co ῥo cpeaç
moῖán don τῖῖ ara aó ῥo ḡabað mac í neill aḡ béḡ ῥῖῖῖῥῥe ar ðñiῖð ῥῥluairç
ἡ τicc ó neill dia τῖḡ iarain.

Niall ócc mac neill mic cuinn í neill τῖḡearna τῥin conḡail décc ḡo hobann
an tan ῥin. O neill do ῥoað do ῥiðῖῖ hi τῥpian conḡail, ἡ a mac baí hi
laimh ðῥaḡbáil ðó, ἡ eaparaῖta ἡ impearaῖn do bñt ἡ τῥpian conḡail ῥán
τῖḡῖῖῖῖῖῖ.

Niall mac aóða mic neill mic cuinn mic aóða buiðe aóðar τῖḡῖῖῖῖῖῖ τῥin
conḡail ῥῖῖ léῖ coῖῖmail lñmain luirce a ῥinnῖῖῖ ar uairle ar eincaç, ar
ðíol ðaῖ ἡ ðeopað do maῖbað lá halbancoib.

Mac uí Raigillig (brian mac ῥῖῖḡail éct aóðal ina dúτhaiç ῥῖῖῖῖῖ) do
maῖbað lá muinῖῖ an luῖῖῖ ḡaxanaig ar τῥeaçt ðoið ar cῖeic ἡ ccloinn
maçḡaῖna.

Mac mñic ῥuibne (Maolmuirpe) do maῖbað lá cloinn muῖchað mic Suibne.

Slóicceað lá hua ñomnaill Maḡnuῖ ἡ ñioçtar çonnaçt hi mí ῥeῖῥeῖῖῖ
dia ῥo milleað arðar ioῖða lair, diaῖ loirce, ἡ diaῖ imçicç ioçtar çonnaçt
uile .i. Cairῖῖῖ, τῖῖ ῥiaçῖaç, an dá luicçne, an copann ἡ τῖῖ oilella, Ro ḡabað

Bishop of Derry and the coarbs of Kilmacrenan, and other churches; but O'Freel, the Coarb of Kilmacrenan, was the ecclesiastic whose presence was indispensable at the inauguration of O'Donnell.

^h *Cael-Uisge*, now Cael-na-h-Eirne, near Castlecaldwell, in the county of Fermanagh.— See note ^g, under the year 1210, p. 166, *supra*.

ⁱ *Creachan*, now Craghan, an island in Lough Erne, belonging to the parish of Derryvullan, barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.

^k *In a becoming manner*, literally, “as was meet.”

^l *Clann-Mahon*, now Clannmahon, a barony in the south-west of the county of Cavan.

Maguire (Cuconnaught, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip), Lord of Fermanagh, a charitable and humane man, the most renowned for dexterity of hand, nobleness, and hospitality, that came of the race of the Collas for a long period of time ; who had brought under his jurisdiction [that tract of country] from Clones to Cael-Uisge^b; the suppressor of thieves and evil-doers; a man who possessed happiness and affluence in his time, was, on the 8th of October, treacherously slain on Creachanⁱ, an island in Lough Erne, belonging to the Friars, by the descendants of Thomas Maguire, and the descendants of Turlough, i. e. by Flaherty, the son of Philip, son of Turlough Maguire. He was first buried in Devenish, but was sometime afterward disinterred by the Friars Minor, who carried him to the monastery of Donegal, and there interred him in a becoming manner^k.

An army was led by O'Neill (Con) into Trian-Chongail [Clannaboy], and spoiled and plundered a great part of the country ; the son of O'Neill, however, was taken prisoner in the rear of the army, at Belfast. O'Neill then returned to his house.

Niall Oge, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, Lord of Trian-Chongail [Clannaboy], died suddenly at that time ; [and] O'Neill returned again into Trian-Chongail, and obtained his son, who was in captivity ; and dissensions and contentions afterwards arose in Trian-Chongail concerning the lordship.

Niall, the son of Hugh, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, heir to the lordship of Trian-Chongail, a man who was likely to follow in the wake of his ancestors in nobleness and hospitality, and in the patronage of the learned and the destitute, was slain by the Scots.

The son of O'Reilly (Brian, the son of Farrell), a great loss in his own country, was slain by the people of the English Lord Justice, who came to commit ravages in Clann-Mahon^l.

The son of Mac Sweeny (Mulmurry) was slain by the sons of Murrough Mac Sweeny.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Lower Connaught, in the month of September ; and he destroyed much corn, and traversed and burned^m all Lower Connaught, namely, Carbury, Tireragh, the two Leynysⁿ, Corran,

^m *Traversed and burned*.—In the original it correct.

is "burned and traversed" which is not very

ⁿ *The two Leynys*, i. e. the territories of the

λά hua ndomnaill don cup rin baile í fghra riabaiḡ 7 do pad eineac 7 maiṡm nanacail dua nḡra fḡin iar mbliṡ do for a cumar, 7 do bḡit lair i ngiallunur é dia ṡiḡ.

Ο γὰρ εοccan mac διαρματα, mic eoccan τιgearna cúle ó pḡinn décc.

Ταῶcc mac aoda mic aoda mic conḡnaṡa ταιοíρεαṡ muintipe cionaoiṡ décc.

Mac i Raiḡilliḡ (Caṡaoíri modarṡa mac Sḡain mic caṡail) do marbaḡ a ττοραιḡeṡ la Saḡanáoib.

Mac uí doṡarṡaiḡ .i. niall caoṡ mac ḡḡraile mic domnaill mic feilim do marbaḡ ar ḡḡri oiḡe lá Ruḡruḡe mac feilim í doṡarṡaiḡ i mbaile na ccanánaṡ hi τṡḡmmann doipe.

Ο plannaccain ṡuaiṡe paṡa ḡiolla íora, 7 a mac do marbaḡ lá a cṡmḡ fḡin 7 uile iomḡa do ḡenaṡ i pḡraib manac eṡir loṡcaḡ 7 cṡeacḡ iar mbár méḡuiḡir.

Cṡeacḡ 7 loṡceṡi do ḡenaṡ lar an ccalbaṡ ó ndomnaill hi cclonn am-laoib, 7 cṡeacḡ ele do ḡenaṡ lair ar ó ccaṡáin.

Ο concobair failḡe do ḡabail nḡit a ḡuiṡe doṡiḡir do nḡmṡoil an lurtir Shaḡanaḡ, 7 a bṡaiṡeacḡ fḡin .i. clann uí concobair 7 poṡaiḡe dá ndaoímb do marbaḡ lair.

Mac uí maoleaclainn, Semur mac murchaḡa do marbaḡ la mac í con-cobair failḡe fḡi a cḡmaoṡa bá mó clú, 7 caiṡḡm dia cṡmḡ fḡin ḡiṡe.

Τοιρḡealbḡaṡ cléρεαṡ .i. ó maoleaclainn do marbaḡ hi ccalṡaiḡe lá clonn feilim .i. cédaṡ 7 conall, 7 arṡ ó maoleaclainn do ḡabail ionaḡ í maoleaclainn.

Tomar mac iarla cille dapa mac ar fḡri τainoc ina aimṡir do ḡallaib

two O'Haras, both included in the present barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

^o *Muintir-Kenny*.—See a territory on the west side of Lough Allen, in the county of Leitrim; note ^x, under the year 1252, p. 345; note ^m, under 1294, p. 461; and note ^s, under the year 1303, p. 478, *supra*.

^p *On a pursuit*, i. e. in the pursuit of a prey.

^q *Baile-na-gCananach*, i. e. the town of the

Canons, now corrupted to Ballymagown, but in the Ulster Inquisitions it is called Ballygan, which is a corruption of Ballygannon. The termon of Derry comprised the greater portion of that part of the present parish of Templemore situated on the west side of the River Foyle.—See the Ordnance Memoir of that parish.

^r *Clanawley*, a barony in the county of Fer-

and Tirrerill. On this occasion the town [castle] of O'Hara Reagh was taken by O'Donnell; and having got O'Hara himself in his power, he extended to him mercy and protection, and carried him away as a hostage to his own house.

O'Gara (Owen, the son of Dermot, son of Owen), Lord of Coolavin, died.

Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Mac Consnamha, Chief of Muintir-Kenny°, died.

The son of O'Reilly (Cahir Modardha, the son of John, son of Cathal) was slain by the English on a pursuit^p.

The son of O'Doherty (Niall Caech, the son of Gerald, son of Donnell, son of Felim) was slain in a nocturnal assault by Rury, son of Felim O'Doherty, at Baile-na-gCananach^q, in the Termon of Derry.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-Ratha (Gilla-Isa) and his son were slain by his own tribe; and many other misdeeds were done in Fermanagh, both by burning and plundering, after the death of Maguire.

Depredations and burnings were committed by Calvagh O'Donnell in Clan-awley^r; and another depredation was committed by him on O'Kane.

O'Conor Faly obtained the dominion of his own territory again, contrary to the will of the English Lord Justice and his own relatives, the sons of O'Conor; and many of their people were slain by him.

The son of O'Melaghlin (James, son of Murrough) was slain by the son of O'Conor Faly. He was the most illustrious and triumphant of his tribe in his time.

Turlough Cleireach, i. e. the O'Melaghlin, was slain in Calry, by the sons of Felim, namely, Kedagh and Connell; and Art O'Melaghlin took the place of O'Melaghlin.

Thomas^s, the son of the Earl of Kildare, the best man of the English of Ire-

managh, on the west side of Lough Erne.

^s *Thomas*.—He was usually called Silken Thomas. Cox gives many particulars of the rebellion of this rash young lord, but as his details are not at all borne out by the public records, or Irish annals, the Editor shall pass them by in silence, believing them to be mere traditional stories, arranged, enlarged, and embellished by Holinshed, Stanihurst, and the

compiler of the Book of Howth. It appears from a curious letter, written by Lord Thomas to Rothe, that he was not allowed during his confinement the commonest necessities of life, but was indebted to the charity of his fellow-prisoners for the tattered garments which covered him. In this letter he writes as follows:

“I never had eny mony sins I cam into pryson, but a nobull, nor I have had nether hosyn,

Ερεανν, ἡ cuiccsr dñðpaτap α ατap amail pemeberτmap (.i. Semur mñpccñ, Oiliuer, Sñan, uatér, ἡ Rirðeapð) do cor cum báir hi paχaið .3. nonap pe-
bpuari, ἡ ḡñalτaiḡ laiḡñ uile daτcuy ἡ ðionnapbað. Iaplaτ cille ðapa do
tócçbáil do cum an piḡ ἡ ḡac ðuine ap α puccað do clepeac no do tuata
ða muinτip do cuy cum báir ἡ bioτoiðñ. Ða haðbal na hécta ἡ na hñbaða
ap pñð Epeann iaðpén an tan pin.

Ειτpιτiceaτ, ἡ Sñpán nua hi paχaið τpια ðiumar, ἡ ionnocbáil τpια
accobap, ἡ antoil, ἡ τpé iomaττ ealaðan néccpamail co ndeaάττap pñ
paχan i nacçaið an Phapa ἡ na póna aττ ατά ní cñna po aðpaττap do ðapam-
laið examlaið, ἡ do pñneacτ maóip ap aiτip an cñð iudaiḡe, ἡ po ḡaiπpiot
áipðcññ scclaiπi ðé ina flaiτñ pññ don piḡ. Ðo pónað lap an piḡ ἡ lap an
ccomaiπle ðliḡte ἡ pτατuiti nuaiðe iap na τtoil pññ. Ro pcpioπαð leó na
huiπð ðiap bó cñaiḡteç pcalð paogalta do bñt occa .i. manaiḡ, cananaiḡ
cailleaca ðuða, ἡ bñaiτpi cpiop, ἡ na cñte huiπð ðochta .i. an topð minúpi
ppepiðiup, capmuliti, ἡ augupτiniami. Ro tóccbað a τtiçcñpup ἡ a mbñta
po uile ḡup an piḡ. Ro bñpeað leó ðna na mainpτpeça. Re Reacpaτ a
ccinn ἡ a cclucca cona baóí aon mainpτip ó apainn na naom co muip moçt
ḡan bñpeað, ḡan buanpebað aττ mað bñccan namá i népinn ná tuccpaτ ḡoill

dublet, nor shoys, nor shyrt but on" [one];
"nor eny other garment, but a syngyll fryse
gowne, for a velle furryd wythe bowge, and so
I have gone wolward, and barefote, and bare-
legyd, diuise times (whan ytt hath not ben
vory warme); and so I shuld have done styll,
and now, but that pore prysoners, of ther gen-
tylnes, hath sumtyme geuen me old hosyn, and
shoys, and old shyrtes."—*Lord Thomas Fitzge-
rald to Rothe, State Papers, clviii.*

^t *Tortured and put to death.*—In the original
two verbs nearly synonymous are used, which
could not be literally translated into anything
like respectable English. It would look rather
ridiculous to say that a man was killed, put to
death, and exterminated.

^u *Sprang up.*—There is no verb in the ori-
ginal.

^w *Many strange sciences,* τpε iomaττ ealaðan

neccpamail, i. e. through a multiplicity of va-
rious, or strange sciences. The adjective éccpa-
mail .i. ecc-copamail, sometimes means *dissi-
milar, diverse, different, or strange*, and some-
times, but rarely, *various*. Ealaða, or eala-
ðan, means any art or science.

^x *Adopted, Ro aðpaττap do.*—This phrase,
which would literally mean "they paid worship
to," is of constant occurrence in ancient Irish
writings in the sense of "they embraced, loved,
followed, or respected; αγ aðpað do mñaoi
and αγ aðpað ð'pñinne, occur very frequently.

^y *In his own kingdom,* i. e. they appointed
King Henry VIII. supreme head of the Church
of God as far as his temporal jurisdiction ex-
tended. The word flaiτñ sometimes means a
kingdom, and sometimes the reign of a king,
and the reader may take his choice of either
sense here.

land in his time, and his father's five brothers, whom we have already mentioned, namely, James Meirgeach, Oliver, John, Walter, and Richard, were put to death in England on the 3rd of the Nones of February; and all the Geraldines of Leinster were exiled and banished. The earldom of Kildare was vested in the King; and every one of the family who was apprehended, whether lay or ecclesiastical, was tortured and put to death^c. These were great losses, and the cause of lamentation throughout Ireland.

A heresy and a new error [sprang up^u] in England, through pride, vain-glory, avarice, and lust, and through many strange sciences^w, so that the men of England went into opposition to the Pope and to Rome. They at the same time adopted^x various opinions, and [among others] the old law of Moses, in imitation of the Jewish people; and they styled the King the Chief Head of the Church of God in his own kingdom^y. New laws and statutes were enacted by the King and Council [Parliament] according to their own will. They destroyed the orders to whom worldly possessions were allowed, namely, the Monks, Canons, Nuns, Brethren of the Cross^z, and the four poor orders, i. e. the orders of the Minors, Preachers, Carmelites, and Augustinians; and the lordships and livings of all these were taken up for^a the King. They broke down the monasteries, and sold their roofs and bells, so that from Aran of the Saints^b to the Iccian Sea^c there was not one monastery that was not^d broken and shattered, with the exception of a few in Ireland, of which the English took no

^z *Brethren of the Cross*, i. e. the Crossed or Crouched Friars.—See Archdall's *Monasticon*, p. xx.

^a *Taken up for*, i. e. were confiscated and vested in the king.

^b *Aran of the Saints*, i. e. the island of Aranmore, in the bay of Galway, celebrated as the residence of St. Endeus, and afterwards of a multitude of anchorites and holy men.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 11, and *Hiar-Connaught*, p. 79.

^c *The Iccian Sea*.—This is the name by which the ancient Irish writers always call the British Sea, which divides England from France.—See *Primordia*, p. 823, where Ussher refers to the

Lives of St. Albeus and St. Declanus in proof of this fact: "Est autem mare Icht illud quod Galliam et Britanniam interfuit."—See also Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 2, c. 30; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 85; and Gough's *Camden*, vol. i. p. 221.

^d *That was not*, literally, "without being broken and shattered." An English writer would say: "So that from the great island of Aran (off the west coast of Ireland) to the English channel, there was not one monastery left undemolished, with the exception of a few in the more remote parts of Ireland, which were protected by the power of the native chieftains."

δια νύσῃ νὰς δια ναιπε. Ρο λοίρερςτ βεορ, γ πο βνιρρςτ ιομάιγε οίρδεαρχα
ρρπινε γ ταιρι ναεῖν Είρεανν γ Σχαχαν. Ρο λοίρερςτ μαρ αν σέδνα ιαρ ρι
δεαλῆ Μνιρε οίρδεαρχα βαοί ιν ατ τριυμ δο γμοδ ρίρτα γ μιορβαλα δο ρλάν-
αιγςδ δοιλλ, βνιδνι, γ βακαίγ, γ αορ γαα τῶμα αρέσνα, γ αν βαααλλ ίορα βαοί

^e *Took no notice or heed*, νὰ τυεερατ γοιλλ δια
νύσῃ νὰς δια ναιπε, literally, “which the
English did not give to their heed or observa-
tion.” The Four Masters frequently use syno-
nimous words of this kind merely for the sake
of sound. *Uis* means *heed*, and *aipe*, *notice*,
or *observation*. The number of monasteries,
nunneries, priories, &c., destroyed on this occa-
sion has not been determined. It appears from
various Inquisitions that many of them were
concealed for a long time after this period, and
the friars continued to live in the neighbourhood
of several of them to a recent, and some still re-
main, as at Multifarnham, Ballyhaunis, &c.

^f *Celebrated image*, δεαλῆ μνιρε οίρδεαρχα.—
Here the adjective οίρδεαρχα agrees with δεαλῆ,
and not with μνιρε, for if it agreed with the lat-
ter it would be written δεαλῆ μνιρε οίρδεαρχα.
This is the celebrated image of the Blessed
Virgin Mary which Archbishop Browne calls
the “Idoll of Trym,” 10th August, 1538.—See
it already referred to at the year 1397, p. 750,
and note ⁿ, under the year 1444, p. 936, *su-
pra*.

^g *The staff of Jesus*.—This was the crozier of
St. Patrick, who is said to have received it from
a hermit in an island of the Etruscan Sea, to
whom it had been delivered, as was believed, by
the Redeemer himself (whence the name Bachall
Isa), with an order to give it to St. Patrick
when he should arrive there. Jocelyn and the
Tripartite Life of St. Patrick (lib. i. c. 36, 37),
give some prodigious stories relative to it, and
compare it with the rod of Moses. It is men-
tioned in the Annals of the Four Masters at the
years 784, 1027, and 1030, but Dr. O’Conor, not
understanding the meaning of the word ραρυγαδ,

has mistranslated these passages. This word he
renders, at 784, *sacrilega direptio*; at 1027, *sa-
crilege raptum*; and at 1030, *ablatum sacrilege*;
from which it is quite clear that he took the
word ραρυγαδ to mean “a sacrilegious and
forcible carrying off,” and he gives his readers
to understand that the Bachall Isa was forcibly
carried away from Armagh on those occasions:
but that such is not the meaning of ραρυγαδ
in those passages can be proved to a demonstra-
tion from various examples of the use of the
term, and from the definition of it given by the
glossographers of the Brehon laws. And the
Editor, seeing that Dr. O’Conor has done much
injury to the cause of the truth of Irish history,
by giving to certain Irish words meanings which
were never attached to them before his time,
deems it his duty to correct him; and to avoid
all dogmatical assertions respecting the meaning
of ραρυγαδ, he shall here lay before the reader
such evidences as will enable him to judge for
himself. In the Annals of the Four Masters, at
the year 907, the word ραρυγαδ is thus used:

“A. D. 907. Sapuḡad apdamacha la cḡnacha-
chan mac duilgen .i. cimbḡ do ḡreḡ ar in
cill γ α βααδḡ hḡ loch cuir ρρḡ harḡmacha
anar. Cḡnachan do βααδḡ la niall mac
Aoḡa, ρḡḡ in ταιρςιρτ ιρ in loc cḡdḡ hḡ cḡion
ράραιγτε παρραicc.”

“A. D. 907. The *sarughadh* of Armagh by
Cearnachan, son of Duilgen; i. e. he took a per-
son prisoner out of the church and drowned
him in Loch Cuir to the west of Armagh. Cear-
nachan was drowned by Niall, son of Aedh,
king of the north, in the same lake, in revenge
of the *sarughadh* of Patrick.”—See note ^v, under
the year 1223, p. 207, *supra*.

notice or heed^c. They afterwards burned the images, shrines, and relics, of the saints of Ireland and England; they likewise burned the celebrated image^f of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Trim, which used to perform wonders and miracles, which used to heal the blind, the deaf, and the crippled, and persons affected with all kinds of diseases; and [they also burned] the staff of Jesus^g, which was

Now if *sarughadh* meant "a forcible and sacrilegious carrying off," as Dr. O'Connor thinks, it would follow that the church of Armagh and St. Patrick would have been forcibly carried off on this occasion! But it is evident that the crime of *sarughadh* was committed against the church and St. Patrick, by violating the privilege of protection which the sanctuary of Armagh possessed; and that Cearnachan (as it is expressly stated in the passage) was punished, not for taking and drowning the prisoner, who had probably deserved his fate, but for violating the privilege of the church of St. Patrick.

In a tract on the settlement of the people called Ciarraighe, in Connaught, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (H. 3. 17, p. 875), an example of the use of this word occurs which shews that the idea of *carrying off* is not attached to it. It is stated that Aedh, King of Connaught, granted to this people a tract of country, and that the virgin St. Caelainn, the patroness of the Ciarraighe, was guarantee for the observance of the conditions; that afterwards the king, wishing to annul the grant, ordered that Cairbre, the chief of the Ciarraighe, should be poisoned at a public feast, but that St. Caelainn, having received notice of his intention, came to the feast and asked the king, "cúo dia ním rápaigir a Caeò? Sápaigfeir a curá fóo nígí mb. Why hast thou violated me, O Aedh? I will violate thee as regards thy kingdom for it." Here it is evident that Aedh had not committed the crime of *rápuḡaó* against the pious virgin by "carrying her off forcibly and sacrilegiously," but by violating her guarantee. According to a tract of the Brehon laws, preserved in the Library of

Trinity College, Dublin (H. 3. 18, p. 159), there were different kinds of *rápuḡaó*, for which different fines were paid, according to the dignity of the person whose guarantee was violated, or the character of the relic or sanctuary which was profaned. In another manuscript in the same library (H. 4. 22, p. 76), *ḡian-rápuḡaó* is thus defined: "Ireao ar ḡian-rápuḡaó ann, po fúir a beic for comaircī ḡ nocar anair uada dligi do taircīn, i. e. a *dian-sarughadh* (i. e. violent *sarughadh*), is when it is known that he is under protection, and the benefit of the law is not extended to him." But to return to the crozier. St. Bernard describes it, in his Life of St. Malachy, as covered over with gold, and adorned with most precious gems, and says that Nigellus, the usurper of the see of Armagh, had taken it away, together with the book of the Gospels, which had belonged to St. Patrick, adding, that both were held in such veneration that any one who had them in his possession was considered by the foolish people as the real bishop. Giraldus Cambrensis says that it was removed from Armagh to Dublin, shortly after the English Invasion. For more particulars respecting the history of this relic see Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 263; Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 178, &c.; and *Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church, Dublin*, Introduction, p. i. to xx.—See also Ware's *Annals*, where the notice of the destruction of this crozier, and of the image of the Blessed Virgin at Trim, is entered under the year 1538.

The celebrated Jesuit, Edmund Campion, who wrote his *Historie of Ireland* in 1571, has the following notice of the Bachall Isa:

in aē cliaē acc dénam miorbal beor ó aimir Patraicc gur an pé rin, 7 baói illáim crioirt dia mbaoí etir óaoímib. Do rónaō leó tra aipeppcoip, 7 Suib eppcoip aca fñin, 7 ger mior inǵrñim na nimirñō Rómanaē i nacchaid na hēccailri ar ruaili iná taimic a cōmmór po on rōim anoir riam conāc ſituir a tuarupcbail d̄fairññir nó d̄innirñ muna nairññidō an tí do cōnnairc í.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1538.

ΑοίS Cριορτ, mile, cuicc ced, τριοça, ahoct.

Αοδ buide ua domnaill mac aoda mic aoda ruaid aōbar tiǵearna típe conaill, fñi po ba maiē aítne 7 eolur in gach ealaðain, bá fñir deaplaçaō 7 dñǵeineac, bá fñir ſnǵnamh i nǵurc ǵliaō, 7 i mbñirñ baogail, 7 ar mó po raoíleaō do poctain tiǵñrñair a típe fñin do rñir foirtine 7 aipñōñ do écc hi ccill ó ttoñrñair iar ccomain, 7 Shacramen .22. do marci.

Niall mac cuinn mic airt í ueill raoí tocçaiðe ar oipbearc 7 ar uairle do marbaō ar ǵrñir oioce lé mac néill í néill hi ccairlén na hóǵmaige iar mbraē an baile do d̄rñim da raiðe ip̄tigh ip̄in ccairlén 7 mall ó neill do b̄rñō an c̄airlén iar rin, 7 a bñē a ndiaō an marbēta rin for a mac féin.

Mac méǵ flannchaid caçaoir mac fñraðhaiǵ mic uilliam aōbar taoíriǵ darptraige décc inñún ccairppre.

Fñǵanainm mac fip̄dopça méc coçlám zanairi dealbna ſēra do marbaō lá cloinn an p̄riopra méǵ coçlám.

Slóicçeaō lá hua ndomnaill Maǵnur i moctar connac̄t dia po ǵabāō lair c̄airlén r̄licciǵ ǵo haiçſrac baí pó cōǵaib maiē barbaō 7 op̄danair iar

"They have been used in solemn controversies, to protest and swear by Saint Patrick's Staffe, called *Bachal esu*, which oath, because upon breach thereof heavy plagues ensued, they feared more to breake then if they had sworne by the holy Evangelist." — *Edition of 1809*, pp. 23, 24.

It may be here added, that the breach of the oath here referred to by the good Campion, was technically called *Sápuǵaō na baicle Ipa*, by the ancient Irish writers.

^h *For themselves*, i. e. without any authority from the Pope.

ⁱ *Scarcely*, ip̄ ruaili, .i. ip̄ tēapc. O'Clery glosses it by beaǵ, little.

^k *From Rome*, literally, "from Rome from the east;" i. e. scarcely had so great a persecution of the Church of Christ issued from Rome when she was the focus of Pagan power and superstition, than that now set on foot in Christian England. The adverb anoir here means "from the east," but not from Pagan Rome

in Dublin, performing miracles, from the time of St. Patrick down to that time, and had been in the hands of Christ while he was among men. They also appointed archbishops and sub-bishops for themselves^b; and, though great was the persecution of the Roman emperors against the Church, scarcelyⁱ had there ever come so great a persecution from Rome^k as this; so that it is impossible to narrate or tell its description, unless it should be narrated by one who saw it.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1538.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-eight.

Hugh Boy O'Donnell, son of Hugh^l [Duv], son of Hugh Roe, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, a man who was well skilled and learned in every science, who was most distinguished for munificence and hospitality, for prowess in the field of battle and the gap of danger, and who was expected, from his steadiness and [other] characteristics, to attain^m to the lordship of his own country [Tirconnell], died at Cill O'dTomhraidⁿ, on the 22nd of March, after having received the Communion and Extreme Unction.

Niall, the son of Con, son of Art O'Neill, a man illustrious for his valiant deeds and nobleness, was slain in a nocturnal assault by the son of Niall O'Neill, in the castle of Omagh; the castle having been first betrayed by a party who were within the castle. Niall O'Neill afterwards destroyed the castle, and persecuted his own son for this killing.

The son of Mac Clancy (Cahir, the son of Feradhach, son of William), heir to the chieftainship of Dartry, died in Dun-Carbry^o.

Ferganainm, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Coghlan, Tanist of Delvin Eathra, was slain by the sons of the Prior Mac Coghlan.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Lower Connaught, and triumphantly took the castle of Sligo, which was well defended by warders and

into Ireland, but over the Christian congregations of the west.

^l *Hugh*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare interpolates ouib, black, which is correct.

^m *To attain*, do poctain, to reach to.

ⁿ *Cill O'dTomhraid*, i. e. church of the family of

the O'Tomhairs, *anglice* Toners, now Killymard, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

^o *Dun-Carbry*, now Doongarbry, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in the parish of Rossinver, barony of Rosslogher, and county of Leitrim.

mbíe do aθaíð ina péccmair aḡa cōpnam co comnart ppi a aḡair co na caomnacar a ḡabail ḡó rin, 7 ar nḡabail an baile, 7 iar pḡaccbáil a barba ann do t̃aoð iarām hi maiḡ luipcc, 7 po milleað an t̃ir co léir lair. Aḡ toíð-eaḡt tar a air do po taðail ḡur an ccairlén dian hainm Maḡ uí ḡaḡra, 7 po ḡabað lair é. Ro marbað mac í ðomnaill, 11 december, (mall ḡarb mac magnura) ḡo turbaðac dupcor do peilér ar an ccairlén an tan batтар aḡ ionttraiḡc̃íð an baile. Do paðac maiḡm nanacail lá hua ndomnaill don tí do poine an ḡmóm írin ḡo po cúir plán é dia ionchaib. Do taðo ó domnaill cona plóḡ plán (cenmotá an móir écht rin) iar milleað maiḡe luipcc 7 macaire connac̃t, ac̃t an méo po ba riaraḡ dó.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1539.

Αοιρ cριορτ, mile, cúicc céo, τριοḡa, anaóí.

Ο ὀριαιν τυaḡmuman, Concobar mac τοιρρḡealbair mic ταιðcc décc iar mbíe aθaíð 1 ττιḡr̃nur, 7 an t̃ir do b̃íe co τοιḡḡeaḡ τpomconáḡ pé a linn. Murchaḡ mac í ὀριαιν .i. mac τοιρρḡealbair mic ταιðḡ ḡóirp̃ñíð na ionaḡ amail do tuill a airill̃íð p̃r̃ir̃in.

Slóic̃eaḡ lá hua ndomnaill, Maḡnur 1 moḡtar connac̃t etir nodlaicc 7 peil br̃ḡde dia po b̃ín a láin péir do c̃íor 7 do br̃aiḡoib̃ ḡíob̃, 7 ταιmic plán dia t̃iḡ.

Ο Νέιλλ .i. conn do t̃oḡt ḡo dún na nḡall im c̃aircc do p̃aiḡiðh uí ðomnaill, 7 po naíðmpioḡ r̃íḡ, caraḡpaḡ, 7 coḡac̃ amail ar deac̃ 7 ar daingne po p̃éop̃at p̃ria poile.

Mac méḡuiðir corbmac, mac coñconnaḡt, mic coñconnaḡt, mic ὀριαιν, mic p̃ilip τανairi p̃r̃m̃anaḡ ḡiḡp̃r̃i co nuairle 7 co ñíneaḡ do marbað hi meabail lá muiñtir a ḡearb̃raiḡḡeaḡ ina p̃fiaḡnair̃e [p̃iaḡnair̃e] báḡéin.

^p *After it had been.*—An English writer would express it thus: “The O’Donnells had been for a considerable time deprived of this castle, for it had made an effectual resistance to the present O’Donnell’s father, and neither of them succeeded in taking it until that time.”

^a *Magh-Ui-Ghadhra*, i. e. O’Gara’s plain, now

Moygara, or Moyogara, where the extensive ruins of a castle are still to be seen, near the margin of Lough Gara, at its northern extremity, in the barony of Coolavin, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 494, and map to the same work.

^r *Under his protection*, i. e. when the castle

cannon, after it had had been^p for some time out of his possession, having been powerfully defended against his father, and it could not be taken until then. And after having taken this castle, and left his warders in it, he proceeded to Moylurg, and ravaged all that country. Upon his return he visited the castle called Magh-Ui-Ghadhra^q, and took it. The son of O'Donnell (Niall Garv, the son of Manus) was unfortunately slain on the 11th of December by the shot of a ball [fired] from the castle, when they were approaching the town. The person, however, who had done this act was pardoned by O'Donnell, who sent him away under his protection^r. O'Donnell then returned with his army safe (except the great misfortune already alluded to), after having ravaged all Moylurg and Machaire-Chonnacht, excepting such parts as were obedient to him.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1539.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-nine.

O'Brien of Thomond (Conor, the son of Turlough, son of Teige) died, after having been for some time in the lordship; and the country was prosperous and flourishing in his time. Murrough^s, the son of O'Brien, i. e. the son of Turlough, son of Teige, was inaugurated in his place, as his qualifications deserved.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Lower Connaught, between Christmas and the festival of St. Bridget; and he exacted from them [the inhabitants] his full tribute and hostages, and returned safe to his house.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, came to Donegal about Easter, to visit O'Donnell; and they made peace, friendship, and alliance with each other, as well and as firmly as they possibly could.

The son of Maguire (Cormac, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, son of Brien, son of Philip), Tanist of Fermanagh, a good man of nobleness and hospitality, was treacherously slain by the people of his brother, in his [brother's] own presence.

was taken the person who had fired the ball at Niall Garv would have been killed on the spot by O'Donnell's people, had not O'Donnell interposed, and extended to him not only pardon but

protection. He was then O'Donnell's protegee, and whoever happened to kill or maim him should pay eric to O'Donnell.

^s *Murrough*.—He was the brother of Conor,

Slóicceadh lá hua néill conn, 7 lá hua ndomnaill, Maḡnur daon comairle 7 daon aonta gur an mīde 7 an pob aīmpīarac dōib dona tírib rin do milleadh 7 do loḡccadh rīmpa go tīmpaig. Fō rīt edala aībble iomda don turur rin ar ní po tīonoilpīot gaoīdīl do rīaigīd gall īr na haīmpīarab dōīdīncoīb aon rloīgīd ar mó lēr milleadh do maītīr na mīde inār an cpeacīrloīgeadh īrīn, dōīg pob iomda edala oīr 7 aīpccītt, uīma, 7 īarainn, ionnmur, 7 iolīmaoine, 7 gaā maītīra arēfna tuccerat a baile aāa rīrōīad, 7 ar a nuaāongbāil īar na lomarpccain leō don turur rin. Aḡ tīonnpuō dona rīlōgaib rin īna rīrīttīng, Ro ḡab bīrīg, 7 boīppīad, uāill, 7 dīomur īad ar aībble a nēdala ona rīuāīrīot rīrītīrītt rīrīū. An tan po cloīr lār an lūrīrīr Saxanach Lōrō līnarō na rīccela rin, do rōnaō lēr tīonōl a rīaībe do Saxancoīb ī nepīnn uīle laīr, 7 rōcīraīde baīlītīd mōr na mīde etīr cīll 7 tuāīt, 7 a mbaoī do cōb-laīgīb ar na cuantāib īna comīpōcīraib, 7 co haīrīdī cōblaā aībbal baōī rōr cuan carlīnne. Iār tīoēt na tīoīcīrītal rin uīle go haonbaīle gur an īurīrīr po līn an rīluaḡ gaoīdealaā go hoīrḡīallaib, hī rīfīrīnmāīg aīrm aātā bēl aāa hoā, ní rīuaēt lār an rīluaḡ nḡaoīdealaā dol īn īnneall nō a nōrduccāō amāīl po ba dīr dōīb, 7 ní mó po urīmaīrīot comāīrle a naīrīeac do ḡabāīl do corīnam nō do cōtuccāō caēlaīrīeac aēt po īmētīgīrīot go hīrīraītte anorīdaīḡte go po rīaḡaībīrīot mōr dīa nēdalaib rīn 7 dēdalaib gall īrīn maīḡīrīrīn aḡa mbīoōbaīdāib īar rīraoīnīd rōrīra. Ro maīrībaō dīrōng dīa nōaorḡar rīluaḡ 7 ní po maīrībaō a bīcc dīa nuaīrīlīb cēnmōta Maolmūīrīe mīrīḡīcī mac eōīn rīuaīd mīc rīuībne torīcāīr o cēnel conaīll ar an lātaīr rin. Maḡ aongurā mūīrīcīarītaā do ḡabāīl lā dīrīm dōīrḡīallaib, īar nā rīaḡbaīl ī nuaāaō īar

which, if the annalist had thought of mentioning, would have saved them the trouble of repeating the pedigree.

^t *Nuachongbhail*.—It appears from the Life of St. Fechin, published by Colgan, that this was the ancient name of the place where the town of Navan, in Meath, now stands :

“Nuadhchongbhail est oppidum Mediæ ad ripam Boinnii fluvii a Pontano” [Drogheda] “decem millibus passuum distans ab Authrumia quinque.”—*Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 135, 141.

In the account of this invasion of the Pale, given in the Annals of Kilronan, this town is

called an Uam, which is its present Irish name, as pronounced by the natives of Meath. Ware, who seems to have known the ancient and modern names of this place, calls it Navan, in his Annals of Ireland, at this year.

^u *In the adjacent harbours*.—The word cuan certainly means a harbour, and is synonymous with the Latin *sinus*.

^w *Carlinne*.—This is still the Irish name of Carlingford harbour, in the north-east of the county of Louth.

^x *Bel-atha-hoa*.—The site of this battle was at a ford near the old bridge of Belahoe, which

An army was led by O'Neill (Con) and O'Donnell (Manus), with one will and accord, into Meath; and such part of these territories as were disobedient to them they spoiled and burned before them, as far as Tara, and the possessions of all those who refused to submit to them. They obtained immense and innumerable spoils on this expedition, for the Irish had not in latter times assembled to oppose the English army, that destroyed more of the property of Meath than this plundering army; for many were the spoils of gold and silver, copper, iron, and every sort of goods and valuables besides, which they took from the towns of Ardee and Nuachongbhail^t, which they entirely plundered on that expedition. Upon their return, these troops were elated with courage and high spirits, [and filled with] pride and haughtiness, on account of the vastness of their spoils, and because they had not met any opposition. When the English Lord Justice, Lord Leonard, heard the news of this, he made a complete muster of all the English in Ireland, the forces of the great towns of Meath, both ecclesiastical and lay, and all the fleets in the adjacent harbours^u, and especially the large fleet in the bay of Carlinne^w. After all these forces had collected to one place to the Lord Justice, he set out in pursuit of the Irish army into Oriel, and [came up with them] at a place called Bel-atha-hoa^x, in Farney. The Irish army were not able to go into order or array, as was meet for them; nor did they take the advice of their chiefs, to stand and maintain their battle-ground, but they fled in a scattered and disorderly manner, leaving a great deal of their own property, and of the spoils taken from the English at that place, to their enemies, after being routed. Some of their common people were slain, but none of their gentlemen, except Mulmurry Mergeach, son of John Roe Mac Sweeny, whom the Tirconnellians lost on that field. After this defeat^y of Bel-atha-hoa, Magennis (Murtough), who had wandered away from

was the principal pass into the famous territory of Farney in Oriel. It is about four miles and a quarter south of Carrickmacross, on the boundary of the counties of Meath and Monaghan, close to the lake of the same name.—See *Some Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, p. 37.

^y *After this defeat.*—The literal translation is as follows: “Magennis (Murtough) was taken

by a party of the Oriels, after he was found with a few, after having separated from his people in this defeat of Bel-atha-hoa, and he was for some time privately in their custody, so that they afterwards killed him treacherously at the instigation of a party of his own tribe, for they gave rewards from them (to the people with whom he was) for putting him to death.”

In the fabricated account of this battle given

νοῖθαλ πέ α μιντιρ ιριν μαϊὸμ ριν βεόιλ αῖα ἡοα, γ α βῖτ lé ἡατῃαὸ ἰλλάιμ
 ḡο ἡινῆλῖτε αα ḡο ρο μαρῃρατ ι μεαβαλ é ιαρ ριν τρέ αῖλας ὀρυνγε δια
 ῑνῖὸ ρῖν, υαιρ τυερατ ρῖδε κοῖτα υαῖα (don lucht αḡα μβαοί) αρ α ῑορ cum
 báir.

Νιall ὅcc ο βαοιḡίλλ do μαρῃαὸ lá conῑoḃar mac uí βαοιḡίλλ.

Ο μαοίleaῑlainn αρτ, ρῖρ αḡῖμαρ ιονηραιḡῑεαῑ, γ α mac καῑαοίρ ο μαοί-
 leaῑlainn deccanaῑ cluana do μαρῃαὸ ι ρρορνοῑτ la cloinn ρeilim uí μαοί-
 leaῑlainn, γ ρeilim do ḡabaλ τιḡῖρῖναιρ.

Μαḡ coῑláin ρeilim mac μαοιῖρ do μαρῃαὸ ι μβῖνῑoῑρ lá cloinn í Μα-
 θαḡáin .ι. Μαοίleaῑlainn ḡοδ, ετceτῖρ, α νοῖαὸ αιρῖρῖν δια δοῖνῖαιḡ an θαρῖα
 nonar iulii.

Τιḡεαρῖαρ dealbῖa do ροιῖν lá ἡua μαοileaῑlainn ρeilim ετῖρ αρτ mac
 coῑbmaic méḡ coῑláin, δοῖνall mac ρῖρῑoῑῑα, γ Μαοίleaῑlainn mac emainn.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1540.

Αοιρ cῖρῖορτ, mīle, cuicc ceo, cῑτῖαῑατ.

Ρυαῖḃῖρ υα μαοίleóin eῖρcoῑ αρῑaῑῃαὸ, γ ρῖρ ιοῖαὸ eῖρcoῑρ cluana
 [Μῖic Νόιρ] ρῖρ ραῑῖμαρ ρο ῑοῖαιḡ εῖρῖδε do écc.

Μαιῖρῑῑῖρ cluana ραῖῖῖα do ῑαḃαιρτ doῖa βῖαιῑῖḃ de obῖeῖuaῖῖia
 αρ ρορcoῖḡῖa uí βῖῖῖῖν Μῖῖῖῖῃαὸ μῖc τοῖρῖdealbῖαιḡ, γ μαῖῑε τυαḃmuῖῖan
 do ῑῑτ γ θαοῖῑαὸ υαῑῑαῖῖῖn θα οῖḃ .S. Ρῖοῖρῖεῖρ.

ῑαῖῖῖαιḡ do βῖῑῑ (in ḡaῑ áῖτ αρ ρυḃ eῖeann ῖῖαρ ῑῖῖῖῑτ α ccuῖῖaῑῑa)
 αḡ ῖḡῖῖῖῖ γ αḡ ιοῖῖῖῖῃαὸ na ῖοῖḃ, γ ḡο ἡαιῖῖḃe Μαιῖρῑῑῖρ μῖῖῖῖῃaῑ do
 mīlleaḃ ḃóῖḃ, γ ḡαιῖḃῖῖῖῖ na μαῖῖῖῖῑῑe ḡο ῖḃῖῖῖḡ do na βῖαιῑῖḃ do ḃῖῑῑῖῃαὸ
 leó.

Οῖαρ mac uí βαοιḡίλλ mīall ρυαḃ, γ conῑoḃar do βῖῑῑ ι ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ γ ι ῖῖῖ-

by Holinshed in his Chronicles, on which Cox
 relies as true history, it is stated that Magennis
 was killed by the Baron of Slane.—See *Some
 Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*,
 by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., p. 37; Cox's
Hibernia Anglicana, A. D. 1539. Mr. Moore
 does not seem to believe that there is any truth
 in the account of this rencounter at Belahoe.

He even rejects the account of it given in the
 Annals of Kilronan, which the Editor translated
 for his use, and which was transmitted to him
 by Mr. Petrie several years since. Ware, whose
 judgment is almost invariably correct, mentions
 the defeat at Belahoe, and adds that O'Neill made
 this descent upon the Pale in August, 1539, in
 retaliation for an expedition made into Ulster

his people, and was attended only by a few troops, was taken prisoner by a party of the people of Oriel; and they privately detained him for some time as a prisoner, and afterwards treacherously slew him, at the instance of a party of his own tribe, who had bribed them to put him to death.

Niall Oge O'Boyle was slain by Conor, the son of O'Boyle.

O'Melaghlin (Art), a successful and warlike man, and his son, Cahir O'Melaghlin, Deacon of Cluain^z, were slain at Fornocht^a, by the sons of Felim O'Melaghlin; and Felim assumed the lordship.

Mac Coghlan (Felim, the son of Meyler) was slain at Beannchor^b, by the sons of O'Madden (Melaghlin God, &c.), after he had heard mass on Sunday, the second of the Nones of July.

The lordship of Delvin was parcelled out by O'Melaghlin (Felim) among Art, the son of Cormac Mac Coghlan; Donnell, the son of Ferdoragh; and Melaghlin, the son of Edmond.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1540.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty.

Rory O'Malone, Bishop of Ardagh, and representative of the Bishop of Clonmacnoise, a prosperous and affluent man, died.

The monastery of Cluain-Ramhfhoda [Clonroad] was given to the friars of the Observance, by order of O'Brien (Murrough, the son of Turlough) and the chiefs of Thomond, and by the consent and permission of the superiors of the Order of St. Francis.

The English, throughout every part of Ireland where they extended their power, were persecuting and banishing the Orders, and particularly they destroyed the monastery of Monaghan, and beheaded the guardian, and some of the friars.

The two sons of O'Boyle, Niall Roe and Conor, were in contention and at

by the Lord Gray in the preceding May.

^z *Cluain*, i. e. of Cluain-mic-Nois, now Clonmacnoise, in the King's County.

^a *Fornocht*.—This is probably the place now called Farnagh, situated near the town of Moat,

in the barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath.

^b *Beannchor*, now Banagher, a town on the east side of the Shannon, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

αοντα πέ ποίλε, ἡ μάλλ δο δολ αρ ιονηραιccíð αρ concòðar co luaçpar (αρ βα hann bai αιριριom ἡ comñaiðe concòðar), ἡ α bñt a cceillec in adhaið rin ι τςmpall Sñcáin, ἡ concòðar do teaçt αρ na ðapaç por an ðromain lá taoð an τςmpaill. Níall co na μυντιρ ðειρge dó αρ an τςmpall. Oð connairc concòðar ðia paiçíð iad luið por α momgaðail ó ná baí poçaiðe ina pappað cénmoçá uatðað namá nár bó hñpðma. Arðo do ðeachaið α aenar tap τpaiç luaçpaiρ píoρ. Úñaið málλ é pñb αρ ðñne conpánaic, ἡ pucc uiðe pñ na μυντιρ pñppin acc toçpaim concòðar co tapppaið é co mba comppainicc dóib pe poile co beoðα barðarðα gan poraiçmñt cairðñra nó comppialapa. Do pað concòðar bñm do málλ ina cñomullac go po tapaccaip go láρ é αρ an latair rin. Luið concòðar opé cpeçtñaiçte αρ. Tançattap α μυντιρ do paiçíð néill, ἡ atberp pñú concòðar do lñmain, ἡ ná baí pñn ι nguair écca ðon çup rin. Do pónað pappiom rin, ἡ puccpaç μυντιρ néill αρ concòðar lá taoð loçα baí ina ccomppoccur, ἡ ní po lamppaç iombualað pñp go po tapaccaipriot é lap na cloçaið baí ι nairñ in loçα conað iar ná tapaccaip po imipñt αρm pñp, ἡ aç poað dóib po çeibitt málλ mapð gan anmainn. Ní baí ðia ccinð pñn lé hatðaið ðiap α ccompaopa po bað mó ðéçtaið ináio an ðiap rin topçair πέ apoile.

Clann uilliam mac an earpuice uí çallcubair .i. uilliam ócc ἡ aodh çpuamða do mapðað lá cloinn uí baioçill .i. lá ðomnall ἡ lá toipðealðac α ndíçail mapðta α naçap.

Slóicceað lá hua ðomñnaill, Maçnur hi ccóicceað cónnaçt, ἡ ní po αιρι go paimcc Maç luipec, appiðe hi ccloinn cónñmaiç. Maç luipec ἡ clann cónñmaiç do léipmilleað ἡ do lopçað laip, do póine iapañ cñçα an çoirpñléiðe, ἡ τaimcc plán iar rin iar mbuaið, ἡ corçcap.

Slóicceað ele la hua ðomñnaill báttap iad tançaðap ina poçpaiðe, málλ mac aipç ócc tánaipe típe heocçain, ἡ mac mic ðomñnaill na halban Colla mac alapðpaim co nalbançoið iomða amaille pñpp, ἡ ó ðomñnaill ἡ an plóç

^c *Luachras*, now Loughros, near Ardara, in the west of the county of Donegal.—See note ^m, under the year 1509, p. 1302, *supra*. The site of O'Boyle's residence at Loughros Bay is yet pointed out by the natives of the barony of Boylagh. It was called Crannog bhuidhe, i. e. the yellow crannog, or wooden house. The ruins

of three old churches are still to be seen in the neighbourhood of Loughros bay, namely, Kilturis, Kilkenny, and Kilcáshel, but the memory of St. Senchan is not now celebrated at any of them.

^d *Ferociously*.—Co barðarðα might mean "barbarously," but this is scarcely the meaning

strife with each other. Niall made an incursion against Conor into Luachras^c (for Conor had his seat and residence there), and remained that night in ambush in the church of St. Seanchan. Conor next morning went upon the hill adjacent to the church, and Niall and his people sallied forth from the church against him. When Conor saw them approaching him, he ran away to avoid them, as he had with him only a few [and these] persons unfit to bear arms, and he proceeded alone down across the strand of Luachras. Niall pursued him as quickly as he was able, and he outran his own people in his eagerness to catch Conor; he overtook him, and they engaged each other vigorously and ferociously^d, forgetful of friendship and relationship. Conor gave Niall a blow on the top of the head, and prostrated him on the ground, and then fled away, severely wounded. His people came up to Niall, who told them to pursue Conor, and that he himself was not in danger of death on that occasion. They did so at his request, and overtook Conor on the borders of a neighbouring lake; and they did not dare to come to blows with him, until they had first knocked him down with the stones which were on the strand of the lake; and when he was prostrated, they struck at him with weapons. And on their return they found Niall dead^e. There had not been of their tribe, for some time, two of the same ages who were more generally lamented than these two who were slain by each other.

The sons of William, son of the Bishop O'Gallagher, namely, William Oge and Hugh Gruama, were slain by the sons of O'Boyle, namely, by Donnell and Turlough, in revenge of their father.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Connaught, and never halted until he arrived in Moylurg, from whence he passed into Clann-Conway; and he totally devastated and burned Moylurg^f and Clann-Conway. He afterwards plundered the Curlieu Mountains, and then returned home safe, after victory and triumph.

Another hosting was made by O'Donnell, and he was joined by Niall^g, the son of Art Oge, Tanist of Tyrone, and by Mac Donnell of Scotland (Colla, the son of Alexander), with many Scots along with him. O'Donnell and this army

intended by the Four Masters.

^e *Dead*, literally, "they found Niall dead without a soul," which is a strange redundancy of language.

^f *Moylurg*.—This is a striking example of the redundancy of the style of the Four Masters.

^g *Niall*.—Charles O'Conor interpolates Conallach, i. e. the Conallian, which is correct.

proceeded into Fermanagh, and they at first destroyed much in the country, until they obtained pledges and guarantees of submission. After that they marched through Breifny O'Rourke, and from thence to the Curlieu mountains, where they pitched their camp, and destroyed Bealach-Buidhe, and cleared every other difficult passage. Upon this the Clann-Mulrony^h came to them, and gave hostages to O'Donnell for the observance of his own conditions for the time to come. O'Donnell then returned safe to his house.

The sons of O'Donnell (i. e. of Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe), namely, Donough Cairbreach and John of Lurg, rose up in opposition to O'Donnell (Manus, their own brother), and went into the Crannog of Loch-Beiathaighⁱ, from which they proceeded to spoil the country. O'Donnell took them both prisoners, and took also Egneghan O'Donnell in the town of Conwall^k. He hanged John of Lurg, and put Egneghan and Donough in fetters; and he broke down and demolished the Crannog of Loch-Beathaigh.

O'Doherty, i. e. Gerald, the son of Donnell, son of Felim, a noble and hospitable man, died at an advanced age, after having vanquished the Devil and the world.

Donnell, the son of Niall O'Boyle, was styled O'Boyle.

John, son of Con O'Donnell, was slain by the sons of Morogh Mac Sweeny-na-dtuath^l.

The castle of Leitrim was erected by O'Rourke (Brian, the son of Owen), while a great war was waged against him on every side, namely, in Moylurg, Muintir-Eolais, and Breifny-O'Reilly; and his own son and a party of the men of Breifny were also at war with him. He finished the castle in a short time, and destroyed a great portion of Moylurg on his opponents.

A general invitation of hospitality was given by Rory, the son of Teige Mac Dermot, and his wife, the daughter of Mac William of Clanrickard. The schools of Ireland, and those who sought for presents, flocked to them to the Rock [of Lough Key], and they were all attended to by that couple.

Teige, the son of Brian, son of Manus Mac Dermot Roe, was drowned in the [River] Bann, while on an excursion along with O'Rourke.

with the ancient localities of this part of the county of Donegal in the year 1835.

^k *Conwall*.—This was a village near Letter-

kenny, in the county of Donegal.—See note ^f, under the year 1258, p. 366, *supra*.

^l *Mac Sweeny-na-dTuadh*, i. e. Mac Sweeny

Semur ócc mac an Bpíopa méz cocláin do dícínad lá cédaic ua maóileaclainn hi ppiull ina cairlén fín .i. cairlén an fíodáin, 7 díc mór do dénam don tír trío ríde. Feilim ó maóileaclainn do tabairt Saxonac 7 an trísirineir leir go delbna, 7 ar a aoí ní ro gabrat an fíodán, 7 ro impaidriot dia ttiğib iar millib móráin dóib.

Domnall mac an pirdorica méz cocláin ceand a gabláin fín décc pia marbad Semair ócc mic an bpíopa.

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΣΤ, 1541.

Αόιρ Χριοςτ, mile, cúic céo, cēpača, ahaon.

Domnall dñmair, Sioc, 7 rñceta a tciur na bliadna ro co ná ro léicc ar ná treabab iar ccoir do dénam i neriinn.

O cñbaill fñganainm mac maolpuanaid do marbad (hi ppiull 7 é uall dípaðairc) la taðcc mac donncharid mic Sñain uí cñbaill cona bñairib, 7 lá mac uí maóilmuaid Sñan mac domnaill éaoic hi ccairlén cluana lipcc, 7 ge ro baóí ó cñbaill ina fñóir cianaoirua do poine fñgnam 7 congnam mór do cóid i nainm 7 i noirdearcur dó ar luēt a marbēa. Ro marbad una dá fñr décc dia muinir amaille pñr.

O maolmuaid .i. caðaoir, fñr ro ba mór clú, 7 oirdearcur ina aimir fín décc.

Teag rárain etir ttiğib 7 tñmplaib do lorccab 7 dorccain irin corpur do rñnnað lá cloinn uí Maðagáin, Mupohað, bñearal, 7 caðal. Feilim

of the districts, which had belonged to the O'Boyles before the Mac Sweenys came thither from Scotland.

^m *Feadan*, now Faddan, in the parish of Lushmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. —See it already referred to at the year 1520, and again at 1548 and 1557.

ⁿ *The treasurer*, i. e. Sir William Brabazon. —See Table of Chief Governors of Ireland in Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, p. 109.

^o *Severe weather*, domñn deapmair. —The word domñn is the opposite of rñmñn, fair

weather, and means, bad, inclement, or severe weather. Deapmair is explained in Cormac's Glossary by aóbal mór, i. e. very great.

^p *He being blind*, literally, “and he blind, sightless,” which is a strange redundancy of language.

^q *Cluain-lisg*, now Clonlisk, giving name to a barony in the south of the King's County. In a manuscript missal, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, Class B. Tab. 3. No. 1, there is a memorandum of the death of Ferganainm O'Carroll, as follows:

James Oge, son of the Prior Mac Coghlan, was treacherously beheaded by Kedagh O'Melaghlin, in his own [James Oge's] castle, i.e. the castle of Feadan^m, in consequence of which great injury was done to the country. Felim O'Melaghlin brought the English and the Treasurerⁿ with him to Delvin, but did not, however, take the Feadan; and they returned to their [respective] homes, after having destroyed much.

Donnell, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Coghlan, head of his own branch [of that family], died before the killing of James Oge, son of the Prior.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1541.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-one.

There was much severe weather^o, frost, and snow, the beginning of this year, which prevented tillage and ploughing from being properly done in Ireland.

O'Carroll (Ferganainm, the son of Mulrony) was treacherously slain (he being blind^p) by Teige, the son of Donough, son of John O'Carroll, and his kinsmen, and by the son of O'Molloy (John, the son of Donnell Caech), in the castle of Cluain-lisg^a; but though O'Carroll was an old man, he, nevertheless, displayed great prowess and strength [in defending himself] against his slayers, which gained him a name and renown. Twelve of his people were killed along with him.

O'Molloy^r (Cahir), a man of great character and renown in his time, died.

Teagh-Sarain^s, both houses and churches, was burned and plundered in Lent by the sons of O'Madden, namely, Murrough, Breasal, and Cathal. After

"Hic obiit Vir sine nomine" [Feap gan ainm]
 "qui fuit dominus et princeps Elie occisus in
 Castro suo proprio in Cluoinlis morte incognita,
 et nisi predicatur improvisa, et qui fuit magne
 sapientie et mirabilis fortitudinis; cujus anime
 propitietur Deus. Amen, in anno Domini mil-
 lessimo ccccxli^o."

^r O'Molloy.—The death of this chieftain is thus noticed in a memorandum in the same manuscript:

"Obiit Karolus O'Mylmoy sue nationis capi-

taneus in Octava Epiphanie et sepultus in Kylcormac, A. D. 1542."

^s Teagh-Sarain, i.e. St. Saran's church, now Tisaran, an old church giving name to a parish in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. It is situated in the centre of the demesne of Moystown [mağ ɪrɛan], on the west side of the River Brosna, and near it is a holy well dedicated to St. Saran. A curious account of this saint is given in the Registry of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Duald Mac Firbis for Sir James

ua maíleaclainn do òol co cluain fíрта ιαρ ριν, 7 τςmpall mór cluana fíрта 7 an mainirtir do bñírb 7 òorccain lair.

Tuatal balb mac Sñain mic Ruaidrí uí gallcúbair paoí òuine baoí ar éñò mairib òipecta éipe conaill décc (1 februaíu), fírb ba mair gal 7 gairccead gen go marbad no co mudhaiǵb òaoíne ar ní òeachaíð ρíðe hi ττροιτ nó 1 τταcар náç biað bñáige lair. Bá ρb fadearia òórom ρin ar ρó baoí apaire aimir iná aoíðíð aǵ coirfct ρri ρñmóir 7 ρri ρpocípt bpaatar ρairíðaiǵ òo bñairib òúin ná nǵall, 7 atcuala aǵá ρpíotcáð nár bó mair òo ρóctain ρóçpaise òaoíne òo marbad ná òorpað a ρpola, conað aipe ρin ρo cinn eiccin iná mñhmain ǵan ǵuin òuine, 7 ρo cónaill òo ǵpér inñrin an ccéin ρoba beó.

Mairm mór òo tabairt òo Mhac uíðilín .i. Ruðpáige mac ualtair ar cloinn aoða uí neill òú in ρo marbad aonǵur mac òonnchaíð mic maolmuípe meic ρuibne, 7 òpónǵ òo ǵallócclaçair tipe conaill apañ ρir. Ro marbad ann òna cópucchad ǵallocclaç òo cloinn òomñnaill ǵallócclaç 7 ρóçaiðe ele cenmoctat. Mac uíðilín òo òol ρluaǵ òoríðir ar cloinn aoða uí neill, 7 clann aoða .i. conn, 7 òomñall òo marbad lair.

Ο òomñnaill Μαǵnur òo òol hi ccñn an lurtir Shaxanaíǵ òon cabán 7 an lurtir òá ǵabáil cñcce lé honóir 7 lé ρeuepeur mór. Síτ, caðaç, 7 capaðpað òo cñǵal òóib ρé ρoile òon cup ρin.

Αñ cñannócc airctípac baoí ar loç ǵlinne òalláin òo ǵabail lá cloinn

Ware, now preserved in the British Museum, Clarend. No. LI.

^t *Though he never used to kill.*—In this phrase gen go is negative.

^u *In his youth,* iná aoíðíð.—The word aoíðe is glossed by óige, youth, in O'Clery's Glossary, and by Teige O'Rody in his gloss on the Ode to Brian na Murtha O'Rourke. This passage shews that Tuathal had not been well instructed in the Ten Commandments in his childhood. The celebrated Jesuit, Edmund Campion, has, in his *Historie of Ireland*, cap. vi., the following reference to the religious ignorance of the Irish fighting gentlemen, which is not very different from this account of Tuathal O'Gallagher given

by the Four Masters :

"I found a fragment of an Epistle, wherein a vertuous Monke declareth that to him (travailing in Vlster) came a grave Gentleman about Easter, desirous to be confessed and howseled" [i. e. to receive the communion], "who in all his lifetime had never yet received the blessed sacrament. When he had said his minde, the Priest demaunded him, whether he were faultlesse in the sinne of Homicide? He answered, that hee never wist the matter to bee haynous before; but, being instructed thereof, hee confessed the murther of five, the rest he left wounded" [*recte*, and the wounding of others], "so as he knew not whether they lived or no.

this [and in revenge of it] Felim O'Melaghlin went to Clonfert, and demolished and plundered the Great Church and the monastery of Clonfert.

Tuathal Balbh [Balbus], the son of John, son of Rory O'Gallagher, a worthy man, and one of the most powerful of the sub-chieftains of Tirconnell, died on the 1st of February. He was a man of valour and prowess, though he never used to kill^t or destroy persons, for there was no battle or skirmish into which he went from which he would not bring away prisoners. The reason of his acting thus was this: one time in his youth^u that he was listening to a sermon and exhortation of one of the friars of Donegal, he heard it inculcated that, in order to attain [everlasting] reward^w, it was not meet to kill persons, or to shed their blood; wherefore he made a resolution never to wound a man, and this [vow] he always kept while he lived.

A great defeat was given by Mac Quillin (Rury, the son of Walter) to the sons of Hugh O'Neill, in which was slain Aengus, the son of Donough, son of Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, together with a party of the gallowglasses of Tirconnell. In it were also slain a battalion of the gallowglasses of the Clann-Donnell, Galloglagh, and many others besides. Mac Quillin went a second time with a force against the sons of Hugh O'Neill, and slew Con and Donnell, the sons of Hugh.

O'Donnell (Manus) went to Cavan to meet the English Lord Justice; and the Lord Justice received him with great honour and respect; and they formed a league of peace, alliance, and friendship with each other.

The eastern crannog^x on the Lough of Glenn-Dallain^y was taken by the

Then was he taught that both the one and the other were execrable, and verie meekelie humbled himself to repentence."

Here the good Jesuit, whether he was telling the truth or not (and who can doubt his veracity?), has written as rudely as the Four Masters, as appears by the words in brackets.

^w *Reward, pocpaice.*—The word pocpaice is used in ancient Irish writings to denote "reward in the next world," and sometimes "eternal happiness."—See the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 127, b, a.

^x *Crannog*, a wooden house.

^y *Gleann-Dallain*, i. e. Dallen's glen, a romantic valley in the parish of Killasnet, barony of Rossclough, and county of Leitrim. It is now generally called Glencar, from O'Rourke's castle of Caislean a'chartha.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 337, where this valley is erroneously placed in Carbria: "Osnata de Gleann dallain in Carbria." It is true that this valley extends into the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo, but the church of St. Osnata, now *anglice* Killasnet, is in that part of it which lies in the county of Leitrim.—See this valley again referred to at the years 1595 and 1597.

domnall mic donnchaib uí ruairc ar donnchaib mac donnchaib í ruairc. A cñh aimprie iar rin tucpat clann donnchaib uí ruairc (Domnall, 7 fñr-ganainm) ionnpaiceib ar an ceannóicc go po cuirpñt tñne ip in mbaile gan fñor. Ro pátaigñ 7 po moetaigñ in nñ rin, 7 lñtar iad ipin loc, 7 bñpñt clann domnall oppa, Marbñtar 7 báitñr leó fñr-ganainm mac donnchaib, Ro gabad annpin domnall, 7 po cpochaib iapañ lá cloinn domnall mic donnchaib uí ruairc.

Slóiccead lá hua ndomnall Magnur hi ccoinne an iurñr Shaxanaig hi tñr eocñain, 7 an tñr dimteact 7 do millead leó don toipcc rin. An iurñr do òillead tar a air ipin miðe, 7 ó domnall diompuð uadā tar a air tñe tñr eoñain, 7 teaçt plān gan taçar gan tñgmāil ðpañail do acc dol nó acc teaçt don turur rin, 7 O domnall do gabail don taob toip do loc 1 fñrñail manach. Cñil na noipñr 7 ó loc poip do millead laip etip tñr 7 oileña uair báttar báid 7 arñpaice aige añ millead 7 acc apccain na noilén, 7 a pluañ añ innpað na tñpe go po páccail 1 nearbaib arba iad an bliadain rin.

Slóiccead la hua ndomnall a cñh achaib iar rin hi fñrñail manac don taob tñar do loc, 7 po cuip ðponñ dia plóñail 1 narñpaigñ ar fuð an loca, 7 po gab fññ gur an líon plóic tarrupñar ina fñrñail poip tñr go po inñpñpñt an cññoc uile a ccoinne a cñile do loch 7 do tñr go pangadai go hinñp cññlionn. Ro bñpññ, 7 po lñgað leó cairlén innñ cññlionn, 7 tangatñtar plān iar ccorccar don cup rin.

Domnall mac neill gairñ mic aodā, mic aodā ruaid do marbñh lá hua mbaoigñll ar ndol do domnall do cñngñāñ la toipññealñac mac uí baoigñll in acchaib a açar. Tuccatñtarñ ruairc ðua mbaoigñll ar tur inñpñññ ða baoigñll fññupññ, 7 maññññ poip go po marbað an mac rin neill í domnall laip.

Conn mac bññain mic eocñain uí Ruairc do marbað lá cloinn Magnura tñpe tuatñil.

Mac an ðairñ conñobair ruad mac fñññail ollañ uí domnall lé ðāñ oide pñol 7 paññ gan upñubad 1 fñññññ an ðāñā 7 1 nealaðñññ oile, fññ tññe

^z *The town*, baile.—This word is applied to any village, be it ever so insignificant.

^a *Cuil-na-nOirear*, now the barony of Coole, on the east side of Lough Erne, in the south of

the county of Fermanagh.—See this territory already referred to at the years 1486, 1506, and 1514.

^b *Clann-Manus*.—They were a sept of the

sons of Donnell, son of Donnell O'Rourke, from Donough, the son of Donough O'Rourke. In some time after this the sons of Donough O'Rourke, i. e. Donnell and Ferganainm, made an attack upon the crannog, and privately set fire to the town^z; but that thing being discovered and perceived, they were pursued upon the lake, and overtaken by the sons of Donnell. Ferganainm, the son of Donough, was slain and drowned; and Donnell was taken, and afterwards hanged, by the sons of Donnell, son of Donough O'Rourke.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Tyrone, to meet the English Lord Justice; and they traversed and desolated the country. The Lord Justice returned into Meath, and O'Donnell, separating from him, went back through Tyrone, and arrived safe, without meeting battle or opposition on that occasion, either in going or returning. And O'Donnell marched along the eastern side of the lake in Fermanagh, and destroyed Cuil-na-noirear^a, and from the lake eastwards, both mainland and islands; for he had boats and vessels spoiling and plundering the islands, and his army devastating the country, so that he left them in want of corn for that year.

An army was led by O'Donnell, some time afterwards, into Fermanagh, [and pursued his route] on the west side of the lake; and he sent part of his forces in boats along the lake, while he himself, with the number he kept along with him, proceeded by land, so that they plundered the whole country, both lake and land, until they reached Enniskillen; and they broke and threw down the castle of Enniskillen, and returned safe from that expedition in triumph.

Donnell, the son of Niall Garv, son of Hugh, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell], was slain by O'Boyle, after Donnell had gone to assist Turlough, the son of O'Boyle, against his father. They first gave O'Boyle the onset, but O'Boyle turned upon and defeated them, and slew this son of Niall O'Donnell.

Con, the son of Brian, son of Owen O'Rourke, was slain by the Clann-Manus^b of Tir-Tuathail.

Mac Ward (Conor Roe, the son of Farrell), Ollav to O'Donnell in poetry, a superintendent of schools, and a man not excelled^c in poetry and other arts,

O'Conors, seated in Tir-Thuathail, or Tirhoohil, in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—See this territory already referred to at the years 1411, 1460,

1464, 1486, and 1495.

^c *Not excelled*, literally, "a sage without eclipse," i. e. not eclipsed, excelled, or thrown into the shade by another.

who had founded and kept a house of general hospitality, died on the 20th of December, after unction and penance.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1542.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-two.

The son of O'Neill (Felim Caech, the son of Con, son of Con) was killed with one cast of a javelin, by Mac Donnell Galloglagh. Two other sons of O'Neill died.

Brian, son of Niall^d, son of Art Oge, son of Con O'Neill, heir to the lordship of Tyrone, the most illustrious man for nobleness, hospitality, and prowess, of all that came of the tribe of Owen, son of Niall, for a long time, died in the old castle.

The son of O'Brien (Turlough, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough) died in his bed, at Inis-I-Chuinn^e. He was the most expert at arms^f, the most famous and illustrious man, of his years, in his time.

Mac Con, son of Cu-meadha, son of Donough, son of Rory, son of Maccon of the large head [Mac Namara], was unbecomingly slain by his kinsman, by Maccon, son of Rory, son of Maccon, who was son of Rory, son of Maccon of the large head.

Cormac, the son of Dermot, son of Teige Cam O'Clery, a worthy Friar Minor of the convent of Donegal, died.

Mac Conmidhe^g (Brian Doragh, the son of Solomon), a man skilled in poetry and literature, a rich and affluent man, who kept a house of general hospitality for all, died about the festival of St. Columbkille, through the miracles of God and St. Columbkille, and the curse of O'Roarty, because he had profaned and dishonoured the Great Cross, for he had struck it before that time.

O'Melaghlin (Felim Oge, the son of Felim, son of Con, son of Art, son of Con, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac Ballagh) was slain in the night, at Baile-Sgrigin^h, by the sons of Mageoghegan, namely, Conla and Kedagh Roe,

^f *Most expert at arms*, literally, "the man of his age [i. e. years] of best hand, report, and renown, in his time was he."

Namee.

^h *Baile-Sgrigin*.—The Editor has not been able to find any place now bearing this name in the county of Westmeath.

^g *Mac Conmidhe*, now always anglicised Mac

διολμυρ, ρίρ διαρ βό δύ απεαχυρ, γ. ρλαίτρ α ρινηρεαρ επίδε. Conaδ do cuimniucchaδ báir uí maoileachlainn do παιδησδh :

Mile bliadan ip cúicc céδ,
adó cēthpachac γαν βέδ
o bríth epioyε tpe éion an époinn,
ecc pēilim uí maoileclainn.

Σιύβαλ γ ιονδραιαχιδ do δέναν λα cloinn uí madaγain ρα éairlen an pēdair dia ρα loipcepioy, γ dia po épēchpact an baile. Ro mapēpact Mao-leachlainn ó παιγhne don éup ρin, do δεαχαδ an tíρ ina lēnēain γo tigh Sarain, γ po ppaoinēad ap an tópaδ. Ro mapēad Maelechlainn mac emainn mic cochláin, dauid mac pēlim mic donnchaδ, γ τοιρρδealbac mac pēpγail mic concōbair co počaiδib ele amaille ppiú in, 4^o. nonap octobpup.

Slóicēeαδ lá hua ndōmnaill Maγnup a mioctap connacε co na éloinn .i. an calbac γ aδδ. An clann ρin γ ua dočarpaiγ do δol ap puiδal cpeice ppar an plóg γo baile an mōtaiγ, γ Mac donnchaδ do epēchaδ dōib, γ na cpeača do éabairε γo hua ndōmnaill. Maite ioctap connacε do éeacε ina éēn, γ Mac donnchaδ baile an mōtaiγ do pōnnpad a ndiaδ a épēce, γ a éioy dōoc pup ó ndōmnaill dōib don dul ρin.

O concōbair (.i. o concōbair puaδ) τοιρρδealbac puaδ do γabail lá puaδpū mac taidcc mic diapmapta ap cappacc loča cé.

An calbac ó dōmnaill do δol ap puiδal cpeice ap plioct aδda ballaiγ mic dōmnaill. Cpeača γ mapēta do δénam laip pōpna γ éeacε plān don éup ρin iar ccorccap.

Slóicēeαδ lá hua ndōmnaill, γ lap an ccalbac hī pampad na bliatna po. Tanaiεc o puaipc bpiān hī počpaitte uí dōmnaill, Tānaiεc béop ó catāin Maγnup mac donnchaδ ipin τοiέcpital céδna iar tēcpclamaδ dōib apēδ po

ⁱ *Feadan*.—See this castle already referred to at the years 1520 and 1540.

^k *O'Raigne*, now Rainy.

^l *Teagh-Sarain*, now Tisaran.—See note ^s, under the year 1541.

^m *Property*.—The original is a ndiaδ a épēce, which is not correct, for the property carried off could be called a cpeac in reference only to

those who had carried it off.

ⁿ *Brian*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates bal-lac, "speckled, or freckled," which is correct, and he adds in the margin, "cliamain do Mhaγnup an tua Ruairc ρin .i. bpiān ballac, i. e. this O'Rourke, i. e. Brian Ballagh, was son in law to Manus."

^o *Joined their muster*.—The construction of

and Edmond Roe Dillon. He was the lawful possessor of the chieftainship and principality of his ancestors. It was to commemorate [the year of] O'Melaghlin's death the following [quatrain] was composed :

One thousand and five hundred years,
And two-and-forty, without error,
Since Christ was born for the crime of the Tree,
To the death of Felim O'Melaghlin.

An irruption and attack was made by the sons of O'Madden against the castle of Feadanⁱ; and they burned and plundered the town. On this occasion they slew Melaghlin O'Raigne^k. The people of the territory went in pursuit of them as far as Teagh-Sarain^l; but the pursuers were defeated, and Melaghlin, the son of Edmond Mac Coghlan; David, the son of Felim, son of Donough; Turlough, the son of Farrell, son of Conor; and many others, were slain, on the 4th of the Nones of October.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus), with his sons, i. e. Calvagh and Hugh, into Lower Connaught. These sons and O'Doherty went on before the army, on a plundering excursion, as far as Ballymote; and they plundered Mac Donough, and carried off the spoils to O'Donnell. The chiefs of Lower Connaught came to O'Donnell, and particularly Mac Donough of Ballymote, who came in pursuit of his property^m; and they all paid O'Donnell his rents on that occasion.

O'Conor Roe (Turlough Roe) was taken prisoner by Rory, the son of Teige Mac Dermot, on the Rock of Lough Key.

Calvagh O'Donnell went upon a plundering excursion against the descendants of Hugh Ballagh, son of Donnell. He committed depredations and slaughters upon them, and returned home safe after that enterprise, in triumph.

A hosting by O'Donnell and Calvagh in the summer of this year; and O'Rourke (Brianⁿ) and O'Kane (Manus, the son of Donough) joined their muster^o. After they had assembled together, they agreed to march against Mac

the original is here very rude. The literal translation is as follows: "A hosting by O'Donnell and by the Calvagh in the summer of this year. O'Rourke, Brian, came into this army of O'Don-

nell. O'Kane also, Manus, son of Donough, came into the same muster. After they had assembled what they resolved upon was to go against Mac Quillin," &c.

ἐννηριότ δολ ἀρ mac uíðilín (.i. Ruðpαιγε mac uαλταιρ), ἡ ní πο χαίριρδῷ leó go paugattar gup an mbanna. Ro pannað an pluaḡ a ttrí leó do ðol tar pñpτιῷ na banna ap po coipccit apτραιγε na banna poppa po dáig baí Mac uíðilín ἡ poçaiðe mór do ḡallaiḃ ina pappað don taoḃ apail ag copnam na habann ppiú coná léicceað táipri iatt ap a aoi do ðeaçattar na plóicch dia naimðeóin tar banna anonn ἡ puapattar baoccal báitti ἡ guappaçt aðbal mór ag dol tairri. Iar ndol hi ttrí dóib do leiccrst pceimealta pccaoilte pḡannpαιḡte ap pud an típe uat̃a .i. Sḡeimleað poip go cnoc lea, ἡ Scçiml̃sḡ ele lá taoḃ banna puap, ἡ puccrat por çpeaçaiḃ troma toipct̃m̃la, ἡ por aipcctiḃ aiḃbliḃ iolapḡaiḃ in ḡac maiḡin in po ḡaḃrat. Açt çñna po p̃it̃ lár an ccabac ó ndomnaill, la hua puapc, ἡ lá hua ccatain co na plóccaiḃ çpeaça battar moa ἡ battar iolapḡa olḡað na çpeaça tap̃tur lár an plóḡ aile. Ro ḡaḃ ḡac plóḡ aca porlongporc ap leit in oiðce rin cona ccpeachaiḃ ἡ cona néðalaiḃ. Ro porçongap ó domnaill porpa ap ná bápac na çpeaça ἡ na haipḡti aiḃble rin do bualað, ἡ do ðeom̃apḡað do combach ἡ do çnaimḡp̃pað. Do pónað paipriom̃ inn rin. Nír bó hupupa t̃p̃a p̃iom̃ nó aip̃m̃ an çpeach buailte do panað ann rin cenmóta a t̃tuccratc p̃ir b̃p̃ip̃ne ἡ caçanaiḡ ḡan mapḡað leó dia t̃t̃ip̃iḃ d̃iḃ. Tanaiçc ðna mac uíðilín hi ccñḡ í domnaill iar rin ἡ do pað com̃ta moia ðeaçaiḃ ἡ ðñḡsḡ, ἡ do p̃eḡaiḃ p̃aim̃m̃laiḃ ðó ἡ do p̃óine p̃ið p̃p̃ir. Ticc ó domnaill co na plóccaiḃ plán don çup rin dia t̃t̃iḡiḃ iar ccopccap.

Mac uíðilín .i. Ruðpαιγε mac uαλταιρ, ἡ Mac mic domnaill do ðol in oipeaçt uí caçain, ἡ çpeaça moia do ðénam̃ d̃oiḃ. O caçain .i. Maḡnup mac donnchað do dol a t̃topaiḡect na cc̃p̃c ἡ buannað do çloinḡ t̃p̃uib̃ne do b̃ñt̃ ina pappað an tan rin .i. mac meic p̃uib̃ne p̃anat, ἡ plioçt puaiḡp̃i mic Suib̃ne. Iar mb̃p̃eit̃ ðua caçain ἡ do çloinn t̃p̃uib̃ne ap mac uíðilín cona çpeaçaiḃ po p̃icçsḡ iomaiḡcc aip̃ññta t̃toppa, ἡ po m̃eab̃aiḃ por mac uíðilín ἡ por na halbançoiḃ iom̃ḡa báttar ina pappað co p̃p̃apccaiḃp̃iøt̃ ap ðaoíne im Mhac alap̃p̃ainn cap̃p̃aiḡ mic domnaill, ἡ im mac mic Sçain go ndp̃uḡ m̃oiḡ ele do pluaḡ Meic uíðilín. Aç pulaiḃ mac uíðilín p̃ñn ἡ mac

^p *To defend the river*, ag copnam na habann ppiu. This might be also translated, "to contest the river with them."

^q *Cnoc-Lea*, now Knocklayd, a mountain si-

tuated to the south of Ballycastle, in the barony of Carey, and county of Antrim.

^r *Substantial*, τοιπct̃m̃la, i. e. bulky, i. e. what has substance and real value.

Quillin (Rury, the son of Walter), and they did not halt until they arrived at the Bann. Here they divided the army into three portions, in order to cross the fords of the Bann, for they were prevented from using the boats of the river, because Mac Quillin, together with a strong body of English troops, was at the other side, to defend the river^p against them, and to prevent them from crossing it. The forces [of O'Donnell], however, crossed the Bann in despite of them, though, in crossing it, they were in danger of being drowned, and encountered very great peril. Upon landing, they sent forth light scouring and terror-striking parties through the country, namely, one detachment eastwards to Cnoc-Lea^q, and another up along the Bann, and these seized upon heavy and substantial^r preys, and many great spoils, in every place through which they passed. But Calbhach O'Donnell, O'Rourke, and O'Kane, and their forces, obtained still greater and more numerous spoils than those seized upon by the other detachments. Each of these detachments encamped separately with their preys and spoils for that night. On the morrow O'Donnell ordered them to knock down, kill, hough, and break the bones of these immense spoils and preys, which they accordingly did; and it would be difficult to enumerate or reckon the number of cattle that were here struck down, besides more which the men of Breifny and the O'Kanes drove off to their own countries alive. After this Mac Quillin came to O'Donnell, and bestowed upon him great presents, consisting of horses, armour, and other beautiful articles of value, and made peace with him. O'Donnell, with his army, returned home safe and in triumph from that expedition.

Mac Quillin, i. e. Rury, the son of Walter, and the son of Mac Donnell, went into Oireacht-Ui-Chathain^s, and committed great depredations. O'Kane, i. e. Manus, the son of Donough, with bonaghtmen of the Clann-Sweeny, whom he had then in his service, namely, the son of Mac Sweeny Fanad, and the descendants of Rory Mac Sweeny, went in pursuit of the preys; and, having overtaken Mac Quillin with his preys, a fierce engagement took place between them, in which Mac Quillin and the numerous Scots whom he had along with him were defeated, with a great slaughter of men, together with the son of Alexander, Carragh Mac Donnell, and the son of Mac Shane, with many others of Mac

^s *Oireacht-Ui-Chathain*, i. e. O'Kane's country, and Coleraine, situated between the Foyle and comprising the baronies of Tirkeeran, Keenaght, the Bann, in the county of Londonderry.

meic domnaill ar eiccin ar, 7 po baiéib rocaib móir dia muinir ar an mbanna ag dol cairrú dóib.

Slóicéad la mac uíolín ar ó ccaitain doridúir iar tarrainn an tpeirineir Shaxanaig 7 dpuinge móire do gallaib amaille ppiir. Cairlén uí cáitain .i. lsim an madaib do gabail leó 7 ina mbaib do bairdaib ioin mbaile do marbaib 7 do muíucchaib, 7 Mac uíolín dimteét plán iar ccorccar don cúir rin. Mac uíolín umorpo a ccfnn athaib iar rin do togarim cloinn ruibne cuicce ar buannaét .i. Slóicé Ruaidúir mic ruibne Mac donnchaib mic meic ruibne na ttauat, Mac mupchaib mic ruibne, 7 Mac meic ruibne baḡanaig co ndpuing móir ele dóccuib cloinne ruibne amaille ppiú. Do cōdar rēn do raiḡib meic uíolín, 7 báttar co maḡaib muirneac ina parrad ag cñḡal a ccuir 7 a cconnarḡa ppiir. Do rōnaib comairle meablaib miorúnaib lá mac meic domnaill, 7 lá halbancoib, 7 lá muinir mic uíolín beor .i. an ttraor clann roicēnelaib rin cloinne ruibne dionnraicchiib iar ndol ina ccfnn dóib, 7 iar ndēnaib ḡaib cñḡail dá ndearnraḡat lé Mac uíolín. Ro cñnḡst for an ccomairle írin, 7 po robarpḡiost iatḡ ḡan ppior ḡan airuiccaib iar bráccbaib baile meic uíolín ḡo po marbḡat uile a nupmōir. Ro marbaib ann dna mac

¹ *Leim-an-Mhadaigh*, i. e. the dog's leap. This castle stood over the River Roe, in a beautiful situation, near the present town of Newtown-Limavady, in the barony of Keenaght, and county of Londonderry. No part of the ruins remains.

² *Highborn*.—Soicēnelaib, means of good tribe, race, or family.

³ *After they had gone to them*.—This clause is intended to explain the great wickedness of the plot. The meaning is, that the son of Mac Donnell, with his Scots, and Mac Quillin's own people, concocted this plot, though they knew that the Mac Sweenys had come into the territory at the invitation of Mac Quillin, who had entered into a regular compact with them. The Mac Donnells were at this time meditating the invasion of Mac Quillin's territory, and they dispossessed this family soon after by treachery.—See Gough's Camden, vol. iv. p. 431. In cer-

tain devises for the reformation of Ireland (in the State Papers, Ireland), signed John Travers, who was Master of the Ordnance and warden of the castle of Coleraine in 1542, the following notice of the irruptions of the Scots into this part of Ireland occurs :

“Item, whereas a company of Irishe” [i. e. Gaelic speaking] “Scottes, otherwise called Redshankes, daily cometh into the northe partes of Ireland, and purchaseth castels and piles uppon the see coste ther so as it is thought that there be at this present above the nombre of two or three thousande of them within this Realme, it is mete that they be expulsed from the said castels, and order taken that non of them be permytted to haunte nor resorte into this countrie, rather becawse they greatly coveyt to populate the same being most vile in their living of any nation next Irishmen.

“Item, that the captain appointed at Knock-

Quillin's forces. Mac Quillin himself and the son of Mac Donnell escaped with difficulty by flight; but great numbers of their people were drowned as they were crossing the Bann.

Mac Quillin, having induced the English Treasurer and a great number of the English to assist him, made a second incursion against O'Kane. They took O'Kane's castle, i. e. Léim-an-Mhadaidh^t, and slew and destroyed all the warders who were in the town; and Mac Quillin departed safe and victorious on that occasion. Some time afterwards Mac Quillin called into his service the descendants of Rory Mac Sweeny; the son of Donough, son of Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath; the son of Murrough Mac Sweeny; and the son of Mac Sweeny Banagh; and many others of the youths of the Clann-Sweeny along with them. These repaired to Mac Quillin, and were treated by him in an honourable and friendly manner, and entered into agreements and covenants with him. A treacherous and malicious plot was formed by the son of Mac Donnell, by the Scots, and also by Mac Quillin's people, namely, to come upon those noble and high-born^u youths of the Clann-Sweeny and attack them, after they had gone to them^v, and after every agreement they had made with Mac Quillin. They resolved upon this plot, and fell upon them as they were coming out of Mac Quillin's town, without warning^w, and unperceived by the Mac Sweenys, so that they slew the greater part of them. There were slain here the son of Mac

fergus in Wolderflyt may have a galley or barke assigned, which he shall man from tyme to tyme to kepe the seas betuxt Scotlande and Irrlande, so as the Skottes may be dryven from further arryval in those partes of the northe."

It would appear from a letter in the State Papers of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 133, from Brabazon to Cromwell, A. D. 1539, that Alexander Carragh, the father of Sorley Boy Mac Donnell, had some castles in the Glanns at this time. The writer says:

"I doo certifie your Lordship that ther is now of Scottes dwelling in Ireland above 2000 men of warre, as I am credibly informed, which Scottes have as well dryven away the freeholders being Englishmen of that country as others the Irishmen, and have buylded certeyn castells ther. The hed capteyn of them is oon Alexander Kar-

rogh, otherwise called Mac Donell, who, as himself saith, will take the kinge's parte against all men, and so he promysed me at our laste being together, but under the pretence to doo the kinge's grace servyce since he takyth the countrie to himself and others of the Scottes."

Duald Mac Firbis, in his pedigree of the Earl of Antrim, states that they had been Lords of the Glynnns for 227 years before the date at which he wrote, 1650, and if so, they had settlements here so early as 1423. But Sorley Boy was certainly the person that deprived Mac Quillin of his territory in the reign of Elizabeth.

^w *Without warning.*—An English writer would say, "without giving any warning beforehand of their design, and unperceived by the Mac Sweenys."

meic ruibne baganaiḡ ἡ mac murchaid mic ruibne, co nác mór tearna ar i naéfégað in po marbað díob.

Ταναίε luét luinge faide do denam fogla ἡ cḡna a hiarḡar cónnaét hi tír cónaill. Bá hann po gabrat hi peaḡrainn muintire birn hi tír boḡaine. Iar ná fíor rin do tóirpḡdealbaḡ mac meic ruibne tíre boḡaine do bḡit róbaire poḡaib co na tearna fḡi innirte pcel ar díb áct mað an tairéaḡ ἡ an coḡnaḡ boí forpo .i. Mac uí flaitḡbḡitaiḡcḡ dia tairḡt tóirpḡdealbaḡ maiḡm nanacail, ἡ po cúir plán dia ionḡaib é co píaḡt conmaicne mara.

Slóicḡeað lá hua ndóimnaill Maḡnur mac aḡḡa mic aḡḡa ruaid hi ccon-naḡtoib hi pḡoḡmar na bliadna po, ἡ tangatḡar maiḡe ioḡḡair cónnaét ina cḡnn maille lé ríḡ ἡ le cairḡf, ἡ po iocraḡ a cíor ἡ a tḡḡḡnar ḡo humal fḡir, ἡ do coíḡ uaidḡ dia tḡicḡ.

Nír bó cian iar pccaoíleað don tḡluacḡ rin í doimnaill ḡo tḡainic Mac uilliam cloinne Riocairḡ uilleacc na cḡnn mac Riocairḡ, ἡ Mac uilliam burc dauid mac uillicc pluag lán mór ele do ḡol i moḡḡar cónnaét. Ro gabad leó baile uí plannaccáin beóil aḡa huaḡḡair ar tḡr, ἡ tḡccaitḡ fḡin, Mac diarmatḡa, ἡ clann taidḡc mic diarmatḡa i moḡḡar cónnaét. Tangatḡar tḡa maiḡe ioḡḡair cónnaét hi cḡnn mic uilliam, ἡ po gabad lair iatḡ ἡ luḡ for ccúlaiḡ ḡo cloinn Riocairḡ ḡo mbraiḡḡoib ἡ co nḡḡoib. Aḡiaḡ eiḡḡḡa báḡḡar occa, O duḡḡa, Mac donnchaḡ an cḡrainn ἡ cuḡ do cḡinn tḡuibne cónnaét im Maolmuire mac colla ἡ a écc ina braiḡḡḡnar pía ríu po léiccḡ, ἡ braiḡḡe ele ó mac caḡail óicc uí cḡncḡair.

Mac uí doimnaill an calbaḡ do ḡol hi cḡnn an iurḡir Shaḡanaiḡ ἡ ríḡ uí doimnaill, ἡ a ríḡ fḡin do cḡḡal ἡ do ḡnaḡmað fḡir ἡ tḡaḡt plán iaram.

^x *In comparison with*, in aḡfégað.—The word aḡfégað means *comparison*. The literal translation is, “so that what escaped of them was not great in comparison with what was killed of them.”—See note under the year 1543, *infra*.

^y *To plunder and prey*, literally, “to make plunder and prey.” Ceana, in this sentence, is the genitive case of cion, spoil, prey, booty. It is frequently used in this sense by Fergananim Mac Keogh, in his poem reciting the triumphs of Hugh O’Byrne of Glenmalure, in the reign

of Queen Elizabeth.

^z *Reachrainn-Muintire-Birn*, i. e. O’Beirne’s Reachrainn, or rocky island, now Raghlybirne, an island situated in the ocean, about three miles to the west of Teelin head, in the parish of Glencolumbkille, barony of Tir-Boghaine, *anglice* Banagh, and county of Donegal.

^a *Outside his protection*, i. e. when the son, Mac Sweeny, extended protection to the son of O’Flaherty, he was bound in honour to prevent his being killed within the district over which he had command; but when he had sent him

Sweeny Banagh, and the son of Murrough Mac Sweeny; and the number that escaped was not great, in comparison with^x the number killed.

The crew of a long ship came from West Connaught to Tirconnell, to plunder and prey^y. The place which they put in at was Reachrainn-Muintire-Birn^z, in Tir-Boghaine. When Turlough, the son of Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine, received intelligence of this, he made an attack upon them, so that none of them escaped to tell the tale [of what had happened], except their chief and captain, namely, the son of O'Flaherty, to whom Mac Sweeny granted pardon and protection; and he sent him home safe, outside his protection^a, to Conmaicne-mara^b.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus, the son of Hugh, son of Hugh Roe) into Connaught, in the autumn of this year; and the chieftains of Lower Connaught came to him with peace and friendship, and obediently paid him his rents and chiefries; and he then returned to his house.

Not long after the dispersion of this army of O'Donnell, Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick na-gCeann, the son of Rickard), and Mac William Burke, marched another very great army to proceed into Lower Connaught. They first took the town of O'Flanagan at Bel-atha-Uachtair^c, and then proceeded, together with Mac Dermot and the sons of Teige Mac Dermot, into Lower Connaught. The chieftains of Lower Connaught repaired to meet Mac William; and he made them his prisoners, and returned home to Clanrickard with prisoners and hostages. These were the hostages: O'Dowda, Mac Donough of Corran, and some of the Clann-Sweeny of Connaught, with Mulmurry, the son of Colla, who died in captivity before he was set at liberty^d, and other prisoners, taken from the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor.

The son of O'Donnell (Calvagh) repaired to the English Lord Justice, and confirmed and ratified the peace of O'Donnell^e, and his own peace, with him, and then returned safe.

home in safety he was not bound to protect him any longer.

^b *Conmaicne-mara*, now Conamara, or the barony of Ballynahinch, in the north-west of the county of Galway.

^c *Bel-atha-Uachtair*, i. e. the mouth of the upper ford, now Ballyoughter, a townland in the parish of Kilcorkey, in the barony and

county of Roscommon.

^d *Before he was set at liberty*.—What the writer intends to say is, that he was not liberated at all, but that he died in his imprisonment before his friends had time or means to pay a ransom for him.

^e *The peace of O'Donnell*, i. e. he concluded a peace with him in behalf of his father and himself.

Ο δομναίλλ Μαḡναρ δο ἔαβαίτε τυαίτε παῖτα ἡ λυίρεε δο Μḡαḡυϊοῖρ, Σῆαν mac conḡonnaḡτ αρ milleaḡ μοράιν pá mḡαḡυϊοῖρ ποίμε ριν λά hua ndomnaill Mḡαḡυϊοῖρ δια ἔαβαίτε ρῖν, ἡ δο ἔαβαίτε α ἑίρε ἡ α ἑάλμαν dua domnaill αρ α ῖον ριν, ἡ ḡο ἡαίρεε tucc Mḡαḡυϊοῖρ εῖρεḡε amaḡḡ αρ ρῖν ἡ αρ α ὀυτḡαιḡ ὀό, nó cáin ραν εῖρεḡε amaḡḡ naḡ ῑῑυῖḡḡḡ. Tucc ḡεορ lḡḡ éῑca maῑḡḡḡa duine αρ ϑυḡ ῑῑῑmanaḡ uile maῑ an ccéḡna dua domnaill.

Ο neill conn mac cuinn δο ὀολ ἡ ccḡḡḡ ῑῖḡ ῑαḡan .i. an τοḡḡmaḡḡ ḡenῑῑ ἡ an ῑι δο ḡαίῑῑ ιαῑla dua neill, ἡ α ῑοῑḡonḡῑa ῑαίῑ ḡan ó neill δο ḡαίῑῑ ḡe ní ba ῑῖρε, ἡ ῑυαίῑ ó neill onóῑῑ mór ón ῑῖḡ ḡon ḡῑῑ ρῑḡ.

Mac uilliam cloinne Riocaiῑḡ uillḡc na ccḡḡḡ, ἡ ó ḡῑaῑḡ .i. Mῑῑḡḡaḡḡ δο ὀολ ἡ Saḡaiḡḡ, ἡ ιαῑla δο ḡαίῑῑ dá ḡaḡ aon aca, ἡ tanḡaḡḡḡaῑ taῑ a naῑ ῑlḡn aḡḡ mac uilliam baóῑ ἡ ῑῑaḡḡaῑ ἡ ḡῑῑ bo ḡóḡῑlḡn uaḡa.

Maolmuῑῑe mac eoḡaῑḡ mῑc ῑuῑḡne δο maῑḡḡaḡ lá cloinn Maolmuῑῑe mῑc colla mῑc ῑuῑḡne α ccḡḡḡ ῑῑeaḡḡmaῑne ιaῑ nécc Maolmuῑῑῑ mῑc colla buḡéῑḡ.

Clann Maolmuῑῑe mῑc colla ḡionnaῑḡaḡḡ αρ an ḡῑῑ, ἡ α mḡaῑḡḡe δο ḡῑῑῑeaḡ, ῑῑῑ ḡíoḡḡ ῑῑḡ ἡ ḡῑonḡ dá luḡḡ lḡnaῑḡna δο maῑḡḡaḡḡ.

Mḡαḡυϊοῖρ Σῆαν, ἡ clann uí domnaill (.i. aeḡ ócc mac aḡḡa ῑυaḡḡ), Ruḡῑaῑḡḡe

^f *Tuath-Ratha and Lurg.*—Tuath-ratha, which was O'Flanagan's country, is included in the present barony of Magheraboy, in the county of Fermanagh, and Lurg is still the name of a barony in the same county, separated from Tuath-Ratha, or Tooraah, by the Lower Lough Erne.

^g *Upon Maguire*, literally, "under Maguire." An English writer would say, "O'Donnell having some time before destroyed much of Maguire's territory or property."

^h *Rising out*, literally, "Maguire gave himself, and gave his country and land to O'Donnell for that, and particularly Maguire gave a rising out on himself and on his country to him, or a tribute in the rising out which would not be obtained." An English writer would say it thus: "In return for this Maguire submitted himself, his country, and lands, to O'Donnell, and ceded to him the privilege of calling for all

the forces of Maguire's country, and whenever Maguire could not furnish such forces he agreed to pay a certain tribute in lieu of them."

ⁱ *O'Neill.*—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare interpolates *bacaḡ*, which is correct. O'Neill had renounced the Pope's authority at Maynooth, in January this year. He set sail for England in September, accompanied by Hugh O'Cervallan, Bishop of Clogher, and arrived on the 24th of that month at Greenwich, where in the most humble manner he disclaimed the name of O'Neill and the title of prince, and surrendered his territory and all that he had into the King's hands; but he received a re-grant of the same by letters patent under the great seal of England, bearing date at Greenwich the 1st of October 1542, together with the title of Earl of Tirowen, and at the same time Matthew (falsely supposed, in the opinion of Camden and Ware, to be his son) was created Baron of Dungannon,

O'Donnell (Manus) gave Tuath-Ratha and Lurg^f to Maguire (John, son of Cuconnaught), O'Donnell having some time before destroyed a great deal upon Maguire^g. For this Maguire gave up himself, his country, and his land, to O'Donnell, and in particular the privilege of calling for the rising-out^h of his country, or a tribute in lieu of the rising-out not obtained. He also gave [i. e. agreed to give] to O'Donnell half the eric [i. e. fine] paid for killing men throughout Fermanagh.

O'Neillⁱ (Con, the son of Con) went to the King of England, namely, Henry VIII.; and the King created O'Neill an Earl, and enjoined that he should not be called O'Neill any longer. O'Neill received great honour from the King on this occasion.

Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick na gCeann) and O'Brien^j (Murrough) went to England, and were both created Earls; and they returned home safe, except that Mac William had taken a fever [in England], from which he was not perfectly recovered^k.

Mulmurry, the son of Owen Mac Sweeny, was slain by the sons of Mulmurry, the son of Colla Mac Sweeny, a week after the death of [their father] Mulmurry, the son of Colla.

The sons of Mulmurry, son of Colla Mac Sweeny, were banished from their country, their towns were destroyed, and one of themselves and a party of his followers were slain.

Maguire (John), and Rory and Naghtan, the sons of O'Donnell (Hugh Oge,

and two of the family of Magennis, who accompanied him, were dubbed knights, and the Bishop of Clogher was confirmed by the King's patent. It appears from a letter written by the King to the Lord Deputy and Council (State Papers, ccclxxxi.), that O'Neill had no money of his own on this occasion. After announcing the creation His Majesty adds: "And for his reward We gave unto him a chayne of threescore poundes and odde, We payd for his robes and the charges of his creation three score and fyve poundes tenne shillings two pens, and we gave him in redy money oon hundreth poundes sterling." For some curious particulars respecting these

creations, see Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1541, 1542, 1543, and Moore's *History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 322.

^j *O'Brien*.—This should be entered under the year 1543. Maurice O'Bryen was created Earl of Thomond, July 1st, 1543. The King granted to each of these noblemen a house and lands near Dublin, for the keeping of their retinues and horses, whenever they resorted thither to attend Parliament and Councils.—See State Papers, cccxcvi.

^k *Not perfectly recovered*.—He died, according to Sir Richard Cox, on the 19th of October, 1545.—See note under the year 1544.

ἡ νεαῖταιν δο δολ αρ ριυβαλ σπειρε ι νδαρτραιγε, ἡ ρσσειμλσδ δο ρσσαιλεαδ
υατα αρ ρυδ αν τειρε, ἡ Mac υί δομναλλ νεαῖταιν δο μαρβαδ δυρσορ δο ḡae.

Ρελιμ δυδ mac αοδα υί νέιλλ δο μαρβαδ.

Μαιρε ινḡλν μεḡ ραμπαδάν, βλν μέḡ ρλαννχαιδ (ρλραδác) δέcc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1543.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc ced, ceatpaca, atpi.

Εμανδ mac βριαν υί ḡallcubair eppcop ρατα βοτ δεcc, 26 februaru,
ιαρ ρραḡβάιλ ρριεβλρτα ιμον eppcopoιττε.

Mac meic ρuibne ρανατ Μαολμυιρε mac δομναλλ οίcc αδβαρ τιḡλρνα
ρánaττ δο μαρβαδ λά cloinn meic ρuibne ρánaττ .i. donnchaδ ἡ Μαολμυιρε,
clann τοιρρδεαλβαḡ, mic ρυαιδρι, mic Μαολμυιρε ιαδριδε. Ḥal, ἡ ḡairccead,
λḡḡnam ἡ uprcelaiḡι δο δénam δό amail ρο βα ḡpεpac λαιρ ρια na μαρβαδ,
υαιρ ρο μαρβ αν dubaltaδ mac ριρδopca mic ρuibne αν ḡepnat ḡairccid bá
deaprccaiḡte baoid ina acchaid.

Mac meic ρuibne βαḡαιμḡ, Eoin modarδa mac neill móip δο écc α ττύρ
α αοίρι ἡ α οιρβλρτα.

Mac υί baoidill, βριαν mac neill, mic τοιρρδεαλβαḡ δο μαρβαδ τρε εang-
naδτ λά cloinn neill οίcc υί baoidill batτap ina muinτearup ρλν, ἡ ina ραρραδ
ἡ ρop α εuaρapτaλ.

Ο δομναλλ Μαḡnyr δο δολ ḡup αν ccomairle móip co háτ cliaτ co na
braitpib maille ρριρ éiccneacán ἡ donnchaδ batτap ι nḡeimlib le haτchaid
occa, ἡ α λliccλn επέ comairle αν ιurτip, ἡ Mhaiτε Epeann apcλna ιαρ ndé-
nam ριόδα ἡ caoncompaic σtoppa. Conn ó δομναλλ (α δλρβραταιρ baoid lé
haτchaid ρoδa hi ρaxoibh) δο ρioδuccaδ ριρ map αν ccéδna. Conn δο δολ ḡo
ρaxaid δοριδip δο ρaiḡid αν ρiḡ, ἡ α blit ina ρoδair co nonóip ἡ co naipmuidin.

Cairlen λlétbip ρο ράḡaid ó δομναλλ aḡ caτaoip mac τuaτail bailb
υί ḡallcubair, ἡ acc opuing δο ρlioct αοδα υί ḡallcubair δια ιomcoiméd, ba

¹ *Bishop of Raphoe.*—Harris makes no men-
tion of this Bishop in his list of the Bishops of
Raphoe. There is a chasm in his list from the
year 1515 till 1550.

^m *In his friendship*, i. e. on friendly terms with
him.

ⁿ *Between them*, i. e. between O'Donnell and
his kinsmen, Egneghan and Donough.

the son of Hugh Roe), went upon a predatory excursion into Dartry, and despatched a marauding party through the country ; and Naghtan, the son of O'Donnell, was killed by the cast of a dart.

Felim Duv, the son of Hugh O'Neill, was slain.

Mary, the daughter of Magauran, and wife of Mac Clancy (Feradhach), died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1543.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-three.

Edmond, the son of Brian O'Gallagher, Bishop of Raphoe¹, died on the 26th of February, after having received opposition respecting the bishopric.

The son of Mac Sweeny Fanad (Mulmurry, son of Donnell Oge), heir to the lordship of Fanad, was slain by the sons of [the late] Mac Sweeny Fanad, namely, Donough and Mulmurry, the sons of Turlough, son of Rory, son of Mulmurry. Before his death he shewed, as usual, great valour, bravery, prowess, and dexterity at arms ; for he slew Dubhaltach, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Sweeny, the most valiant champion that opposed him.

The son of Mac Sweeny Banagh (John Modhordha, the son of Niall More) died in the beginning of his life and renowned career.

The son of O'Boyle (Brian, the son of Niall, son of Turlough) was treacherously slain by the sons of Niall Oge O'Boyle, who were in his friendship^m, in his company, and in his pay.

O'Donnell (Manus) repaired to the great Council at Dublin, together with his relatives, Egneghan and Donough, who had been for some time held in fetters by him, but were set at liberty by the advice of the Lord Justice and the chiefs of Ireland in general, after they had made peace and friendship between themⁿ. Con O'Donnell, his brother, who had been a long time in England, was also reconciled to him. Con returned to England to the King, and remained with him, with honour and respect.

The castle of Leithbher^o, which O'Donnell had given to Cahir, the son of Donnell Balbh O'Gallagher, and to a party of the descendants of Hugh

^o The castle of Leithbher, i. e. of Lefford, on Tyrone.—See note *, under the year 1527, the frontiers of the counties of Donegal and p. 1391, *supra*.

ρῖδ̃ το ρόναδ̃ λεόρομ̃ αν̃ cairléñ το̃ cōngm̃ail̃ αcã δαοδ̃ mac̃ uí̃ dom̃naill̃ 7̃
δοιβ̃ baðéiñ, 7̃ πο̃ ατ̃c̃uir̃p̃rioττ̃ ραιν̃m̃uiñτιρ̃ uí̃ dom̃naill̃, 7̃ διο̃ip̃peó̃ip̃ añ baile
uað̃aiβ̃. θά̃ baiρ̃neac̃ ó̃ dom̃naill̃, 7̃ añ cal̃baç̃ p̃p̃iú̃ deρ̃iðẽ, 7̃ πο̃ gaβ̃ añ cal̃baç̃
ραιν̃p̃paið̃ aγá̃ aitẽ p̃op̃pã ã ñdeiρ̃geñpaç̃ cõ πο̃ muð̃aiγ̃c̃f̃ð̃ apaill̃ το̃ δ̃aοim̃iβ̃
c̃top̃pã c̃f̃c̃taρ̃ naẽ lá̃ ταοδ̃ c̃f̃ẽpã, 7̃ inñilẽ το̃ m̃alaiρ̃τ̃, 7̃ το̃ m̃iim̃iρ̃τ̃. Rõ
maρ̃bað̃ lã luç̃t̃ añ bailẽ añ duβ̃altaç̃ mac̃ collã mic̃ p̃uib̃nẽ gaλλ̃óc̃claç̃
τοc̃c̃aiðẽ ap̃ aοĩ γ̃aiρ̃cc̃ið̃ 7̃ c̃iγ̃naμ̃ã eρ̃iðẽ. θ̃aοĩ t̃pã doñnchað̃ mac̃ uí̃ dom̃-
naill̃ acc̃ cōngnaμ̃ lá̃ p̃lioç̃t̃ aοð̃ã í̃ gaλλ̃cuβ̃aiρ̃, Ruð̃p̃aiðẽ mac̃ uí̃ dom̃naill̃
p̃f̃iρ̃uoρ̃iç̃ã mac̃ eó̃iñ mic̃ t̃uaç̃taĩl̃ uí̃ gaλλ̃cuβ̃aiρ̃ conã c̃loinñ, 7̃ mac̃ S̃f̃aiñ ba-
laiγ̃ mic̃ eοiñ το̃ γ̃aβ̃aĩl̃ lá̃ doñnchað̃ mac̃ aí̃ dom̃naill̃, 7̃ lá̃ caç̃aο̃ip̃ mac̃
t̃uaç̃taĩl̃ baiβ̃ uí̃ gaλλ̃cuβ̃aiρ̃.

Mac̃ uí̃ ð̃oç̃aρ̃taiγ̃ (Caç̃aο̃ip̃ mac̃ γ̃f̃aĩl̃t̃ mic̃ dom̃naill̃, mic̃ p̃eilim̃) το̃
m̃aρ̃bað̃ lá̃ c̃loinñ uí̃ ð̃oç̃aρ̃taiγ̃, Ruð̃p̃aiγ̃ẽ 7̃ S̃fañ, clanñ p̃eilim̃ mic̃ coñc̃oβ̃aiρ̃
ç̃aρ̃p̃aiγ̃. Rõ m̃aρ̃b̃paç̃ ð̃eορ̃ mac̃ aοð̃ã γ̃puam̃ð̃ã uí̃ ð̃oç̃aρ̃taiγ̃, 7̃ Õ dom̃naill̃
conã p̃lóg̃ το̃ ð̃ol̃ ap̃ uã ñoç̃aρ̃taiγ̃ το̃ διο̃γ̃ail̃ nã néç̃t̃ p̃iñ p̃aiρ̃, 7̃ πο̃ gaβ̃
p̃op̃ milleað̃ ap̃b̃anñ añ t̃iρ̃ẽ γ̃õ p̃p̃uaiρ̃ b̃p̃aiγ̃ðẽ ó̃ uã ñoç̃aρ̃taiγ̃ ã ñγ̃ioll̃ lé̃
nã p̃iaρ̃, 7̃ lẽ nã b̃p̃iç̃t̃ p̃f̃iñ t̃p̃é̃ c̃oll̃ ã p̃maç̃tã.

Rõ gaβ̃að̃ iaρ̃ p̃iñ caç̃aο̃ip̃ mac̃ t̃uaç̃taĩl̃ baiβ̃ lã h̃uã ñoç̃aρ̃taiγ̃ 7̃ το̃ p̃að̃
duα̃ dom̃naill̃, 7̃ Rõ gaβ̃ õ dom̃naill̃ p̃eip̃p̃iñ το̃ip̃p̃ð̃eal̃baç̃ mac̃ p̃eilim̃ p̃inñ
uí̃ gaλλ̃cuβ̃aiρ̃, 7̃ το̃ b̃f̃iç̃t̃ nã b̃p̃aiγ̃ðẽ p̃iñ laiρ̃ το̃ p̃aiγ̃ið̃ leç̃ð̃ip̃ duρ̃ añ p̃p̃uiγ̃ð̃f̃ð̃
añ bailẽ 7̃ noç̃añ p̃uaiρ̃ ið̃ip̃ doñ ç̃up̃ p̃iñ.

S̃lioç̃t̃ eoc̃c̃aiñ mic̃ p̃uib̃nẽ 7̃ S̃lioç̃t̃ coρ̃b̃maic̃ mic̃ doñnchað̃ ð̃ol̃ ap̃ p̃iubal̃
c̃p̃eic̃ẽ ap̃ ó̃ ñf̃γ̃pã m̃buiðẽ, 7̃ ó̃ coñc̃oβ̃aiρ̃ .i. ταð̃cc̃ ócc̃ mac̃ ταð̃cc̃ mic̃ aοð̃ã,
7̃ õ h̃f̃γ̃pã το̃ b̃p̃iç̃t̃ p̃op̃pã 7̃ πο̃ p̃p̃aο̃iñ̃f̃ð̃ leó̃ ap̃ c̃loinñ t̃p̃uib̃nẽ γ̃õ πο̃ m̃aρ̃bað̃
p̃uaið̃ip̃ mac̃ duβ̃γ̃aĩl̃, 7̃ clanñ maο̃lm̃uiρ̃ẽ mic̃ eoγ̃aiñ, 7̃ ð̃p̃ong̃ το̃ p̃lioç̃t̃
coρ̃b̃maic̃ mic̃ doñnchað̃ γ̃õ poç̃aið̃iβ̃ ð̃iã muiñtiρ̃ amaill̃ẽ p̃p̃iũ doñ ç̃up̃ p̃iñ.

^p *Abused*.—The Irish were in the habit of houghing the cattle of their enemies with their slaughtering knives when they did not find it convenient to drive them off alive.—See the entry under the year 1542, p. 1472, line 15, *supra*. The word *m̃alaiρ̃τ̃*, as here used, is to be distinguished from the modern word *m̃alaiρ̃τ̃*, exchange, or barter.—See note ^x, on *m̃alaiρ̃taç̃*, under the year 1186, pp. 70, 71, also note ^g,

under the year 1224, p. 210.

^q *Violation of his jurisdiction*, *τ̃p̃é̃ c̃oll̃ ã p̃maç̃tã*.—The word *coll*, as used by the Four Masters, A. D. 889, in the phrase “*h̃ĩ c̃oll̃ eim̃ic̃ p̃bað̃p̃aiç̃*,” is translated *impingere* by Colgan, *Trias Thaum*, p. 296; and again used in the sense of “to break, or violate,” by the Four Masters, at the year 1549; *τ̃p̃é̃ c̃oll̃ ã p̃eac̃tã*, for breaking, or violating his law.—See

O'Gallagher, to be guarded by them, was maintained by them for Hugh, the son of O'Donnell, and for themselves; and they banished O'Donnell's loyal people, and the doorkeeper of the castle. O'Donnell and Calvagh were greatly incensed at this, and Calvagh in particular, [who] proceeded to wreak his vengeance upon them for what they had done, so that some persons were killed [in the contests] between both parties, besides herds and flocks which were abused^p and injured. The people of the town slew Dubhaltach, the son of Colla Mac Sweeny, a gallowglass distinguished for his valour and prowess. Donough, the son of O'Donnell, assisted the descendants of Hugh O'Gallagher on this occasion. Rory, the son of O'Donnell; Ferdoragh, the son of John, son of Tuathal O'Gallagher, and his sons; and the sons of John Ballagh, son of John, were taken prisoners by Donough, the son of O'Donnell, and by Cahir, the son of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher.

The son of O'Doherty (Cahir, the son of Gerald, son of Donnell, son of Felim) was slain by the sons of O'Doherty, Rory and John, the sons of Felim, son of Conor Caragh. They also slew Hugh Gruama O'Doherty. And O'Donnell marched with his forces against O'Doherty, to take revenge of him for these deaths, and proceeded to destroy the corn of the country, until he obtained hostages from O'Doherty, as pledges for his obedience, and for his own award for the violation of his jurisdiction^q.

Cahir, the son of Tuathal Balbh^r, was afterwards taken prisoner by O'Doherty, and delivered up to O'Donnell; and O'Donnell himself made a prisoner of Turlough, the son of Felim Fin O'Gallagher, and brought both these prisoners to Lifford, to see whether he could obtain the town; but he did not obtain it on that occasion.

The descendants of Owen Mac Sweeny and the descendants of Cormac Mac Donough went on a predatory excursion against O'Hara Boy. O'Conor (Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Hugh) came up with them, and defeated the Clann-Sweeny, and slew Rory, the son of Donnell, the sons of Mulmurry, son of Owen, and a party of the descendants of Cormac Mac Donough, together with numbers of their people, on that occasion.

also Book of Lismore, p. 6, where it is used in the same sense: *ip coll cana 7 geip damra rub.*

^r *Tuathal Balbh*, i. e. *Tullius Balbus*, or *Tuathal*

the Stammerer. The name *Tuathal* is now obsolete as a man's baptismal name, but is preserved in the surname O'Toole.

Mac ruibne na ttauat, 7 a mac brian do gabail lá coblaic a hiaratar
connaic 1 nnuir mic an duirne, 7 a mbriat leó a mbraiğónar.

Carraonta coccaic ar neirge etir Maguior, 7 Slioc tairpdealbais
méguior. Slioc tairpdealbais do teic hi tair conaill go mbattar ag
foğail 7 ag ingreim ar fíraib manac. Tanais Maguior hi ccinn uí dom-
naill, 7 do róine a ríe 7 a caratarao nír feib do róine feacht riam.

Muirgír mac Paitín uí maileclainne rasoí lé reancur, 7 lé rilideac
fír co ttoice 7 co ttróm conac, rccriðniğ fíccna lar ar rğriðbað liubair
iomða, 7 lar a ndearnað duana 7 drécta, 7 lar a mbáttar rccola acc rrioc-
nam 7 ag foğlaim, 7 no congbað rócáide dñb ina eiz buðein do rğér, décc iar
mbriat buaða ó ðñman 7 ó ðoman.

Cédaic ó maileaclainn doirpneac ar cloinn colmáin ar bélaib Ruðraiğe
uí maileaclainn, 7 nír bó roinmeac po battar clann colmáin pe linn na deiri
rin in atpégað amail po báttar hi pé feidlimið ar po baóí coccaic, 7 cpeac-
lorccaic, uacit, 7 rorpa, rólmaricc 7 lamcomairt rri linn na dñiri rin rin tair,
7 po tóccbað cíor, 7 cobac dá rāc aon aca ar mağ corráin, 7 do rónað ulca
aibble rtorpa rğér bo rğir an pé ruairriort. Indraiccið aibce do tabairt
la Ruðraiğe, 7 la a braitrib ra mağ rāilinne 1 ndealbna dia po loirccrte, 7
dia po cpeacrāt an mağ. Maileaclainn balb ua madağán, 7 art mağ coc-
lāin dia lñmain co ttuccrat tacar dñib 1 ngailinne dú in po marbað corb-
mac ua maileclainn dearbraitair rúðraiğe co ttrib fíraib décc do maib
a muinirpe do marbað 7 do batbað don cur rin.

^s *Inis-mic-an-Duirn*.—This is the island now called in English Rutland Island, and situated opposite Roshin, the residence of Robert Russell, Esq., the resident agent to the proprietor, the Marquis of Conyngham. It belongs to the parish of Templecrone, or district of the Rosses, in the barony of Boylagh, in the west of the county of Donegal; but the inhabitants of the village of Dunglow and its vicinity still call it *Inis mic a' Duirne*, when speaking the Irish language, as the Editor learned from the most intelligent of the native Irish of the district, in the year 1835.

^t *Maurice, the son of Paidin O'Mulconry*.—This

Maurice made a beautiful copy of the old Book of the Abbey of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim, in the year 1516, for Teige O'Rody, Coarb of Fenagh. Of this a considerable fragment is still extant, which contains several historical poems relating to the O'Rourkes, O'Donnells, and other families, and several poems of a prophetic kind attributed to St. Caillin, the patron saint of Fenagh, which, though mere fabrications of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, are still very valuable as throwing light on the history of the times.

"*Compared to, 1 naépégað*, literally, "in comparison of."—See note ^s, under the year

Mac Sweeny na-dtuath and his son, Brian, were taken prisoners by a fleet from West Connaught, at Inis-mic-an-Duirn^s, and carried into captivity.

Dissensions of war having broken out between Maguire and the descendants of Turlough Maguire, the descendants of Turlough went into Tirconnell, and were harassing and annoying the people of Fermanagh. Maguire [upon this] repaired to O'Donnell, and made [a league of] peace and friendship with him, as he had done some time before.

Maurice^t, the son of Paidin O'Mulconry, a man learned in history and poetry, a man of wealth and affluence, a learned scribe, by whom many books had been transcribed, and by whom many poems and lays had been composed, and who had kept many schools superintending and learning, several of which he had constantly kept in his own house, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

Kedagh O'Melaghlin was inaugurated Chief of the Clann-Colman, in opposition to Rury O'Melaghlin. The Clann-Colman were not happy during the period of these two, compared to^u what they had been during the time of Felim; for, during the time of these two, war and devastation, cold and famine, weeping and clapping of hands, prevailed in the country. Rent and tribute were levied for each of them in Magh-Corrain^u; and though their career was but of short continuance, they, nevertheless, wrought innumerable evils. A nocturnal irruption was made by Rury and his kinsmen into the plain of Gailinn^v, in Delvin, and burned and plundered the plain. Melaghlin Balbh O'Madden and Art Mac Coghlan pursued them, and gave them battle at [the church of] Gailinn, where Cormac O'Melaghlin, the brother of Rury, and thirteen of the chiefs of his people, were slain and [*recte* or] drowned^w.

1542, p. 1474, *supra*, where another example of the use of this word occurs.

^u *Magh-Corrain*, a plain in the barony of Clonlonan, in Westmeath. The castles of Clonlonan, Farnagh, Kilbillaghan, Castletown, and Newcastle, were in it.—See this place again referred to at the years 1548 and 1553. O'Melaghlin would appear to have possessed chiefly over the Mac Coghlan, in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.

^v *Gailinn*, now Gillan, a townland and parish containing the ruins of an old church, in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.—See note ^x, under the year 1519, p. 1346, *supra*.

^w *Slain and drowned*.—This phrase, *do map-baó ⁊ do báthaó*, which occurs throughout these Annals, is not correct; *do map-baó no do báthaó* would be much better. An English writer would say, "they perished by field or flood."

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1544.

Αοίρ κρίορτ, μίλε, cuicc ced, cłtpaća aceatair.

Iarla cloinne Riocaird uillsec na ccñd, aon bapp áig gall connact décc, 7 bá pccél adbal ina tír buéin eiríde. Eapanta mop deirge hi cclonn riocaird pan tiğsinar, 7 Mac uilliam do gairm duillsec mac Riocaird óicc, 7 roćaide i tír, 7 hi coiccpíoc do bñt ina acchaid lá mac meic uilliam tomair mac uillicc na ccñd.

Ruðraiğe ó maóleaclainn do marbad hi cclapća lá mirderp dalaćún, 7 lá a bpaítuib ar amur oíde, 7 ar ar mair do cédać ua maóleaclainn do rónrat an marbad írin.

Mac í neill, Niall mac airt óicc tanairi ar mó do fulainğ do duać 7 do doćar coćcaid eir cenel eocćain 7 cenél conaill tainic do rlioćt eoğain mic neill roídećac dionğmala do tiğsinar típe heoğain da léicćtí cuicce hé, fñr lán diúl 7 daićne ar gac nealaćain décc ir in trñćairlén do galair oband.

Mac ruibne pánat toirpdealbac mac ruaidri mic maolmuire, fñr bríoğac boirbbeóda ro fulainğ mór do coćcaid 7 do compuachad ina tír feín lé hatħaid có rin do marbad lá cloinn doinnall óicc mic ruibne a ndioğail a ndsbratair ro marbad lá a cloinn riom. Bátar iatc anmanna na cloinne rin doinnall óicc lar a ndsñad an marbad .i. Ruaidri carpac 7 doinnall gopm. Ro marbad beór eóin mac donnchaid mic maolmuire apson la mac ruibne, 7 gíde eiríde (.i. eoin) m tírna uad gan cpećtnúccad go mór an tí lar ro marbad .i. doinnall gopm. Mac ruibne do gairm do ruaidri carpac mac doinnall óicc iar rin.

^x *In his own*, literally, "in the territory and in the neighbourhood." The Four Masters generally use coiccpíoc in the sense of *confine*, or neighbouring territory. According to Sir Richard Cox, Ulick, the first Earl of Clanrickard, died on the 19th of October, 1545. After his death a great contention arose between his sons about the title and inheritance, for it appears that the Earl Ulick had had three wives, and a

question was raised as to which of his sons was his true heir according to the laws of England. But the Earl of Ormond and other commissioners appointed by the Lord Deputy and Council to settle this affair, adjudged Grany, the daughter of O'Carroll, who was the mother of Richard, the Earl's eldest son, to be his true wife; and accordingly they placed Richard in the earldom and estate of his father: but because

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1544.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-four.

The Earl of Clanrickard (Ulick-na-gCeann), the most valiant of the English of Connaught, died. This was news of great moment in his country. Great dissensions arose in Clanrickard concerning the lordship; and Ulick, the son of Rickard Oge, was styled Mac William, although many in his own^x and in the neighbouring territories were opposed to him, in favour of Thomas, the son of Mac William, i. e. Thomas, the son of Ulick-na-gCeann.

Rory O'Melaghlin was slain at Clarth^y, by Richard Dalton and his kinsmen, in a nocturnal assault; and it was for the interests of Kedagh O'Melaghlin they committed this slaughter.

The son of O'Neill (Niall^z, the son of Art Oge), a Tanist, who had suffered most toil and hardship of war, between the Kinel-Owen and the Kinel-Connell, of any that had come of the race of Owen, son of Niall; a select vessel to become Lord of Tyrone, had he been permitted to attain to it, [and] a man full of skill and knowledge in every science, died of a sudden illness in the old castle.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Turlough, the son of Rory, son of Mulmurry), an energetic, fierce, and vivacious man, who had suffered much from wars and disturbances in his own country for some time till then, was slain by the sons of Donnell Oge Mac Sweeny, in revenge of their brother, whom his [Turlough's] sons had slain. These were the names of those sons of Donnell Oge who committed that slaughter, namely, Rory Carragh and Donnell Gorm. John, the son of Donough, son of Mulmurry, was also slain along with Mac Sweeny; but though he (John) fell, his slayer, i. e. Donnell Gorm, did not escape without being severely wounded. After this Rory Carragh, the son of Donnell Oge, was styled Mac Sweeny.

he was under age, they made Ulick Burke captain of the country during his good behaviour, and during the minority of Richard.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1545.

^y *Clartha*, now called in Irish *Carplean Cláirín*, and incorrectly anglicised Clare Castle. It is

situated on a conspicuous hill in the parish of Killare, not far from the celebrated, but now poor village of Ballymore Lough Sewdy, in the county of Westmeath.

^z *Niall*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare interpolates *Conallac*, which is correct.

Murghad mac meic ruibne na ttauat rai ar einead, ar uairle, 7 ar beodact, 7 donnad a dbratatar decc ina noir.

Mairgreag inghn meic domnaill (.i. inghn aongura ilig) bhn i domnaill .i. Maghur (iar Siubain inghn i neill) decc, an. 19. december.

Sile inghn maghura i domnaill (bhn riðe uí baigill domnaill) decc an. 14. february.

Mac i domnaill, an calbad do dol hi cefn an lurtir Shaxanaig, 7 cairtini Saxanaca do tabairt lair hi ttri conaill do raiðio i domnaill. O domnaill, an calbad, 7 iadriðe do dol co norðanar 7 co naiðmið gabala baile leò dionnraiðio leðbir dia gabail for rliocet aoda uí gallcuðair. Do pad ua domnaill braiðde pleacta aoda baið occa lé hatðad .i. Cataoir mac tuatail 7 toirpðealbad mac feilm finn dona Saxanaið ag dol gur an mbail doid do cor uatðair 7 iomomian ar luçt an baile. Ro pobairpior an baile iaram. Ro marbad aon dona gallaið po cédoið, Marbat na raxain Cataoir mac tuatail ina glapaid a ndioðail an goill. Do pad aod mac i domnaill 7 rliocet aoda an cairlein ar mac feilm finn, 7 ar mac ele tuatail baið batatar i ngimlid, 7 faccðaitt fin an tri iar rin. Ro léicc o domnaill na Saxain uada dia ttiçch iar nioç a ttauarurtail friu.

Slóiccead lá hua ndomnaill ar an rúta dia po gabad lair inni an loçain airm hi riðe cairlein cpoim, 7 daiinghn ditioglaig ag Mac uioilin 7 iar ngabail an cairlein lá hua ndomnaill do pad an baile dua catain. Ro gabad ona don cup rin cairlein baile an laça lá hua ndomnaill, 7 po geið édaia iomda etir airm, 7 éitçð uia, 7 iaram, im, 7 biúð ir na bailið rin. Ro gabad beor iar rin inir loça buppan, 7 inir loça litiinni lá hua ndomnaill, 7 puair édaia iomda on muð ccéona forpa, 7 po loirçcead an tri co léir ina hiomçacmong lair, 7 taimic plán iar ccorçcar.

^a *Dismissed them*, literally, "O'Donnell let the English [go] from him to their house after paying their wages to them."

^b *Inis-an-lochain*, i. e. the island of the small lake. This island is shewn on the Down Survey under the name of Inishloughan. It is still so called in Irish, but usually called in English the Loughan Island. It is situated in the River Bann, which here expands into a kind of small

lough, about a mile and a half to the south of Coleraine, and still exhibits traces of earthen fortifications, but no remains of stone walls. This station was of great importance to Mac Quillin, as commanding the fishery of the Lower Bann, which is described by English writers as the most fertile river in Europe.

^c *Baile-an-lacha*, now Ballylough, in the barony of Lower Dunluce, and county of Antrim.

Murrough, the son of Mac Sweeny na dTuath, a man distinguished for hospitality, nobleness, and vigour, and Donough, his brother, both died.

Margaret, the daughter of Mac Donnell (Aengus of Ilea), the wife of O'Donnell (Manus) after Joan, the daughter of O'Neill, died on the 19th of December.

Celia, the daughter of Manus O'Donnell, and wife of O'Boyle (Donnell), died on the 14th of February.

Calvagh, the son of O'Donnell, went to the English Lord Justice, and brought English captains with him into Tirconnell to O'Donnell. O'Donnell, Calvagh, and these captains, went with ordnance and engines for taking towns to [the castle of] Lifford, to take it from the descendants of Hugh O'Gallagher. As they were approaching the castle, O'Donnell gave up the hostages of the sons of Hugh, whom he had had for some time in his custody (viz. Cahir, the son of Tuathal, and Turlough, the son of Felim), to the Englishmen, in order to strike terror and alarm into the minds of the people in the town. They afterwards attacked the town. One of the English was shortly afterwards killed; and the English, to avenge him, killed Cahir, the son of Tuathal, in his fetters. Hugh, the son of O'Donnell, and the descendants of Hugh, surrendered the castle for the liberation of the son of Felim Finn, and of the other son of Tuathal Balbh, who were detained in fetters; and they themselves then left the country. O'Donnell, having paid the English their wages, dismissed them^a to their home.

An army was led by O'Donnell into the Route, and took Inis-an-lochain^b, whereon Mac Quillin had a wooden castle and an impregnable fastness. O'Donnell took this castle, and gave it up to O'Kane. On this expedition O'Donnell also took the castle of Baile-an-lacha^c, and obtained many spoils, consisting of weapons, armour, copper, iron, butter, and provisions, in these towns. He afterwards took the island of Loch-Burrann^d, and the island of Loch-Leithinnsi^e, where he likewise obtained many spoils. He burned the whole country around, and then returned home safe after victory.

On an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, the castle of Ballenlough is shewn to the south of Bonamargy. It is about seven miles south of it.

^d *Loch-Burrann*.—This was situated in the

parish of Ballintoy, in the same barony; but it is now dried up, and the place called Loughaverra.

^e *Loch-Leithinnsi*, i. e. the lake of the half-island, now Lough Lynch, in the parish of Billy, in the same barony.

Coccað deirge etir ó ndomnaill, 7 ó neill. O domnaill ar ndol hi cceilcc hi ccomgar don tríncairlén, 7 arail do dáoínib do mairbad lair, 7 mac meic brian co mbraiðib ele do gabáil do don toircc rin.

O neill do denam cpeice lá taoð na habann dianad ainn pionn.

An calbac ó domnaill do denam cpeice hi tír eocáin.

O domnaill do denam cpeice ele hi tír eocáin.

Cland meic domnaill (Semur, 7 colla) do teaçt peaçt albanach ar taprainz meic uíðilín. Mac uíðilín 7 iadrín do dol um iur an locáin, 7 po gabad leó an baile ar bárdaið uí cátaín. Brian mac donncaid uí cátaín, 7 a paibe ar aon iur i nionn an locáin do lorccað etir dáoínib 7 edail, arm, 7 éidib. Creaça 7 dioðbála mópa do denam lá Mac uíðilín ar ó ccaáin an tan rin.

O cátaín dporðað gallócclac .i. Sliocht ruaidri meic ruibne, 7 aon do láib dia ttaimcc Mac uíðilín tar banna co tapraid cpeic, O cátaín, 7 a gallócclac do bñit fair i ttoraiðgeaçt zo po bñrat an cpeic ðe. Ro mairbrat, 7 po loitriot dponz mópa dia muinir.

Iarla urmuian do dol hi cclonn puocair do congnaím lá a bratair .i. uilliam búpc mac Riocair, 7 bñrmaidm do tabairt lá clonn Riocair óicc air, 7 barún maiç (.i. macóda) dia muinir do mairbad, 7 ba moa oldár cñracha ttoratatar do pluaz an iarla i ndorair baile aça na ríoz don cup rin.

Cairlén bñdcuir do aídénam lá hua cñrbaill taðcc caoc tar rapuccað clonne colmain, 7 ríl madaçain, uair batatar ríde in írraonta ppa poile.

Maoileaçlainn mac bñrñail uí madaçain (an dapa tiçñna baóí for ríol nanmchað 7 nír bó ró do dia mbadh laintigeapna ar a pele 7 ar a oirbñr) do mairbad lá Maoileaçlainn zoçt o madaçain a cñtt tpeçtmuine iar ttonnrgnað bñdcuir.

^f *Mac Oda*.—This was an Irish name assumed by the head of the family of Archdeacon, who were seated in the barony of Galmoy, in the county of Kilkenny, adjoining the Queen's County. It is now corruptly anglicised Cody. The last chief of this family was Pierce Mac Oda, or Otho, *alias* Archdeacon, popularly called "Sir Pierce," of Ercke, who was implicated in the rebellion of

1641, but retained some of his estates till 1688. The Editor's great grandfather, Patrick Mac Oda of Tinahoe, in the barony of Iverk, and county of Kilkenny, and his brother, Fulk Archdeacon, of Fiddown, in the same barony, were his representatives in the beginning of the last century; but their descendants have become since so scattered that the Editor could not find any of them

A war arose between O'Donnell and O'Neill. O'Donnell went [and lay] in ambush near the old castle, and slew several persons; and he took the grandson of Brian and others prisoners on that occasion.

O'Neill committed a depredation along the river which is called Finn.

Calvagh O'Donnell committed a depredation in Tyrone.

O'Donnell committed another depredation in Tyrone.

The sons of Mac Donnell, James and Colla, came [into the Route] with a band of Scots, at the instance of Mac Quillin; and he and they proceeded to Inis-an-lochain, and took that town from O'Kane's warders. Brian, the son of Donough O'Kane, and all that were with him on Inis-an-lochain, were burned, and also all the property, arms, and armour. Great depredations and injuries were committed by Mac Quillin upon O'Kane on that occasion.

O'Kane hired gallowglasses of the race of Rory Mac Sweeny; and one day as Mac Quillin crossed the Bann, and seized on a prey, O'Kane and his gallowglasses pursued and overtook him, stripped him of the prey, and slew and wounded a great number of his people.

The Earl of Ormond went into Clanrickard to assist his kinsman, William Burke, son of Rickard; but the sons of Rickard Oge suddenly defeated him; and a good baron of his people, namely, Mac Oda^f, was slain; and more than forty of the Earl's troops were slain in the gateway^g of Athenry on that occasion.

The castle of Banagher^h was re-erected by O'Carroll (Teige Caech), in despite of the Clann-Colman and the O'Maddens, for they were at strife with each other.

Melaghlin, son of Breasal O'Madden, the second lord that had been in Sil-Anmchadha (and the entire lordship would not be too much for himⁱ, on account of his hospitality and noble deeds), was slain by Melaghlin God O'Madden, a week after the commencement [of the re-erection] of Banagher.

in this or the adjoining barony of Ida, in the year 1839. For a curious notice of this family see Grace's Annals, edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, p. 120, note ¹.

^g Gateway.—There were two or three gateways in the town wall of Athenry. The eastern

one still remains in tolerable preservation.

^h Banagher, a well-known town on the east side of the River Shannon, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See note under the year 1539, *supra*.

ⁱ Too much for him, ní p' bó pó óo.—Here pó,

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1545.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc céo, ceatpáctt, a cuicc.

Níall conallac mac airt, mic cuinn í neill décc.

Mac Suibne na ttauat (.i. eoccan) décc in umall uí maille.

Eiccneacan ó domnaill do marbad lá dpuing do muintir an calbaig uí domnaill.

O concobair Sliccig taðcc ócc mac taiðcc, mic aoda do marbad lá dpuing do maið luirg.

Maiðm caille na ccuirritin lar an ccalbac ó ndomnaill ar cloinn uí domnaill móir dú in po marbad donnchað cairpreac ó domnaill.

bloð do tñmpall cpiort i naé cliaé do bpiotó lá haðilec éiccin, 7 tumba cloice dpaðail ann ina paibe corp erpuicc cona culað erpcoir uime. Deic ppainne ópda ina ðeich mepaib, 7 caileac aiprind ópda ina pñram lá taoð a muimil, 7 ar amlaio baof a corp, 7 a ðiol pñin dáit ar ná tocaile lé ponrupa ir in ccloic dó ar a cuma pñin 7 do tóccbað é a lñmair dia poile, 7 do cuipñ ina pñram ppiar an altoir é, 7 do bí ann mar pin aþhaio, 7 npi cpión 7 ni po loð aon ní dia éoac, 7 bá móir an comarþa naomtaéta innpin.

Impñrain ðéirge etir iarla upmumair, 7 an lupir .i. an Soimrilér 7 dol doioð do laéair an pið imon ccoinnitinn pin, 7 tuccpat móio apason ná tiocpað tap a air acé pñ eiccin doð. Ro pñopað an ní hípin uair do écc an tiarpla hi Saxaib, 7 taimic an lupir i nepinn. Ro ba doilig écc an ti atbaé annpin .i. Semur mac Piarair puaið, mic Semair, mic emair buitiler munbað ar mill don ecclair tpe comairle na nñtiriticcñ.

which is usually prefixed to adjectives as a con-
significant particle, is used as an adjective sig-
nifying *excessive*.

^k *Níall Conallagh*.—He was so called because
he was fostered in Tirconnell.

^l *Umhall-Ui-Mhaille*, i. e. Owel, or Umallia,
the country of O'Malley, which comprised the
baronies of Murreesk and Burrishoole, in the
county of Mayo.

^m *Coill-na-gcuiridin*, i. e. the wood of the pars-
nips, now Killygardan, situated between Stra-

norlar and Castlefinn, in the barony of Raphoe,
and county of Donegal.

ⁿ *Chisel*.—The word *ponrupa* is still used
among the tradesmen of the south of Ireland to
mean "a chisel."—This passage was published
in the *Annals of Dublin*, in the *Dublin P. Journal*,
in 1833.

^o *No part of the dress*.—Here it will be ob-
served that *aon ní dia éoac* is the nominative
case to the verbs *cpión* and *loð*. This, how-
ever, is a mere mistake of the writer, who should

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1545.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-five.

Niall Conallagh^k, the son of Art, son of Con O'Neill, died.

Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath (Owen) died in Umhall-Ui-Mhaille^l.

Egneghan O'Donnell was slain by a party of Calvagh O'Donnell's people.

O'Connor Sligo (Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Hugh) was slain by a party from Moylurg.

The defeat of Coill-na-gcuiridin^m was given by Calvagh O'Donnell to the sons of the great O'Donnell More, in which Donough Cairbreach O'Donnell was slain.

A part of Christ's Church in Dublin was broken down for some purpose, and a stone coffin was discovered, in which was the body of a bishop, in his episcopal dress, with ten gold rings on his ten fingers, and a gold mass-chalice standing beside his neck. The body lay in a hollow, so cut in the stone by a chiselⁿ as to fit the shape of the body; and it was taken up, all the parts adhering together, and placed in a standing position, supported against the altar, and left there for some time. No part of the dress^o had faded or rotted, and this was a great sign of sanctity.

A dispute arose between the Earl of Ormond and the Lord Justice, namely, the Chancellor; and both repaired to the King of England to settle that dispute before him, both having sworn that only one of them^p should return to Ireland. And so it fell out^q, for the Earl died^r in England, and the Lord Justice returned to Ireland. The death of that individual, i. e. James, the son of Pierce Roe, son of Edmond Butler, would have been lamented, were it not that he had greatly injured the Church, by advice of the heretics.

have written it thus: γ ní loḃ γ ní po ḃpíon an copp ná aon ní oia éoac, γ bá móp an comaptea naomteaeta innpin; i. e. and the body or any part of its dress had not rotted or faded, and this was a great sign of sanctity.

^p Only one of them, i. e. both having sworn that only the one or the other of them should return to Ireland.

^q And so it fell out, literally, "and this thing was verified."

^r The Earl died.—Sir Richard Cox asserts, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 280, at A. D. 1545, that the Earl of Ormond and thirty-five of his servants were poisoned at a feast at Ely house, in Holborn, and that he and sixteen of them died; but this historian does not take upon

Mac meic uilliam cloinne riocaird .i. tomar farranta mac uillicc na ccsinn mic Riocaird, mic uillicc enuic tuag do dol ar ionnpaiccio hī rīol nanmchada. Iar na ariuccad irin tiri lá rīol nanmchada po līnā ē co bealac tīpe itain co po marbad irin maigin rin ē lá Muintir Maoileaclainn bailb, 7 pīce do poignib a muintipe amaille pīp.

Doemata mōr irin mbliadairi co tuccetāoī re pingine (.i. do rīnairgēt) ar an mbairgin hī cconnaētāib, no ré pinginne bāna irin mīde.

Coccad etir o puairc briān ballac mac eocāin, 7 a dībratāir pīn do tāoib a mātar .i. tadcc mac catail oīcc uī concobair tīgīna Sliccig. Oioģ-bala mōra do dēnān scōra ar gac tād, 7 bā dībrēn toirpdealbāc o pāigillig clāmāin ī puairc do mārbād dūrcōr do pēlēr i ndōra pliccig lā mac catail oīcc.

Mac uī briān ara (conla) do mārbād ina cāiplēn pīn lā bpaigōib baī i lāim aige.

Eoin mac an giolla duib mic concobair mic donnchad, mic domnaill na maōmann mic puibne do mārbād la concobair mac murchad mic concobair mic puibne.

Tadcc mac tomar mic rgannlāin mic diarmada megorman do mārbād go mīģaolmān lā cloinn Mhuircērtāig Mhegorman.

Pīarur o mūirģīra maigīrur pccol, 7 pīr līģinn coitcōnn pēar nepeann pēar denma dīrce 7 cpaād do ēcc.

Domnall mac an oīrteil mōir meģ congail dēcc.

himself to decide whether this happened by accident or mistake, or was done by design. It looks very strange that the Irish annalists should have made no reference to this poisoning.

^s *Thomas Farranta*, i. e. Thomas the athletic or puissant.

^t *Cnoc Tuagh*, now Knockdoe. Ulick was so called from having fought a battle at this place in 1504.—See note ^o, under that year, p. 1277, *supra*.

^u *The Sil-Anmchadha*, i. e. the O'Maddens of the barony of Longford, in the county of Galway.

^w *Tire-Ithain*, now Tirran, a district in the barony of Longford, containing four quarters of land.—See *Indentures of Compositions*, *tempore Elizabeth*, in Hardiman's edition of Roderic O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, p. 321.

^x *One of them*, i. e. one of the great injuries done between them.

^y *Son-in-law*.—The word *clāmāin* means relative by marriage.

^z *Gateway*, *dōra*.—The word is often applied to the military gate of a town, which is otherwise called *pparra*, and *ppairpe*; but the word *dōra* is now always used in the spoken

The son of Mac William of Clanrickard (Thomas Farranta^s, the son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-Tuagh^t) went upon an excursion into Sil-Anmchadha. When he was observed in the territory by the Sil-Anmchadha^u, they pursued him to the pass of Tire-Ithain^w, where he was slain by the people of Melaghlin Balbh [O'Madden], together with twenty of the most distinguished of his people.

Great dearth [prevailed] in this year, so that sixpence of the old money were given for a cake of bread in Connaught, or six white pence in Meath.

A war [broke out] between O'Rourke (Brian Ballagh, the son of Owen) and his own brother by the mother's side, namely, Teige, the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor, Lord of Sligo. Great injuries were done on both sides between them; and one of them^x was the killing of Turlough O'Reilly, the son-in-law^y of O'Rourke, with the shot of a ball, in the gateway^z of Sligo, by the son of Cathal Oge.

Mac-I-Brien of Ara (Conla) was slain in his own castle by some prisoners whom he had in captivity.

John, the son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Donnella-na-madhmanna^a Mac Sweeny, was slain by Conor, the son of Murrough, son of Conor Mac Sweeny.

Teige, the son of Thomas, son of Scanlan, son of Dermot Mac Gorman, was unbecomingly^b slain by the sons of Murtough Mac Gorman.

Pierce O'Morrissy, a master of schools, a general lecturer^c of the men of Ireland, and a man of charity and piety^d, died.

Donnell, son of the great official, Mag Congail^e, died.

Irish language to denote door or doorway; never gate, or gateway.

^a *Donnell-na-madhmanna*, i. e. Donnell of the defeats.

^b *Unbecomingly*.—The adjective *mígaolmá* signifies unrelation-like, or unbecoming a kinsman; and an adjective is made into an adverb in Irish by prefixing *go*, or *co*.

^c *General lecturer*, *féir léiginn*, i. e. man of reading, or literature. This term is translated *scholasticus*, *seu lector theologicæ*, by Colgan in *Trias*

Thaum., p. 295, and *lector seu professor* in the same work, p. 298; and at p. 299, he renders *ἀρχοφειρ λέγιων*, *archischolasticus*, *seu præcipuus theologicæ professor*. This Mac Morissy would not appear to have been an ecclesiastic. He was evidently a mere literary teacher.

^d *A man of charity and piety*, *féar denma d'áirce ⁊ craibh*, literally, a man of the doing of [acts of] charity and piety.

^e *Mag Congail*, now Magonigle, a name common in the south of the county of Donegal.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1546.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, μίλε, cúicc céo, cēraça, aré.

Domnall mac aoda duið mic aoda ruaid í domnall do marbað (an. 20. april) a ppuill lá hua ngallcubair, Eogan mac emainn 7 lá a mnaoi onopa ingín tuatail bailb uí gallcubair iar na tócuirfð dia raiðio go himir raimér ar planaid dé, 7 Mhic an baird gofraid, 7 concoirice mic diarmata mic taidcc cairn uí cliricc. Bá liac oirfð an tí torcair anhrin, ar ní baói pfi a aopa do clannmaicne conaill mic néill ar ar mó raoilscetai rocaide inár.

Ro sirgsetar dibsrccaið iomða do gsraltacaid inaðaid na Sxanaç do dioðail a monnarrta ar a nduthaið forpa .i. Uilliam mac Semair mac iarla cille dapa, 7 Muirir an pfa mac Semair meirccaið mic an iarla 7 óccbaio ele amaille ppiú. Do rónað díogbála diairnsiri leo. Ba dibride cpeaca baile móir na nupáraç Cpeaca paça bile, 7 a mbaoi ina compoçraið. Cpeacadh 7 lorccað Raça iomðain co puccrat an luçt céona il mile bó 7 nuimhir naç poiç pmi nó airfm leo don çur rin.

Inðraicchið lá hua cceallaið hi riól namchaða, 7 la plioçt brfaiil uí maðagaín ar Mhaoíleaçlainn goçt ó mataccáin. Do ðçrat an tír ina noðhaið, 7 do bsrerat fuabairt forpa. Sóaitrium ppiú co po marðrat ní bá moa oldar cēraçat don tóraið, 7 pob srbaðach an tír 7 upmumain ón caigleo rin.

Arccain 7 lorccað cláir cairppe 7 cairléin çairppe lár na dibsrccacaid pémpáite, 7 lá mac uí concobair failge Donnchað ó concobair. Ua concobair pfin brian, 7 ua morða giollapatraicc ðhrge irin ccoccað iar rin. An tan do çuala an lurtir antóin Sentliger in ní rin taimic i nuib failge. Ro inðir

^f *Invited him*, iar na tócuirfð dia raiðio, literally, after the inviting of him to them to Inis-Saimer. Dia raiðio means *usque ad illos*. Inis-Saimer, now called Fish island, is a small island in the River Erne, under the cataract of Assaroe at Ballyshannon.

^g *Expected by the multitude.*—*Majore spe plebis*.

^h *Disaffected persons.*—The word dibfearçac is used in ancient Irish manuscripts to denote a

plunderer or rebel; an outlawed person given to plunder and acts of revenge.

ⁱ *Maurice-an-fheadha*, i. e. Maurice of the wood.

^k *Baile-mor-na-n-Iustasach*, i. e. the great town of the Eustaces, now Ballymore-Eustace, situated on the River Liffey, in the barony of Newcastle, and county of Dublin.

^l *Rath-bile*, i. e. the fort of the old tree, now

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1546.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-six.

Dönnell, the son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe O'Dönnell, was treacherously slain, on the 20th of April, by O'Gallagher (Owen, the son of Edmond) and his wife Honora, daughter of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher, after they had invited him^f to Inis-Saimer, under the protection of God, of Mac Ward (Godfrey), and Cucogry, the son of Dermot, son of Teige Cam O'Clery. The death of this man was the cause of great sorrow, for of all the descendants of Connell, the son of Niall, there was not one of his years from whom more was expected by the multitude^g.

Many disaffected persons^h of the Geraldines rose up against the Saxons, in revenge of their expulsion from their patrimony, namely, William, the son of James, the son of the Earl of Kildare; Maurice-an-fheadhaⁱ, son of James Meirgeach, son of the Earl; and many other youths besides these. They did indescribable damages, among which were the plundering of Baile-mór-nan-Iustasach^k, and the plundering of Rath-bile^l, and of all the country around them; and the plundering and burning of Rath-Iomdhain^m, from which they carried away on that occasion many thousands of cows, a number [in fine] that could not be enumerated or reckoned.

An incursion was made by O'Kelly and the descendants of Breasal O'Madden into Sil-anmchadha, against Melaghlin God O'Madden. The [inhabitants of the] country went in pursuit of them, and made an attack upon them; but they turned round on them [their pursuers], and slew more than forty of them; and the territory and Ormond felt the loss sustained in this battle.

The plain of Cairbreⁿ and Castle-Carbury were plundered and burned by the aforementioned insurgents, and by Donough, the son of O'Conor Faly. O'Conor himself (Brian) and O'More (Gilla-Patrick) afterwards rose up, to join in this insurrection. When the Lord Justice, Anthony St. Leger, had heard of this,

Rathvilly, a village situated on the River Slaney, and giving name to a barony in the county of Carlow.

known town in the county of Kildare.

ⁿ *The plain of Cairbre*, i. e. the present barony of Carbury, in the north-west of the county of

^m *Rath-Iomdhain*, now Rathangan, a well

Kildare, which is remarkably level.

ἡ πο λοιρεε αν τῖρ co τοεαρ cruacain, ἡ αιριυδ δι οιδεε ιννε, ἡ ποαιδ ζαν
caτ ζαν ριαρ. Ο μόρδα, ἡ mac uí concobair Ruðpαιγε do ðol pá baile aτα αί,
an baile ἡ an mairtir do lorccad dóib, ἡ an mór do tabairt leó (ετιρ
lorccad ἡ marbad) por Shaxancóib ἡ Erenncóib don cup rin.

Αν ιυρτιρ do τοετ αιρίρ ι nuib failge zo mbaí ppi pé cóicc lá ndécc irin
τίρ αγά hndpead, ἡ accá millead acc lorccad tsm pall ἡ mairtirpeac ag
dioctuccad fta, ἡ apba. Ro páccuib barda irin mbaile lé haccaid uí concó-
bair .i. céd marcach céd co nsonaduib, céd co ttauaguib ἡ céd paigniúir cona
ndaoircaprluag amaille ppiú. Ro páccuib a pfpirtain do biúð ἡ da zac
naidilcc aca, ἡ luð arp, ἡ do ðeachaid co na mór pocpauðe zo laoiğir, ἡ
tamnicc iapla dfrumman pluaigib lan mór ina coinne dia commorad battar
cóicc lá décc ele acc mōpād an tῖpe hí rin. Zabtar leó cairlén buí lá
hua mópda .i. baile adam, ἡ páccbairt barda inn. Ro cup an iurtir iaprin
litpeaca ἡ pccribenna co mairtib ua pfailge dia pad piú toet don tῖr, ἡ
o concobair do tpeccean, ἡ co ttiobpad papdún dóib. Tanğadap tpa ἡ níρ
bó cian dóib iap rin an tan po iompairiot goill don tῖr zo po peallpat porpa,
ἡ goρ bñpat il mīle do buaid díob. Ro puaccpad ua concobair, ἡ ua mópda
pó epinn, ἡ do tóccbad a nduthaig zur an pūg, ἡ do táed ua concobair hi
connaçtaib do cūingib pocpaupte. Iompaio pīpceall ἡ Mageoçugain (ap
porconğpa an iurtir) ap muirtir uí concobair zo po bñpat bú iomda ἡ

^o *Togher of Cruachan*, now the townland of Togher, situated near the conspicuous hill of Cruachan, or Croghan, in the north of the King's County.—See note ¹, under the year 1385, p. 700, and note ^m, under 1395, p. 736, *supra*.

^p *Ath-Ai*, i. e. the ford of Ae, the son of Der-gabhail, the fosterer of Eochaidh Finn Fuathairt, who was slain at this ford in a battle which was fought here in the third century between Laoigh-seach Ceannmhor, the ancestor of the O'Mores, and the forces of Munster.—See Book of Lecan, fol. 105, *a*. The place was afterwards called in Irish *baile áta Aoi*, i. e. the town of the ford of Ae. The name is now anglicised *Athy*, which is that of a well-known town on the River Barrow, in the barony of Narragh and Rheban, in

the county of Kildare.

^q *By burning and slaying*, literally, “and great slaughter was given [made] by them (between burning and slaying) upon the Saxons and the Irish on that occasion.”

^r *Crops*.—The word *fca* is the genitive case of *ioē*, corn, and *apba* is a synonymous word; but it must be borne in mind that the style of the Four Masters is full of redundancies of this kind.

^s *In the town*.—According to Ware, who is followed by Cox, the town in which the Lord Justice, Sir William Brabazon, left the garrison on this occasion was *Athy*; but the Editor is of opinion that the garrison was on this occasion in the fort of Daingean in Offaly (afterwards

he came into Offaly, and plundered and burned the country as far as the Togher of Cruachan^o; and he remained there two nights, but he returned without [receiving] battle or submission. O'More and the son of O'Conor (Rury) attacked the town of Ath-Ai^p, and burned the town and monastery, and destroyed many persons, both English and Irish, both by burning and slaying^a, on this occasion.

The Lord Justice came a second time into Offaly, and remained fifteen days in the country, plundering and spoiling it, burning churches and monasteries, and destroying crops^r and corn. He left a garrison in the town^s, to oppose O'Conor, namely, one hundred horsemen, one hundred [armed] with guns, one hundred with battle-axes, and one hundred soldiers, together with their common attendants; he left them a sufficiency of food, and all other necessities, and then departed, and proceeded with his great army into Leix, whither the Earl of Desmond came with a numerous army to join him. They remained for fifteen days plundering that country; and they took Baile-Adam^t, a castle belonging to O'More, and left warders in it. After this the Lord Justice sent letters and writings to the chieftains^u of Offaly, inviting them^w to come into the territory, and abandon O'Conor, and that he would grant them pardon. They accordingly did return; but not long afterwards the English returned into the territory, and acted treacherously^x towards them, so that they deprived them of many thousands of cows. O'Conor and O'More were proclaimed [traitors] throughout Ireland, and their territories were transferred^y to the King. And O'Conor went into Connaught to look for forces; and the people of Fircall and Mageoghegan, at the request of the Lord Justice, turned upon O'Conor's people,

called Philipstown), which he built on this occasion to subdue O'Conor Faly. The Four Masters should have written it thus: "He erected a fort at Daingean in Offaly, in which he left a garrison to oppose O'Conor, namely, one hundred horsemen, one hundred gunners, one hundred axemen, and one hundred soldiers [sagittarii?] with their attendants."

^t *Baile-Adam*, now Ballyadams, a castle in ruins, giving name to a barony in the north-east of the Queen's County.

^u *Chieftains*, i. e. the sub-chieftains who were tributary to O'Conor, as O'Dempsey, O'Dunne, O'Hennessey, &c.

^w *Inviting them*, literally, "telling them to come into the territory."

^x *Acted treacherously*.—This treacherous conduct of Sir William Brabazon is not referred to by Ware, Cox, Leland, or any of the modern Irish historians.

^y *Transferred*, i. e. confiscated or seized to the King's use.

βραιζδε ιλε διβ. Οο ρόνρατ clann colmáin γ μuintir ταδcccáin an ccéðna Αρ ιηγ μα πο τscclamað a ccommóρ ριν δαιρccτιβ γ δέδalaib ιρ na δνδñ-
coib conað amlað ριν πο haðcuireað occur πο hionnapbað ceann ponupa γ
ραδδβρφα an λñτε ιρραιβε ρειν δερinn .ι. βριαν ó concobair, γ πο ρuirib ριδε
hi cconnactaib co noblaicc ιαρ ηγairm τρέτυρα δε lá gallaib.

Mac giolla παττραicc .ι. βριαν do γαβαιλ a mic ρñn .ι. ταδcc (cñn ρñna
τοζαδδε ειρριδε), γ α cyp go háτ cliaτ co na coirctib ρñn ρccpιοδτα αρason ριρ,
γ goill δια δάρuccað ap ροράilñ a atar.

Monað nua do teaát ι neρinn .ι. copar, γ ρobñccñ δρεαραιβ επεann a
γαβαιλ μαρ αιρccτετ. δά móp γ βά haðbal nñτ Saxanaiz ι neρinn an tan pa
co mba ρuaill má baóí αιτζin na βριοδε ι mbátταρ λñτ moζa ρiam ριαρ an tan
ρoin.

Ταδcc ó cobtaiz oide ρcol επεann lé δán do γαβαιλ lá gallaib γ a bñt
ρáite co λñt illaim hi ccairlen an ρíζ τpe na commbáð lé γαιοδεalaib co
πο ροβραð αιοδñ, αρa aoí τερνα ρlán ρά δεóð.

Na Saxain acc dénam cairléin an δαιηγin, γ τñmpall cille o duiprcti do
βριρεað leó, γ a cop ρan obair, γ ρñρún cρuaáain do milleað δóib.

Αn ρñρñh Ευαρθ do ριοζαδh of Saxaib. 28. Ianuarij.

^a *The Clann-Colman*, i. e. the O'Melaghlin, who were at this period seated in the barony of Clonlonan, in the county of Westmeath.

^a *Muintir-Tadhgain*, i. e. the Foxes, who were at this period seated in the barony of Kilcoursey, in the county of Westmeath.

^b *Scarcely*.—Αρ ιηγ is thus explained by O'Clery: "Inñ .ι. éiññ. αρ ιηγ .ι. αρ αρ éiññ."

^c *Copper*.—Ware says, in his *Annals of Ireland*, under this year, that King Henry, to maintain his charges in Ireland (being in want of money, by reason of the vast treasure he had wasted on his expeditions into France and Scotland), gave directions to have brass money coined, and commanded by proclamation that it should pass for current and lawful money in all parts of Ireland.—See also Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 280. Mr. Lindsay, in his *View of*

the Coinage of Ireland, p. 50, states that these coins, according to indenture, were to be eight ounces fine, and four ounces alloy; but that, as Simon and Ruding justly observe, they were only four ounces fine and eight alloy. From several of these coins yet remaining, it is quite evident that they were mixed, not pure brass, as Ware says, or pure copper, as the Four Masters have it. It is probable that neither Ware nor the Four Masters ever saw any one of these coins.

^d *Eighteen weeks*, literally, "a quarter and a half."

^e *Daingean*, now Philipstown, in the King's County. The site of this Daingean, or fort of Philipstown, is now occupied by Mr. Blacker's house, situated at that extremity of the town nearest to Tullamore. In the wall of this house the proprietor pointed out to the Editor in 1838,

and took many cows and prisoners from them. The Clann-Colman^z and Muin-tir-Tadhgain^a did the same ; and scarcely^b had there been in modern times so much booty and spoil collected together. And thus was he expelled and banished, he who had been the head of the happiness and prosperity of that half of Ireland in which he lived, namely, Brian O'Connor. And he remained in Connaught until [the following] Christmas, after having been proclaimed a traitor by the English.

Mac Gilla-Patrick (Brian) took prisoner his own son, Teige, a distinguished captain, and sent him to Dublin with [a statement of] his crimes written along with him ; and the English of Dublin put him to death at the request of his father.

New coin was introduced into Ireland, i. e. copper^c; and the men of Ireland were obliged to use it as silver.

At this time the power of the English was great and immense in Ireland, so that the bondage in which the people of Leath-Mhogha were had scarcely been ever equalled before that time.

Teige O'Coffey, preceptor of the schools of Ireland in poetry, was taken prisoner by the English, and confined for eighteen weeks^d in the King's castle for his attachment to the Irish. It was intended that he should be put to death, but he escaped safe from them at length.

The English erected the castle of Daingean^e, and destroyed the church of Cill O'Duirthi^f, and used its materials in the work ; and they ruined the castle of Cruachan.

Edward VI.^g was crowned King of England on the 28th of January.

two stones on which are sculptured the royal arms of England, and the date 1556. The Editor is of opinion that this was the place which was garrisoned by the Lord Justice in this year to subdue O'Connor, and not Athy, as is generally stated by Irish historians. If so, this entry should precede the one above given, beginning p. 1497, line 7, *supra*.

^a *Cill O'Duirthi*, i. e. the church of the Uiduirthi, now Killodurhy, or Killoderhy, a parish comprising the town of Philipstown, in the

King's County. No part of this church is now standing, nor does it appear to have been ever rebuilt after this period.

^g *Edward VI.*—The Four Masters should have entered this passage under the next year. Sir Harris Nicolas, in his *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 334, shews from the most authentic sources, that Edward VI. ascended the throne on the day of the death of his father, Henry VIII., namely, Friday, the 28th of January, 1547.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1547.

Αοιρ cριορτ, μίλε, cuícc céδ, cετραάτ, α Seaάτ.

Mac ruíðne baḡaineé, miall ócc do marbáð an. 3. pεptember la cloinn α ðεapðραάτap .i. clann Maolmuipe .i. domnall ócc 7 brian ócc. Bá hann po marbáð ruíðe ipin mbaððóún nua, 7 hé i mbraiḡóðnuip α ndioḡail α naάτap po marbáð lá Niall pεάτ piam, Maolmuipe mñpḡeac an ðñbpaάτap ele ní po cuioḡ ruíðe an marbáð ípin.

Móρ mḡñ uí cñbail bñ ðñpccaiḡte ðñḡeimuḡ décc.

Caάpaoínð móρ popp na ðibñccaáib i mbaile na ttri ccaiplén lá pa-anáoið 7 lá brian an éoccaíð mac toiprðealbaiḡ uí tuááail dú in po ḡabáð dá mac Semair mic an iarla .i. Muipir an pñða 7 hanpai co cññpe pεapaid décc ðia muipir. Ruccað co haá cliaá iaττ iar pin, 7 do ponað cετραáñna ðib uile cenmoá Maipir, 7 po cuipeað hi ccaiplén an pñḡ acc iompuipεá lé comairle cia báρ do bepáoið ðo. Ro pccaoíleað, 7 po pcanpað na pḡḡlaða 7 na ðibñccaaiḡ amlaíð pin 7 ḡép bó ḡeapp α pé .i. bliáðain, pob aðbal α pḡḡail.

O concóðair 7 ó móρða do ðol tap pionainn, 7 ap ndol do ðpuing dá ccloinn ina ccoinne co háá cpióá, 7 pócáðe móρ do éionol ðoið do ðol do ðioḡail α nduiáe 7 α pññpoinn ap Shaanáoib, 7 α ndol iar pin illaiḡnið.

ḡaoá móρ ðéipḡe an oíðe pía pñéil bñḡðe ḡup bó puail má taimic α com móρ ó ḡñ cpiopε alle ḡo po bñp tñmpail, mainpεpe 7 ccaiplén 7 co haiuðe po bñp pí an dá uillinn iaάtapaiḡ do éñmpall cluana mic nóip.

Smaáτ 7 nñp aðbal acc Saáoib co na lñccñ an sccla do neoc biaðh ná caoíñna do éaðairτ ðua concóðair na ðua móρða.

An iupεipeááτ do buain do antoin Sentliḡep, 7 iupεip nua do ḡabail α ionaid .i. eduard belligam.

Muipir an pñða mac iarla cille ðapa do bápuccáð i náá cliaá.

^h *Baile-na-dtri-gCaislen*, i. e. the town of the three castles, now the Three Castles on the River Liffey, in the parish of Blessington, barony of Lower Talbotstown, and county of Wicklow. It is called "the Town of the Three Castles" in the Down Survey, and, according to tradi-

tion, there were three castles at the place, but there is only the ruins of one of them at present.

ⁱ *Brian-an-Chogaidh*, i. e. Brian, or Bernard, of the war.

^j *Ath-Croich*.—This was the name of a ford on

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1547.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-seven.

Mac Sweeny Baghaineach (Niall Oge) was slain on the 3rd of September, by the sons of his own brother, namely, the sons of Maelmurry, namely, Donnell Oge and Donnell Oge. He was killed while in prison, in the new Badh Bawn, in revenge of their father, who had been slain some time before by Niall. Maelmurry Meirgeach, their other brother, did not assist them in this killing.

More, daughter of O'Carroll, an excellent and truly hospitable woman, died.

The rebels [Fitzgeralds] sustained a great defeat at Baile-na-dtri-gCaislen^b from the English, and from Brian-an-chogaidhⁱ, the son of Turlough O'Toole, in which the two sons of James, son of the Earl, namely, Maurice-an-fheadha and Henry, with fourteen of their people, were taken prisoners. They were afterwards conveyed to Dublin, and all cut into quarters, excepting Maurice, who was imprisoned in the King's castle, until it should be determined what death he should receive. Thus were these plunderers and rebels dispersed and scared; and although their career was but of short duration (one year only), they committed vast depredations.

O'Connor and O'More crossed the Shannon, some of their sons having come for them to Ath-Croich^j. They assembled numerous forces for the purpose of wreaking their vengeance on the English, who were in possession of their patrimonial lands; and they afterwards proceeded into Leinster.

A great wind arose the night before the festival of St. Bridget. Scarcely had so great a storm occurred from the birth of Christ until then. It threw down churches, monasteries, and castles, and particularly the two western wings of the church of Clonmacnoise.

The power and jurisdiction of the English prevailed so much, that, through terror^k, no one dared to give food or protection to O'Connor or O'More.

The justiceship was taken out of the hands of Anthony St. Leger; and a new Justice assumed his place, namely, Edward Bellingham.

Maurice-an-fheadha, son of the Earl of Kildare, was put to death in Dublin.

^b the Shannon, near Shannon Harbour.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 5, note 2.

^k Through terror, literally, "the English had

immense jurisdiction and power, so that fear used to prevent every person from giving food or shelter to O'Connor, or O'More."

Κρεάα μόρα (.i. cuicc céo bó) do denamh lá Maeleaclainn goó ó mada-
gáin ar uib domnalláin.

Cairlén aia luain do coruccaó lá gallaib .i. lé huilliam brabaron tre-
pinér an ríe i nepinn, 7 lá gallaib, 7 gaoidealaib na miðe (daimdeóin uí ceal-
laið) (donncaó mac emainn) 7 gaoideal cconnact. Baatar ona rloig an
iurair an tan rin hillaigir acc dénam dúncluid acc an mbáóún riazanaó, 7
po fáccaiðriod barða ann lé haðhaið uí concóðair 7 uí morða.

Cobtaó mac Maoileaclainn mic brisail uí madaðgáin macaom a aora
(.i. bliadain ar ríe) pob ríir dia éinso baðein do marbað lá muinair uí éir-
baill 7 lá muinair maoileaclainn baill uí madacan. Murcaó riazac mac
uí madaccáin dñbpaáair Maoileaclainn baill baó i nðimeal að cobtaó do
épochaó ina dnoðail la brairib cobtaig 7 lá a muinair conaó a naóirpeact
puccaó dia naðnacal iad.

O concóðair 7 caáoir puac co na brairib do dénam éngail go nua ré
poile i nacchaio gall, uair po bñrat goill a ndúthaið dñbriðe amail po bñ-
rat dua concóðair conaó aipe rin do lottar a ccombáio uí concóðair.

Inðraicchið do éabairt lá hua mópða 7 lá cloinn caáoir uí concóðair
hi contaé cille dapa go po loircecaó 7 go po cpeachaó urmór epice iurapac
leó. Ro anrat iaram iuin ríir go pucc an iurair forpa. Ro rpaóineac
for na gaoidealaib rin, 7 po marbað dá céo troigtec dñb lair don éur rin.

Maidm do éabairt ar ua maoileaclainn (conn mac airt) co na brairib
lá niall mac peilim uí maoileaclainn, 7 lá muinair barúin dealbna ar paice
ciapain dú in po marbað ó maoileaclainn conn, 7 corbmac a ðeapbraáair
tanair cloinne colmáin, 7 ríe nó ðó amaille rpiú.

O concóðair briar, 7 ó mópða giolla pattraice (iar ná tpeccéan do
gaoidealaib) do ðol hi ccñn gall fá na mbriðe rñin ar comairce goill uarail
.i. leutenant 7 bá holic an comairce hñin.

¹ From the O'Donnellans, ó uib domnalláin. Here the uib is the dative plural of O, the pre-
fix of the surname, not of the tribe-name, which
was Clann-Breasail. For the true descent of
this family, see *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*,
pp. 32, 76.

^m Badhun-Riaganach, i. e. the bawn of the
Hy-Regan which was the tribe-name of the

O'Dunnes, in the barony of Tinahinch and
Queen's County. This is probably Castlebrack,
situated near Cloonaslee in this barony.

ⁿ Faithche-Chiarain, i. e. St. Kieran's green.
The Editor has not been able to find any place
bearing this name in the county of Westmeath.

^o The Lieutenant.—This was Francis Brian,
who married the Countess Dowager of Ormond,

Great preys, i. e. five hundred cows, were carried off by Melaghlin God O'Madden from the O'Donnellans¹.

The castle of Athlone was repaired by the English, namely, by William Brabazon, the King's Treasurer in Ireland, and the English and Irish of Meath, in despite of O'Kelly (Donough, the son of Edmond) and the Irish of Connaught. At this time the forces of the Lord Justice were [engaged in] erecting a fortification in Leix around Badhun-Riaganach^m, where they left warriors to oppose O'Conor and O'More.

Coffey, the son of Melaghlin, son of Breasal O'Madden, the best youth of his age (twenty-one years) of his tribe, was slain by the people of O'Carroll and of Melaghlin Balbh O'Madden. [But] Murrough Reagh, the son of O'Madden, the brother of Melaghlin Balbh, who was in prison with Coffey, was hanged, in revenge of him, by Coffey's kinsmen and people; so that both were carried for interment at the same time.

O'Conor and Cahir Roe, and their kindred, formed a new confederacy against the English, for the English had stripped these also of their patrimony, as well as O'Conor; and therefore they joined in confederacy with O'Conor.

An irruption was made by O'More and the sons of Cahir O'Conor into the county of Kildare, and burned and plundered the greater part of the territory of the Eustaces. They remained in that country until the Lord Justice overtook them. These Irish were defeated on this occasion, with the loss of two hundred foot soldiers.

O'Melaghlin (Con, the son of Art) and his kinsmen were defeated by Niall, the son of Felim O'Melaghlin, and the people of the Baron of Delvin, at Faithche-Chiarainⁿ, where there were slain O'Melaghlin (Con) and Cormac, his brother, Tanist of Clann-Colman, and a score or two along with them.

O'Conor (Brian) and O'More (Gilla-Patrick), having been abandoned by the Irish, went over to the English, to make submission to them upon their own terms, under the protection of an English gentleman, i. e. the Lieutenant^o. This, however, was a bad protection.

and was made Marshal of Ireland, and governor of the counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny. He was chosen Lord Justice of Ireland on the 27th of December, 1549, but did not long enjoy this

honour, for having made a journey into the county of Tipperary, to check the incursions of O'Carroll, he died at Clonmel on the 2nd of February following.

Cucoicceice mac emainn méz coeláin cñm a gabláin fñm do marbáð hī
pñull lá maóíleaclainn ua maóíleaclainn, 7 lá Murcáð mac toirpðealbáig.
Mac murcáð, Muircéirteac mac airt buíðe décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1548.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, cuícc ced, cñraça, a hoçt.

Μαιðm mór do tabairt lá hua ndomnaill Μαγνυρ ap ppat bó pñach ap
a mac fñm .i. an calbáç, 7 ap ó ccaatán .i. Μαγνυρ mac donnchaid dú in po
marbáð ó caatáin fñrrin co poçaiðib ele an pñactmáð lá do mí febrú.

Μαιpe mçñn meic conuðe do écc, an. 4. apñil.

^p *Mac Murrough, &c.*—The entries under this year are translated into Latin in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 1. 18, p. 287. It is in the handwriting of Daniel Molyneux, who was Ulster King at Arms, but the translation was made for Sir James Ware, by some good Irish and Latin scholar, probably Dr. John Lynch, the author of *Cambrensis Eversus*. The Editor considers it his duty to lay this translation before the reader, that he may be enabled to judge for himself; but it should be remarked that the translator does not follow the irregularities or imperfections of his original:

“1547. Mac Suinius Bagnensis, Nellus juvenis a fratris ejus Mariani filiis quem jam pridem interemerat, Daniele juveni & Briano juveni vita privatus est in mandro novo, etiam tum ad eum in vinculis haberent; vt nimirum ultione de patris nece sumerent. Sed frater eorum Marianus Mergeach illius cædis ne consocius nec consors fuit.

“Mora filia ô Cearvalli proba mulier et hospitalis obiit.

“Angli et Brianus cognomento bellicosus filius Terdelachi ô Tuathali cum præscriptis Geraldinis in villa Trium Castellorum pugnam

congressi duos filios Jacobi filii comitis Kildariæ, Mauritium et Henricum et 14 eorum comites ceperunt, qui postea Dublinium adducti omnes in carcerem acti et in quatuor partes dissecti sunt; præter unum Mauritium qui in vincula conjectus arci Regia custodiendus traditur, dum concilium miretur qua pœna multaretur, atque hoc pacto ea societas dissoluta est, quæ exiguo unius anni spatio quo florebat, clades pene innumeras edidit.

“O’Conchauro et ô Moro ultra Sinneum amnem profectis ex ô Conchauri filiis atque ad vadum de Croich occurrunt, et copiis quam maximis comparatis Lageniam ingrediuntur ad avitos agros sibi eximi vendicandos, vel injurias sibi ab Anglis illatas vindicandas.

“Pridie f. Sanctæ Bridgidæ venti adeo vehementer extuli sunt, ut post Christum natum tanta vehementia concitati non putantur templa, monasteria & castella solo adæquarunt ac præ cæteris duo anguli occidentales templi Clonmacnensiensis evertuntur.

“Anglorum potentia eo provecta est ut nemo cibum aut quidvis aliud subsidium ô Conchauro aut O’Moro subministrare auderet.

“Anthonio St. Legero proregi successit in proregum munere obeundo Edw. Bellinghamus.

Cucogry, the son of Edmond Mac Coghlan, head of his own branch of that family, was treacherously slain by Melaghlin O'Melaghlin and Murrough, the son of Turlough.

Mac Murrough (Murtough, the son of Art Boy) died^p.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1548.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-eight.

A great defeat was given by O'Donnell (Manus) to his own son, Calvagh, and O'Kane (Manus, the son of Donough), at Srath-bo-Fiaich^q, where O'Kane himself and numbers of others were slain, on the 7th of the month of February.

Mary, the daughter of Mac Conmidhe [Mac Namee], died on the 4th of April.

"Mauritius an fedha Comitæ Kildariæ filius extremo supplicio Dublinii afficitur.

"Malachias Got ô Maddin 500 boum prædam ab Uibh-Donellanis retulit.

"Castellum Athloniæ a Gulielmo Brabazono Hiberniæ Thesauro et Anglis et Hibernis Midiam incolentibus instauratur invitis etiam O'Kellio, Donal filio Edmundi, ac cæteris Hibernis Conaciensibus. Proregis Exercitus per ea tempora in Leghsia agens, vallum de Riaganach muro valido et præsidio militum munivit, ut se ô Conchauri & ô Mori conatibus opponeret.

"Cobtachus filius Malachiæ filii Bressali ô Maddin juvenis 21 annos natus contemporaneorum gentis ejus præstantissimus, occisus est a clientela ô Carvalli & Malachiæ Balbi ô Maddin; sed Murachus Riabhach Malachiæ Balbi frater apud Cobtachum in vinculis pœnam cedis illius dedit, suspendio affectus, a memorati Cobtachi propinquis et clientibus ita ut eodem funere ad sepulturam elati fuerunt.

"Cahirus Rufus novo se armorum societate ô Conchauro junxit ut quem etiam Angli non secus quam ô Conchaurum avitis possessionibus extirparunt.

"O'Morum et Cahiri O'Conchauri filios in

comitatum Kildariæ progressos, et in eo postquam Eustachiorum agros devastatos diutius hærentes Prorex prælio aggressus fudit, 200 peditibus internecioni datis.

"Cum ô Moelachlino Cono Arturi filio ac propinquis ejus in certamen veniunt Nellus Felemei O'Moelachlini filius et Baronis Delvinæ filius in Campo Ciarani his victoriam reportantibus O'Moelachlino, Cormaco fratre Clancolmanorum post O'Moelachlinum Dynasta, et aliis 20 desideratis.

"O'Conchaurus et O'Morus a suis derelicti ad nobilis cujusdam procenturionis Angli profugium se ultro receperunt, quod sibi minime tutum postea deprehenderunt.

"Cuchogrius filius Edmundi Mac Coghlan in tribu ejus primus prodicione a Malachia O'Moelachlin et Muracho Terdelachi filio coesus est.

"Mac Murchus, Murchertachus, filius Arturi Flavi obiit."

^q *Srath-bo-Fiaich*, i. e. the holm or strath of the cows of Fiach, a man's name. This was the name of a very beautiful strath, situated along the banks of the River Finn, near the town of Ballybofey, in the barony of Raphoe, and county

Ο concobair γ ὁ μόρδα do ὁol hi paχaib laγ an leutenant pά γράραιb an pίg γ an pί do tabairt a nduitce .i. laoiγir γ uί failge don leutenant, γ δια bpaτair, γ da cúipt mόpa do dénam leó pna tipib pin .i. an campa hil-laoiγir, γ an daingín i nuib failge, γ po gáib'at acc tabairt na b'fionn pin ap éiór do Shaxanóib γ d'fiondóib amail pob atarða uilr dóib pfin iad iap naécup γ iap monnarbáð a noipreáð bunáð eiptib .i. o concobair, γ ὁ μόρδα co na ccinb γ co na cclannmaicne apcína.

Ο maoileaclainn .i. taðcc puáð do tabairt Emainn apai γ poçpaide laigheac lir go dealbna dia hionopað, γ ap amlaib tapla dóib, Ro gabáð Maoileaclainn mac airt uí maoileaclainn lá hemann apai ap tteact dó le hemann pfin don tip ap poçcongra comairle an piz, γ po cuir pé co hát cliaé é. Ro gabáð ona cairlén éinn éopað γ mainirtip galinne lá hua maoileaclainn, γ lá hemann. Do impa ua maoileaclainn pó aitméla gan umla gan eidiye. Baí emann apai ag gabáil delbna a huét an piz ap bélaib uí maoileaclainn conáð amlaib pin tucc ó maoileaclainn plat laip dia po buaileáð é pfin ppa, uair po atcup γ po ionnapb emann a pai é pfin co na éinb uile ó delbna, γ po diocup é eipte amail diocupir an paité nua an pfin paité. Ro gair pé iapam Macc cocláin dapt mac corbmaic, γ po bñ pé an éuid don tip do bí ag corbmac mac an p'p'opa de. Ro épeac, Ro ionnapb, γ po dibip é tap pionann p'ap hi mainecharib, γ iap ndioçap corbmaic do po atnuadaiç cairlén cille comainn, γ do cuir lón pleacta p'p'ail ann, γ bapda uáð pfin. Sluaicceáð lá corbmac, g. mai, γ lá mainecharib i ndealbna, Ro loipcep't, γ po épeacpat lomcluaiu í flaitile, γ enoc páta benain, γ po

of Donegal. After the erection of the town the word Baile, "town" was substituted for Strath, "holm."

^r *Campa*, now the town of Maryborough, in the Queen's County.

^s *Daingean*, now Philipstown, in the King's County. It should be here remarked that what the English and Anglo-Irish writers call the fort of Leix, is called Campa by the Irish annalists; and that what the latter call Daingean in *Ui Failghe*, the former call the "Fort of Falie."

^t *A Faii*.—This name is now written Fay, not Fahy, as Sir Richard Cox has it. The

O'Fahys are Irish, and were seated in the county of Galway; but the Fays are Anglo-Normans, and were seated in Westmeath.—See an Inquiry taken at Mullingar, on the 10th of July, 1620. Cox calls him Edmond Fahy, and supposes that he was an Irish rebel!

^u *Ceann-Coradh*, now Kincora, in the parish of Wheery, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See note ^e, under the year 1517, p. 1340, *supra*.

^w *Galinn*, now Gillen, near the village of Firbane, in the King's County.

^x *To strike himself*, i. e. a rod for his own

O'Connor and O'More went to England with the Lieutenant [Francis Bryan], at the King's mercy. The King, however, gave their patrimonial inheritances, namely, Leix and Offaly, to the Lieutenant and his kinsman, who built two large courts [mansions] in these territories, namely, the Campa^r, in Leix, and Daingean^s, in Offaly; and they proceeded to let these lands at rents to the English and Irish, as if they were their own lawful patrimonial inheritances, after having banished and expelled their own rightful, original inheritors, O'Connor and O'More, from thence, with all their adherents and descendants.

O'Melaghlin, i. e. Teige Roe, brought Edmond a Faii^t and the forces of Leinster into Delvin, to plunder that territory. It happened that Edmond a Faii made a prisoner of Melaghlin, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, who had come along with Edmond, by order of the King's Council, and sent him to Dublin. The castle of Ceann-coradh^u and the monastery of Galinn^w were taken on this occasion by O'Melaghlin and Edmond. O'Melaghlin returned [from Delvin] in sorrow, without [obtaining] submissions or hostages; and Edmond continued to conquer Delvin in the King's name, in opposition to O'Melaghlin; and thus had O'Melaghlin brought a rod into the country to strike himself^x, for Edmond a Faii expelled and banished himself and all his tribe out of Delvin, just as the young swarm [of bees] expels the old. He afterwards styled Art, the son of Cormac, the Mac Coghlan, and deprived Cormac, the son of Ferdoragh, of that portion of the country which he possessed. He plundered [him, and] expelled and banished him westwards, across the Shannon, into Hy-Many; and after thus expelling Cormac, he repaired the castle of Cill-Comainn^y, and placed the provisions of the descendants of Farrell and his own warders in it. Cormac and the Hy-Many, on the 9th of May, made an incursion into Delvin; and they burned and plundered Lomchluain-I-Flaithile^z and Cnoc-Ratha-Benain^a, and

breech,—a very trite proverb.

^y *Cill-Comainn*, i. e. the church of St. Coman, now Kilcommon, in the barony of Clonlisk, and King's County.—See an Inquisition taken at Drumkenan on the 15th of December, 1621.

^z *Lomchluain-I-Flaithile*, i. e. the bare lawn or meadow of O'Flaithile (now Flattery). Now Lumploon, a townland near the village of Cloghan, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's

County.—See extract from Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, quoted under the year 1285, note ^e, p. 442, *supra*. The O'Flaithilys, or Flatterys, as they are now called, are a branch of the Dealbhna-Eathra, said to be senior to the Mac Coghlan. They are still numerous enough in the territory of Delvin, or the barony of Garrycastle.

^a *Cnoc-Ratha-Beanain*, i. e. the hill of Banan's

μαρβρατ ρίρεαρ το δαοίνι, 7 αον mac uí ριαγαί Μυιρκεαρταc ρή α αορα
 βά ρήρ lé λιγίρ δά mbaói ina comfoçraið. Το παλα δόιð ιαραμ̃ go ccomair-
 mic mág cocláin, an tíρ, 7 na buandada pameaca ppiú ag bél aca na ccao-
 pac ρop dubabainn, Ro ppaóineað ρop corbmac co na pluacc, 7 Ro marbað
 tuilleað ap ρicít oib im Mhaoileaclainn mac Ssam uí ceallaiç im mac
 uí pollamain ρeilim 7 im mac dubgaill mic neactain, 7 ba moa oldár ρice
 eac amaille lé harim 7 lé hñðfð iomða po páccaibpíot, 7 po báitfð apail
 ele oib. Ro diçñðait iatc uile a haén comairle an luan iap ρin, 7 puccað
 a ccinn go baile emainn ppi (i. baile mic adam hi ccenel ρearga i nele í
 cñðail), 7 po τόccbað ρop biopcuaillið i náipde iatc hi ccomarða corccair.

Ρoplongpopt lá hemann a ppi a τιμceall çairléin an ρfðáin ppi pe oçt
 lá, 7 corbmac mág cocláin do bñt iρτιç iρin ccairlén go po bñað bpaigðe de,
 7 do póinepíom, 7 emann çairðfρ çpíopt ppi poile.

Coccað móp etip ppañgaçaib, Saxancoib, 7 albancoib, Donncað mac
 uí concobair pailge, 7 clann çataoir uí concobair do ðol i τυαρυρðal an
 ρίç, 7 a ccup go ρaxoib do çongnam coccað, 7 dia ndíoçup ó naçarða co
 nñpge amac móip amaille ppiú do çñtíρn çóiccið laiçñ 7 na miðe.

An calbac ó cñðail do ðol co hát çliaç diopnpaicið na çúρte móipe,
 7 a çabail hi ppiull, 7 a çup hi ccairlén an ρiç hillaím 7 çan píop a aðbair
 nó a puaρlaiccti do çabairc do neoc.

An leutenont, 7 emann a ppi do ðol pá ðó ap pluaiçfð i nele 7 imeaccla
 móp do çabail uí çapðail taðcc lypc ðepiðe go po eipíç coccað ñtoppa de
 ρin. Níp bó çian iap ρin go po iapp emann a ppi ap mág cocláin 7 ap ðealbna
 ðol laiρ ap çapraiçeaçt i nele. Ro ñmçñctap pum ðna an ní ρin, Ro lon-
 naicfð 7 po ρñccaicfð emann tpið ρin go po eipíç çapaonta ñtoppa, 7 po

rath. The Editor has not been able to identify this place.

^b *O'Sheil*.—The head of this family lived at Baile-Ui-Shiaghail, now Ballysheil, near the River Brusna, in the parish of Gillen, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. The O'Sheils of this district were hereditary physicians to the Mac Coghlan. Niall O'Sheil and Hugh O'Sheil were subscribing witnesses to the will of Sir John Coghlan, made in 1590.

^c *Bel-atha-na-gcaerach*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the sheep. This name is now obsolete, at least the Editor did not meet any one residing in this neighbourhood that ever heard of it.

^d *Dubh-Abhainn*, i. e. the Black River, now the Blackwater, a small river which forms for some miles the boundary between the parishes of Tisaran and Clonmacnoise, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

^e *Baile-mic-Adam*, i. e. the town of Mac Adam,

slew six persons, besides the only son of O'Sheil^b (Murtough), the best physician of his years in the neighbourhood. It happened afterwards that Mac Coghlan, the inhabitants of the country, and the bonaghtmen of the Faiis, met them at Bel-atha-na-gcaerach^c, a ford on the River Dubh-Abhainn^d, where Cormac and his army were defeated, and more than twenty slain, together with Melaghlin, the son of John O'Kelly, the son of O'Fallon (Felim), and the son of Dowell Mac Naghtan; and they left behind them twenty horses, besides weapons and armour. Others of them were drowned. By common consent they were all beheaded on the Monday following; and their heads were carried to the town of Edmond a Faii, namely, Baile-mic-Adam^e, in Kinel-Fearga^f, in Ely O'Carroll, and elevated on sharp poles as trophies of victory.

Edmond a Faii pitched his camp around the castle of Feadan^g, and remained there for eight days. Cormac Mac Coghlan, who during this time was within the castle, was compelled to give hostages; and he and Edmond formed a gossipred with each other.

A great war having broken out between the French, the English, and the Scots, Donough, the son of O'Conor Faly, and the sons of O'Conor Faly, entered the King's service, and were sent to England to assist in the war, and [thus] to be banished from their patrimonial inheritances. They were attended by a numerous muster of the kerns of the province of Leinster and Meath.

Calvagh O'Carroll went to Dublin to the great court, and was taken by treachery, and imprisoned in the King's castle; nor was any one suffered to know why he was taken, or how much would be demanded for his ransom.

The Lieutenant and Edmond a Faii made two incursions into Ely, which very much alarmed O'Carroll; and a war broke out between [him and] them in consequence. Not long after this Edmond a Faii requested Mac Coghlan and the people of Delvin to accompany him on a predatory excursion into Ely. This they refused to do; and Edmond became highly enraged and incensed on account of it, so that hostilities broke out between them; and O'Carroll and

or of the son of Adam, now Cadamstown, in the barony of Ballybritt, and King's County, about six miles westwards from the little town of Clonaslee, in the Queen's County.

^f *Kinel-Fearga*.—This was the name of a tribe

and territory in Ely O'Carroll, nearly, if not exactly, coextensive with the barony of Ballybritt, in the King's County.

^g *Feadan*, now Faddan, in the parish of Lismagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

δίοσυρ ό εσρβαλλ 7 Μαγ κοκλάιν εmann uατα τρια na αππολταιβ 7 τρε na απμαετ πορρα. Ro γαβαδ leó cairlén cille comaind 7 cairlén cinnchoraδ παιρ conaδ amlaib pin do bñad dealbna de iar mbñit lñit bliadain i ndaor-bhoib occa.

Saighir çiaráin, 7 cill corbmaic do lopecaδ, 7 do bñisδ la Saxançois 7 lá hua ccñbail.

Sluaicéδ lar an leutenont, 7 lá gallaib ap tapraing émainn a pai (a ndioçail a ionnarbēta) go delbna go po loipeccδ, 7 co po cpechaδ leó ó bealac an poçair go toçar (.i. toçar cind mona), 7 baile még uallaçáin hillurmag, 7 báτταρ αδηαιδ πορλονγπειρ i mbaile na cloice, 7 luioipoc ap ccúlaib ap ná mapac go ccñcail, 7 co nédalaib gan deabaδ gan diubpaccad.

Inopaδ maige plaine lá hua maileaclainn taδcc puad, 7 lá gallaib aτα luain, 7 lá coblac an çalaib.

Cairlén éle, 7 cairlén delbna .i. bñmçop, cairlén maigi ipetñ 7 cloçan na cceapaç do bñisδ ap eccla na ngall.

Sluaicéδ lar an ccaprin puad ap ua ccñbail go capraice an compaic 7 do paδ ua cñbail taçap dóib go po mapbaδ dá pñit no απρί dib laip. Do pónaδ pluaiçéδ pó çrí in aon paite lar an ccaprin puad co capraice an çompaic, 7 ní caemnaccaip ní don bealac ná don çairlén, 7 tépna gan map iar ppaçail mapla, 7 iar ppaçbail opuinge dia muinip.

Caçaoip puad ua concobair do γαβάλ lá Riocapo paçanaç a bupe, 7 a τοιρβετ do gallaib.

ⁿ *Saighir-Chiarain*, now Seirkieran, a town-land giving name to a parish in the barony of Ballybritt, and King's County, about four miles to the east of the town of Birr. There are some ruins of the old church still to be seen here, and the sites of various buildings are faintly traceable around it.

ⁱ *Cill-Cormaic*, i. e. the church of St. Cormac. This place is now called Frankford, which is a small town in the barony of Ballyboy, in the King's County.—See the Miscellany of the Irish Archaeological Society for 1846.

^k *Bealach-an-fhothair*, now Ballaghanoher, a townland in the parish of Reynagh, barony of

Garrycastle, and King's County.—See the map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, on which the position of this place is shewn.

^l *Tochar-cinn-mona*, i. e. the causeway at the head of the bog, now Togher, in the parish of Lemanaghan, in the north of the King's County. From the situation of these two places it is quite evident that the annalists intended to say that the whole of Mac Coghlan's country was burned and ravaged on this occasion.

^m *Baile-Mheg-Uallachain*, i. e. Mac Uallachain's town, now Ballymacuolahan, a townland situated in the west of the parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle.—See *Tribes and Customs*

Mac Coghlan banished Edmond for his insolence and tyranny towards them. They took the castle of Kilcommon and the castle of Kincora from him ; and thus was he deprived of Delvin, after it had been for half a year in cruel bondage under him.

Saighir-Chiarain^b and Cill-Cormaic^c were burned and destroyed by the English and O'Carroll.

The Lieutenant and the English made an incursion into Delvin, at the instance of Edmond a Faii (in revenge of his expulsion), and burned and plundered (the country) from Bealach-an-fhothair^k to Tochar-cinn-mona^l, and also Baile Mheg-Uallachain^m, in Lusmhagh. They remained encamped for one night at Baile-na-Cloicheⁿ, and returned on the morrow with booty and spoils, without receiving battle or opposition.

Magh-Slaine^o was plundered by O'Melaghlin (Teige Roe), by the English of Athlone, and by the fleet of Caladh^p.

The castles of Ely and Delvin were demolished through fear of the English, namely, Banagher, the castle of Magh-Istean^q, and Clochan-na-gceapach^r.

The Red Captain made an army against O'Carroll to Carraig-an-Chomhraic^s, where O'Carroll gave battle to them, and slew forty or sixty of them.

The Red Captain made three incursions into Carraig-an-Chomhraic in one quarter of a year, but was not able to do any damage to the pass or the castle, and returned without obtaining submission, having (also) received insult, and lost several of his people.

Cahir Roe O'Connor was taken prisoner by Richard Saxonagh Burke, and delivered up to the English.

of *Hy-Many*, p. 184, and the map to the same work, on which the position of this place is marked. Henry Cuolahan, Esq. of Cogan, is the present representative of the family of Ballymacuolahan.—See his pedigree traced for eleven generations in the work already referred to, p. 183–186.

^a *Baile-na-cloiche*, i. e. town of the stone, now Stonestown, in the parish of Gillen, in the aforesaid barony of Garrycastle.

^o *Magh-Slaine*, now Muigh-Shlaine, a well-known district in the parish of Lemanaghan,

barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

^p *Caladh*, a territory lying along the Shannon, in the barony of Rathcline, and county of Longford.

^q *Magh-Istean*, now Moystown, on the River Brusna, in the barony of Garrycastle.

^r *Clochan-na-gCeapach*, now Cloghan Castle, the residence of Garrett Moore, Esq., who generally styles himself the O'Moore, situated on the banks of the Little Brosna, about three miles to the south of the town of Banagher.

^s *Carraig-an-Chomhraic*, i. e. the rock of the

Ο εἰρβαῖλ δὸ λορρεαδὸ ἀν ἀέναιζ ἀρ ἀν εἰρπῆν ρυαδὸ εἰρ μαιμῆρτῖρ ἡ βαῖλε οὐ βαδδύν ἀμας. Ρο λορρε βεορ δον εἰρ ρῖν μαιμῆρτῖρ υαῖτνε, ἡ ρο διοεῖρ σαχαναῖζ εἰρε ἡ δὸ ραδ μῆρβυαδρεαδὸ μὸρ φορρα δὶα ρο εἰρ ἀραῖλ δὶα μιορτ, ἡ δὶα εἰρματῆρ ζο ρο ρόεαῖρ ἀρ ἀ εἰρ ιαττ εἰρμότῃ υατῆαδ βαρδαδ βαοῖ ἱρῖν ἀοναδ .ι. ἡ ττορ μῖε μαζνυρα nama.

Καταοῖρ ρυαδὸ ὁ concobair δὸ βαρρεαδὸ ι νατ εἰατ, ἡ Μαοῖεἰλῆλῆν υα μαοῖεαἰλῆν δὸ εἰρνωδὸ ἀ ζῖμεαλ ὁ ζῆλλῆλ.

Ο μὸρδα .ι. ζῖλλαραττῆρῖε δέεε ἡ σαχαῖζ ζο ἡορῆν, ἡ ρο βα μὸρ ἀν ρζέλ εἰρρῖδε μυνβαδὸ νῆρτ ζῆλλ.

Ἰνὸρδὸ μαῖζε κορραῖν τῖζῖλ, εἰρπλαῖλ λά ἡυα εἰρβαῖλ ταδὸε καοδ, ἡ λά Μαζ κοἰλῆν (ἀρτ μαε κορβμαε) ἀ νδιοζῆλ ἀ νανρποῖτα ἀρ δελῆνα, ἡ φορ- longpoρτ δὸ δεναῖν λέο ἀν οἰδὸε ρῖν ρῆν ἱεαχ ἀμαδῆλῆν.

Σῆαν μαε ἱ νεῖλ δὸ δὸλ ρλυαζ ἀρ εἰρῖν ἀοδα βυῖδε, ἡ βῖρῖαν ραζαρταδὸ ὁ νεῖλ μαε νεῖλ ὀῖε, μῖε νεῖλ, μῖε κυῖν, μῖε ἀοδα βυῖδε ρῖρ ἀζῖμαρ ἱονν- ραῖζτεαδ, ραοῖ δῖρλαεττεαδ, δεῖζεμῖζ, ἡ Ρέδλα ρολαῖρ να εἰρῖνμαενε δὶα μβαοῖ δὸ μαρβαδὸ λά Σῆαν υα νεῖλ δον εἰρ ρῖν.

confluence, or contest, now Carrickachorig, or Carrigahorig, a small village in the parish of Terryglass, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.

^t *Uaithne*, now Abbington, in the barony of Owny, and county of Limerick.

^u *The tower of Mac Manus*.—This was the name of the massy tower, now called “the Round” of Nenagh. The Editor has not been able to discover who this Mac Manus was, after whom this tower was called.

^w *Escaped from the English*.—*Do eipnuo a ζῖμεαλ*, means, that he escaped from confinement, or from his gyves, as D. F. renders it. An English writer would express it thus: Melaghlin O’Melaghlin effected his escape from the King’s Tower in Dublin, where he had been confined by the English for his rebellious practices.

^x *Magh-Corrain*.—This was the name of a level district in the south of the barony of Clonlonan, in the county of Westmeath.

^y *Leacach Amadlain*, now evidently Lackagh-

more, a townland in the parish of Lemanaghan, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King’s County, and close to Magh-Corrain, if not in it.

^{*} *On that occasion*.—The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows, in F. 1. 18:

“O’Donellus apud Strath bo fiach memorabilem victoriam de filio suo Calbhacho extulit, O’Cahano, Magno, filio Donati, qui opem filio ferebat ac multis aliis cæsis ad 7 Februarii.

“Maria, filia Mac Conmii obiit 4 April.

“O’Conchaurus et O’Morus in Angliam a procenturione illo deducti ad Regis arbitrium se causamque suam prorsus referunt, spectantes favorem aliquem sibi ab ipso exhibitum iri; sed procenturio et frater ejus amborum ditiones Leghsiam et Offalgiam a Rege donati in Hiberniam ocyus contendunt, & duo palatia Campanum in Leghsia, et Daingin in Offalia, extruunt, fundos omnes quibuscunque Anglis sive Hibernis prætio locantes, non secus ac si avitum patrimonium adiissent, nec solum justos Heredes

O'Carroll burned Nenagh upon the Red Captain, both monastery and town, from the fortress out. On this occasion he also burned the monastery of Uaithne^t, banished the Saxons out of it, and created great confusion among them, by which he weakened their power, and diminished their bravery; so that he ordered them [all] out of his country, except a few warders who were at Nenagh, in the tower of Mac Manus^u.

Cahir Roe O'Connor was put to death in Dublin; and Melaghlin O'Melaghlin made his escape from the English^w.

O'More (Gilla-Patrick) died suddenly in England; and he would have been a lamentable loss, were it not for the power of the English.

Magh-Corrain^x was burned, both houses and churches, by O'Carroll (Teige Caech) and Mac Coghlan (Art, the son of Cormac), that they might wreak their vengeance upon Delvin. They pitched their camp for the night at Leacach Amadlain^y.

John, the son of O'Neill, marched an army against the Clann-Hugh Boy; and Brian Faghartach O'Neill, the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, a successful and warlike man, a bountiful and truly hospitable worthy, the brilliant star of the tribe to which he belonged, was slain by John O'Neill on that occasion^z.

ô Conchaurum et ô Morum, excluserunt, sed etiam omnes ad eorum familias originem referentes longe arcuerunt, ut antiquum indigenorum jus antiquarent.

“O'Moelachlinus, Tadeus Rufus, Edmundum Faium et copias Lageniæ ad Delbhinam expilandam sibi adscivit, et Edmundus Malachiam filium Arturi ô Moelachlini, ad hanc expeditionem ipsum ducentem, senatu regio jubente, cepit et Dublinio ablegavit. O'Moelachlinus et ipse sic debellando congressi sunt et castellum de Kincoradh et Gailinnæ monasterium expugnaverunt. Deinde, obside nullo a suis relata, ab Edmundo digreditur, pænitiâ pene obrutus, quod illum sibi ulla unquam belli societate junxerat. Porro, Edmundus Regis nomine, nullâ O'Moelachlini ratione habitâ, Delbhinam sibi obedientem esse cogit, nimirum O'Moelach-

linus flagellum comparavit quo ipse vapularetur, ipsum enim et gentem ipsius universam Delbhinæ finibus expulit, quemadmodum examina recentia apud apes vetusta protrudunt. Tum Mac Coghlani titulo in Arturum filium Cormaci collato, Cormacum filium Ferdorchi parte agrorum quam possederat et pecuniâ spoliavit, et trans Sineum amnem in Imanachiam fugavit; qua re pactâ, Kilcommanam reparavit, et commeatu gentis Ferghalliæ et suo præsidio instruxit; sed nono Maii Cormacus infestis Imanachiensium agminibus Delbhinam incursat, direptionibus et exustionibus Lomchluainiam Ui Flaithiliam et montem” [*recte collem*] “Rathbeniam exinanivit, 6 hominibus et unico filio O'Sedulii (Sighelii), Murchertacho, rei medicæ in eo tractu scientissimo, interemptis. Inde progressæ copiæ Mac Coghlain, incolas, Faianos milites

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1549.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, μίλε, cuicc céo, cétpac, αναοί.

Ο βαοιγίλλ δομνall mac neill mic τοιρρδεαλβαιγ décc, an. 4. αυγυρτ.

Αιβιλín ιηγín í δομναίλλ βήν uí βαοιγίλλ τοιρρδεαλβαc décc.

Μαοίleaçlainn γοτ ua μαδaccáin ταναιρi ρίλ nanmçaða do μαρβαð lá μαοίleaçlainn μοδαρða ua μαδαγαιν, γ lá α βραιτρίb α νοιoccáιλ α αταρ γ α ðíρbραταρ.

Teach dionnpaichíð i mbaile an cailéin nuí lá mall ua maóíscílainn ap ua maóíleaçlainn ταðcc ρυαð, γ ap α βραταρ Μυρçað. Ro loiρcceað an τíγ φορρα, Ro μαρβαð, γ ρο loiτeað τυίλλeað ap ρίcιτ ann, Ro μαρβαð ναονβαρ do láταρ ðíð. Τερνα ua μαοίleaçlainn γ α βραταρ μυρçað ap, áct ρο γοναð Μυρçað ðon çup ρín.

immissos ad Os Vadi Ovium in Amne Nigro ob-
vios habuerunt, cum quibus ibi manus conser-
uerunt, profligatae supra 20 eorum desiderarunt
qui sub Malachiá, filio Joannis O'Kelly, Felimeo
O'Falani filio, et filius Dubhgalli mac Naghtain
meruerunt, plures etiam quam 20 equos, loricas
multas, arma plurima in conflictu, praeter alios
amne absorptos, amiserunt. Die vero Lunae
pugnam insecutá, de omnium consensu capita
captis amputata ad Edmundum Faium in villam
suam Ballimacadam in Kinelferga Eliae Carolinae
deferebantur, ubi in contorum cuspides elata
pro trophaeis visenda exhibebantur.

“Postea Edmundus Faius Fadani castellum,
quo se Cormacus receperat, octidua obsidione
cinxit, Cormaco obsides tradente et patriae
feodus” [Gossipred] “cum eo ineunte acquieuit.

“Magno bello inter Gallos Anglos et Scotos
exorto, Donatus filius O'Conchauri Falgii et
Cahiri O'Conchauri filii, militiae adscripti, in
Angliam specie quidem ut sub Rege stipendia
facerent, revera ut avitis sedibus amoverentur,
abducti sunt, magno Lageniensium ac Midensium
militum numero illos ad ea arma insecuto.

“Calbachus O'Carvaill Dublinium ad concilia

profectus arci Regiae per insidias in custodiam
traditur, causá ipsius in carcerem tradendi nec
ipsi nec ulli mortalium indicatá” [nec quo lytro
liberaretur].

“Procenturio ille supra memoratus et Ed-
mundus Faius, copiis in Eliam bis ductis, O'Car-
vallum Tadeum Luscum ita terruerunt, ut bel-
lum pro se tuendo suscipere dubitaverit. Proinde
Mac Coghlanum et Delbhinae incolas Edmundus,
ut, se bellum Eliae inferente, comitarentur, roga-
vit, a quibus cum repulsam ferret, iracundiá sic
exarsit ut ab eorum amicitia protinus desciverit;
illis etiam in sententiá firmiter persistentibus
discordia non mediocris erupit; quae eo usque
provecta est, ut viam aperuit O'Carvallo et Mac
Coghlanum Edmundi a suis finibus pellendi. Ejus
enim insolentiam diutius ferre non poterunt.
Quare Castella de Kilcomain et Cancoradh ei
ademerunt et hoc facto Delbhinam a domina-
tionis jugo, quo semiannum premebatur, libe-
rarunt.

“Saighria Keirani et Kilcormac immisso per
Anglos et O'Carvallum igne dirutae conflagra-
runt.

“Procenturio, aliis sibi Anglis adjunctis, in

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1549.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-nine.

O'Boyle (Donnell, the son of Niall, who was son of Turlough) died on the 4th of August.

Eveleen, the daughter of O'Donnell, and wife of O'Boyle (Turlough), died.

Melaghlin God O'Madden, Tanist of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by Melaghlin Modhardha O'Madden and his kinsmen, in revenge of his father and brother.

A house was attacked at the town of Newcastle [in Clonlonan, Westmeath], by Niall O'Melaghlin, upon O'Melaghlin (Teige Roe) and his kinsman, Murrough. The house was burned over them, and more than twenty persons were killed and wounded; nine of them were killed on the spot. O'Melaghlin and his kinsman, Murrough, escaped; but Murrough was wounded on that occasion.

Delbhinam crebris hortatibus Edmundi Faii, vindictam ob se ab incolis ejectum spirantis, pertractus, agros inter Belachantochair et Tocharcinnmona, et Bailimicuallachain in Lusmagh rapinis et deflagrationibus procucurrerat. Obsidione deinde unius noctis Balinacloihæ admotâ operam lusit, nam postridie sine prædâ, sine pugnâ, sine deditione abire coactus est.

“Maighslaniam terrâ O'Moelachlinius et Athlonienses Angli, mari classis de Caladh devastarunt.

“Eliæ Delbhinæque castella de Banchor de Maighistin de Clochannageapach ab incolis solo adæquata sunt ne receptacula forent Anglorum.

“Centurio [Rufus] versus O'Carvallum ad Rupem altercationis adortus, acie dimicans 40 vel 60 suorum desideravit, nihilominus tamen trium tantum mensium spatio restauratas copias ad Rupem altercationis [ter] aduxit; nec aliud quidpiam quam dedecus et suorum amissionem toties rursus retulit.

“Cahirus Rufus O'Conchaurus, a Ricardo Anglico de Burgo captus, in manus Anglorum traditur.

“O'Carvallus Enachæ vicum et monasterium

igne absumpsit, quo minus autem castellum et pomoerium ejus ab eâdem ruinâ prohibuerunt præsidiarii; ignem etiam ô Carvallus Uathniæ monasterio admovit, et ex illo Anglos expulit. Quæ res et eorum viribus decrementum et potentie contemptum non modicum peperit; et ad eam potestatem ô Carvallum extulit, ut totâ ditione suâ illos abegerit præter paucos præsidiarios qui Enachæ Mac Magnusi turrin insederunt.

“Cahirius Rufus ô Conchaurus Dublinii morte multatus, et Malachias ô Moelachlinus vinculis solutus, in libertatem eductus est.

“O'Morus Gillapatricius in Angliâ morte repentinâ sublatus, magnum sui desiderium reliquit, magnus evasurus nisi Anglorum potentia obstitisset.

“Maighcoraniam, tigh, templa” [*recte*, tecta pariter ac ecclesias] “ô Carvallus, Tadaeus Cæcus, et Mac Coghlanus Arturus, Cormaci, filius populati sunt, ut hac ratione poenas ab incolis exigerent injuriarum quibus Delbhinam non ita pridem affecerant. Nocte vero populationem insecutâ apud Laccach de Amanlain castra posuerunt.

“Johannes ô Nelli filius, ducto in Clannaboiam

Αν ιurτιr eduarð belligam do ðul hi Saχoið, 7 uilliam brabaron .i. an tpepinér ina ionað, 7 cúirt mór lar an iurτιr rin hi luimneac. O cŕbail do ðol gur an ccúirt rin ar comairce iarla ðŕmuman, 7 mérae luimnið, 7 maite gall 7 gaoiðel, baói ar in ccúirt, 7 a éaæt plán for ccúlaið maille le ríotcáin do fŕin 7 dá rann do gaoiðealaið .i. Mac murcáða, ó ceallaið, ó maóíleaclainn, 7 rocaíðe ele naç airiméter.

Daile mic adam do buain demann a fari, 7 ríol ccŕbail do bŕit and do riðiri, 7 ba mór luaégaire 7 gairdeacur éle de rin.

Donnchað ua fŕigail tanairi ua fŕŕigail do marbað lá a ðŕbpaçair fŕin tpe meabail.

O Sullebán diarmaitte, fear cŕnðair cairðŕmial maçça naiððide do lorccað lá puðar ina çairlén fŕin, 7 a ðŕbpaçair amlaoið ó puillebáin do gaðail a ionaið, 7 amlaoið fŕŕŕin do marbað iarain.

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1550.

Αοιr Χριoτ, míle, cúicc céð, caocca.

Ruðpaiðe mac donnchað mic aoða puaið í domnaill eppcop ðoirpe, 7 bpaçair ar aoi ttoile ðecc an. 8. october, 7 a aðnacal i ndún na ngall in aibítte, S. Fpoinŕep.

Αn tabb (.i. fŕa puaið eoin a ainnriðe) mac domnaill puaið í gallcubair ðecc, an. 29. appil.

exercitu, Brianum Fagartach O'Nell, filium Nelli Juvenis, filii Nelli, filii Coni, filii Hugonis Flavi, virum antea prosperitate et bellicis aggressio-nibus clarum, hospitalitatis laude, et suorum studio commendatum, lucidam inter contribules stellam interficit."

^a *Baile-Mic-Adam*, now Cadamstown, in the barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

^b *Soon afterwards*.—The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows in F. 1. 18 :

"O'Boylus, Daniel, filius Nelli, filii Terdelachi, obiit 4 Augusti.

"Evelina filia ó Donnell uxor ó Boyl Terde-

lachi obiit.

"Malachias Moddatha ó Maddin cum neces-sariis suis Malachiam Got ó Maddin ó Maddino in Silanmchiâ dignitate proximum, paternæ & fraternæ cædis pænas repetens vitâ privavit.

"Domus in pago Castelli novi, quâ ó Moelachlinus, Tadeus Rufus, et frater ejus Murachus claudebantur, igne Nelli ó Melachlini operâ in-jecto, conflagravit. Inter plures quam 20 in eo tumultu cæsos et vulneratos 9 loco viri non ex-cesserunt. O'Melachlinus et Murachus evase-runt, ille incolumis, hic vulnere affectus.

"Edwardus Bellingham proregis in Angliam profecti vices Thesaurarius Brabazonus in Hiber-

Edward Bellingham, the Lord Justice, went to England ; and William Brabazon, the Treasurer, [was appointed] in his place. A great court was held by this Lord Justice in Limerick, to which O'Carroll repaired, under the safe protection of the Earl of Desmond, the Mayor of Limerick, and the chiefs of the English and Irish who were present at that court ; and he returned home safe, with [terms of] peace for himself and his Irish confederates, namely, Mac Murrough, O'Kelly, O'Melaghlin, and many others not enumerated.

Baile-Mic-Adam^a was taken from Edmond a Faii, and the O'Carrolls returned to it again ; in consequence of which there was great rejoicing and exultation in Ely.

Donough O'Farrell, Tanist of the O'Farrells, was treacherously slain by his own brother.

O'Sullivan (Dermot), a kind and friendly man [to his friends], and fierce and inimical [to his enemies], was burned by gunpowder in his own castle ; and his brother, Auliffe O'Sullivan, took his place ; and he also was killed soon afterwards^b.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1550.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty.

Rury, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, Bishop of Derry, and a friar by his own will^c, died, and was buried in the monastery of Donegal, in the habit of St. Francis.

The Abbot of Assaroe (John, the son of Donnell Roe O'Gallagher), died on the 29th of April.

niâ obivit. A quo cum comitia Limerici indicerentur, ad ea O'Carvallis, comitis Desmonia, prætoris Limericensis ac omnium Anglorum Hibernorumque qui ad ea comitia confluxerunt præsidio tectus, concessit, et impunitate sibi ac pace sibi confederatis, O'Kellio, O'Mælachlino et aliis hic non recensitis, impetratâ domum incolumis rediit.

"Villa de Macadam Edmundo Faio ablata et familiâ O'Carvallorum [restituta, quod] Eliam in summæ voluptate perfudit.

"Donatus O'Ferrall, O'Ferrallo dignitate proximus a fratre suo per fraudem necatur.

"O'Sullevanus Dermotius, bello fortis, hosti formidabilis, amicis charus, pulvere tormentorio ignem fortuito concipiente ambustus in suo castello interiit, ac fratrem suum Amlaivum successorem habuit, sed non diuturnum ut qui paulo post interemptus fuit."

^c *By his own will*, ἀρ αὐτοῦ τοῦτο, i. e. *quoad voluntatem*. The translator in F. 1. 18, understands this passage thus : "Studio tanto ordinis mi-

Mac ruibne baḡaineac̃ τoιρρḡealb̃ac̃ meip̃ceac̃ do m̃arḡad̃ i mbaile meic ruibne lá cloinn coilin (.i. uilliam τaḡḡ ἡ Seacan), ἡ la cloinn c̃oinneicein, 8. ianuarii.

Ruaid̃ri ballac̃ mac eoḡain Ruaid̃ mic ruibne do beic̃ acc cuing̃iḡ τiḡear- nair̃ típe boḡaine p̃op̃ ua nd̃oinaill, ἡ ó ná puair̃ do ḡeac̃haid̃ ḡur̃ na ceallaib̃ b̃ḡa, ἡ po leip̃inḡraḡ an baile lair̃, ἡ po m̃arḡad̃p̃om̃ iap̃am̃ la Maolmuir̃e mac aeḡa p̃ia cc̃inḡ p̃aite .i. an 31. do Marta.

Mac an ḡair̃d̃ típe conaill, fearḡal mac doḡnaill puaid̃ p̃aoí p̃ir̃ḡana, ἡ oide p̃ccol, p̃ḡi po ba m̃ór̃ ainn, ἡ oip̃ḡḡic̃ur̃ ar̃ p̃ud̃ epeann ina aimp̃ir̃, cong- m̃alaiḡ coit̃c̃ḡnñ tiḡe naoid̃ḡḡ d̃ecc.

Antoni Sincliger̃ .i. an Iur̃tir̃, do bí p̃oim̃e i nep̃inñ do t̃eḡt̃ i nep̃inñ ina Iur̃tir̃, ἡ ḡp̃ong̃ m̃ór̃ do m̃aiteib̃ epeann do ḡol̃ ina ḡoc̃um̃ ḡur̃ an cc̃uir̃t̃ m̃óir̃ ḡo háḡ cliaḡ.

Iap̃la do ḡair̃m̃ do Rioc̃ar̃p̃ Saḡanaḡ mac uillic̃ na cc̃ḡnḡ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1551.

Αοις CΡΙοστ, mile, cuicc céḡ, cáoc̃ca, ahaón.

Αip̃ḡḡp̃oc̃c̃ cair̃il̃ emann buit̃ilep̃ mac p̃iap̃air̃ .i. iap̃la up̃m̃uman d̃ecc.

Mur̃c̃ad̃ mac τoιρρḡealb̃aiḡ, mic τaiḡcc̃, mic τoιρρḡealb̃aiḡ ui b̃p̃iair̃ iap̃la tuad̃m̃uman a huḡt̃ ḡall ἡ an p̃iḡ, O b̃p̃iair̃ é do ḡnaḡ ḡaoiḡeal, fear̃ aḡm̃ar̃ lé h̃ionñp̃aic̃c̃iḡ, coḡnñar̃t̃ lé coḡucc̃ad̃, Suim, Saḡḡḡir̃, co m̃ol̃m̃aoim̃ib̃, ba hep̃iḡe ced̃ duine dia po ḡair̃m̃ḡḡ iap̃la do p̃iḡl̃ mb̃p̃iair̃ do écc̃, ἡ mac a ḡear̃- b̃raḡar̃ donñchaḡ mac conḡḡḡair̃ doip̃ḡñḡḡ ina ionaḡ.

norum affectus ut sancti Francisci habitu indu-
tus in monasterio Dungallensi sepultus fuerit."

^d *Was styled Earl.*—The entries under this
year are translated into Latin as follows in
F. 1. 18:

"Rodericus, filius Donati, filii Hugonis Rufi
ô Donnelli, Episcopus Derensis, obiit 8 Octobris,
studio tanto ordinis minorum affectus ut Sancti
Francisci habitu indutus in monasterio Dungal-
lensi sepultus fuerit.

"Edmundus filius Donati, Abbas Asroe, obiit

27 Aprilis.

"Mac Suinius Baganensis, Terdelachus Mer-
gach, occisus est in villa Mac Suinnii a Clancolin
Gulielmo, Tadeo et Johanne, et Clanconnagen, 8
Januarii. Cum autem Rodericus, filius Eugenii
Rufi Mac Suinnii, diu cum O'Donnello ageret, et
ipse Mac Suinnius Baganensis renunciaretur
nec voto potiretur, irâ percitus Kilbeggam peni-
tus diripit quod facinus non diu multum tulit;
nam 3 mensibus nondum elapsis, 31 primo
Martii, a Mariano filio Hugonis confossus, periit.

Mac Sweeny Banagh (Turlough Meirgeach) was slain on the 8th of January, at Mac Sweeny's town, by the Clann-Coilin (William, Teige, and John) and the Clann-Coinnegein.

Rory Ballagh, the son of Owen Roe Mac Sweeny, requested O'Donnell to give him the lordship of Tir-Boghaine; and as he did not obtain it, he went to Killybegs, and totally plundered that town. He was slain three months afterwards by Mulmurry, the son of Hugh, on the 31st of March.

Mac Ward of Tirconnell (Farrell, the son of Donnell Roe), a learned poet, a superintendent of schools, and a man of great name and renown throughout Ireland in his time, who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

Anthony St. Leger, who had been sometime Lord Justice of Ireland, returned to Ireland as Lord Justice; and a great number of the Irish chieftains went to meet him at the great court in Dublin.

Richard Saxanagh, the son of Ulick-na-gceann, was styled Earl^d [of Clanrickard].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1551.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-one.

The Archbishop of Cashel, Edmond Butler, the son of Pierce, Earl of Ormond, died.

Murrough, the son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough O'Brien, [styled] Earl of Thomond by the English and the King, but [styled] O'Brien, according to the custom of the Irish, a man valiant in making and puissant in sustaining an attack, influential, rich, and wealthy, the first of the race of Brian who was styled Earl, died; and the son of his brother, Donough, the son of Conor, was inaugurated^e in his place.

"Macanbhard Tirconellensis, Fergallus filius Danielis Rufi, obiit, qui, ob summam rei poeticæ scientiam et plurimos eruditionis in ejus Scholâ excultos, nominis celebritate per totam Hiberniam inclaruit, nec modicam etiam laudem consecutus est quod ædes ejus advenis pauperibus hospitio excipiendis patuerit.

"Anthonius St. Legerus, denuo proregis titulo

honoratus, in Hiberniam rediit, a quo cum Dublinii comitia indicerentur, multi ex Hibernis proceribus eo confluerunt.

"Richardus de Burgo, cognomento Anglicus, filius Ulechi (a capitibus), comitis dignitate creatus."

^e *Inaugurated*.—Charles O'Connor writes, *inter lineas*: "ταοι δεαρμαο punn dom dóic, i. e.

Caébari mac maḡnura mic aóda duib mic aóda ruaid, Mac uí baioḡill, 7 Mac meic ruibne baḡainiḡ do marbad (ḡo luēt luinge faide amaille friú) la halbancoib 1 ttopaiḡ an. 16. do September.

ḡrainne inḡin Maḡnura, mic aóda, mic aóda ruaid bñ uí ruairc briar mac eocáin do écc, an 29. apríl.

An iurair antoni Sincliger do bñit ror, 7 iurair ele do chur ina ionad co hepinn .i. Semur cporter.

Sluaiccead lar an iurair 1 nulltoib 1 ttopac poḡmair, 7 po cuipriot luēt cñire nstar uataib co peacpaim do cuingid cpeach. Batrar clann meic domnaill na halban ipin oilen acc imdeagail na cpiḡe .i. Semur, 7 colla maolub. Peacar iomairpeacc ttopra ḡo raoimib por na Saxancoib co ná terna rñ aiprite rḡel dib cénmotá a ttaoirpeac .i. leutenont po ḡabad lar na halbancoib 7 baoiride 1 ngiallur aca co rruairriot a ndearbraḡair ar .i. Somairle buide mac domnaill baoid 1 ngimel ag gallaib aḡa cliaḡ sō bliadna riar an tan rin, 7 ruarcclad mōr ele amaille friur.

Cúirt mōr 1 naḡ cliaḡ iar nompúd anall don iurair, 7 po ḡabad ó neill conn mac cuinn iarla tíre heocáin an tan rin tria ionnlaḡ 7 ttoparaoiḡ a mñic rñ rñdorḡa .i. an barún, 7 coccad mōr do dénam do cloinn óicc í neill fri gallaib 7 friur an mbarún a noioḡail ḡabala a naḡar, 7 dioḡbála iomda do denam ttopra.

Sluaiccead lá gallaib doridori 1 nuluib do dioḡail a naincride por cloinn mñic domnaill, 7 por cloinn í neill, 7 por mac neill óicc mic neill mic cuinn, mic aḡa buide. Batrar ulaid 7 albanaiḡ 1 neplaim ar a ccionn. Ro rñḡo caḡiorḡal amnur aimaḡda ttopra iar poḡtain hi ccñn apoile doib co po meabaid por gallaib, 7 ḡo po marbad dá céo do Saxancoib 7 dñrñncōib

there is a mistake here in my opinion." The error consists in using the word óiponead, for Henry VIII. had granted the title of Earl of Thomond to Murrough O'Brien for life, remainder to his nephew, Donough O'Brien, and the title of Baron of Inchiquin to his own heirs male. The reason of this kind of succession was because Conor O'Brien, the elder brother of Murrough, was the last chief of Thomond, and his son, Donough, was considered by the King to have been the true heir.

This Donough, on surrendering the patent to King Edward VI., obtained a new grant of the dignities for himself and the heirs male of his body by patent, dated 7th November, 1552, and also possession of all the honours and lands which had fallen to the crown by the death of his uncle.

^f *Tory Island*.—An island off the north-west coast of Donegal.—See note ^x, under the year 1202, p. 132, *supra*.

^g *Reachrainn*, now Raghery, or Rathlin, a

Caffer, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell]; the son of O'Boyle, and the son of Mac Sweeny Banagh, together with the crew of a long ship, were slain by the Scots on the 16th of September, on Tory Island^f.

Grainne, the daughter of Manus, the son of Hugh, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell], and wife of O'Rourke (Brian, the son of Owen), died on the 29th of April.

The Lord Justice, Anthony St. Leger, was called to England; and another was sent to Ireland in his stead, namely, James Crofts.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice into Ulster in the beginning of Autumn; and he sent the crews of four ships to the island of Reachrainn^g, to seek for plunders. The sons of Mac Donnell of Scotland, James and Colla Maelduv, were upon the island to protect the district. A battle was fought between them, in which the English were defeated, so that not one of them escaped to relate their story, except their chief, a lieutenant^h, whom these Scots took prisoner, and kept in custody until they obtained [in exchange] for him their own brother, Sorley Boy, who had been imprisoned in Dublin by the English for the space of a year before, and another great ransom along with him.

A great court was held in Dublin after the arrival of the Lord Justice; and O'Neill (Con, the son of Con), Earl of Tyrone, was at that time taken prisoner, in consequence of the complaints and accusations of his own son, Ferdoragh, the Baron; and the young sons of O'Neill waged a great war with the English and the Baron, in revenge of the taking of their father. Many injuries were done between them.

A hosting was made by the English a second time into Ulster, to wreak their vengeance on the sons of Mac Donnell, the sons of O'Neill, and the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy. The Ultonians and Scots were prepared to receive them. On coming together, a fierce and furious battle was fought between them, in which the English were defeated, and two

well-known island off the north coast of the county of Antrim. This island is mentioned by various ancient writers: it is called *Ricnea* by Pliny; *Ricina* by Ptolemy; *Rechrea* by Adamnan; *Raclinda* by Buchanan; *Rachryne* by Fordun; and *Reachraind* by the author of the

Life of St. Comgall.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 958; Dubourdieu's *Statistical Survey of the County of Antrim*, p. 450–454; and Hamilton's *Letters concerning the North Coast of Antrim*, pp. 9, 14, 15, 39.

^h Lieutenant.—His name was Bagnall.

don cup rin, γ α πτερνα αρ δις τανγατταρ αρ ccύλαις πό αταρ, γ πό διom-
mbuaið don dá cupur rin.

Σύρτ μορ ι νατ luain, γ Μαγ cocláin do ðol gup an ccύρτ ίρν, γ α
παρδύν οραγβάλ δό, γ πατεντ αρ α ðυτχαιγ, γ delbna fēra do ðol πό cíor
don rin.

Ο concobair failge .i. brian do bñt illaim ι Saχαιð ó puccað roir é, γ
iarraið do tabairt dó for elúd, γ bñt fair. Fuairrim a anam doiridiri, γ
briagðnur riopruide αρ α haitle.

Domnall mág congail décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1552.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc céð, caocca, adó.

Innpað, γ opccain cluana mic nóir lá gallaið aτα luain, γ na cluicc mópa
do bñt αρ an ccloiccteac, ní po fáccbað fór clocc bñcc nó mór, iomaiγ ná

ⁱ *From these two expeditions.*—This should be,
“returned back in disgrace having been unsuc-
cessful on these two hostings. The Latin trans-
lator, in F. l. 18, observing the defect in the
original, has improved it thus :

“Angli profligati, ducentis, tam Anglis quam
Hibernis, ex ipsorum exercitu cæsis, ægerrimè
tulerunt se adversâ pugnâ, in duabus illis ex-
peditionibus, fusos fuisse.”

^k *Dealbhna Eathra.*—This territory is now
included in the barony of Garrycastle, in the
King's County.

^l *He was [sentenced to be] kept.*—The words
added in brackets are absolutely necessary, be-
cause, as will be seen hereafter, he was after-
wards set at liberty, at the mediation of his
daughter, by Queen Mary.

^m *Mac Congail*, now Mac Gonigle. The entries
under this year are translated in F. l. 18, as fol-
lows :

“Edmundus Butler filius Petri Comitis Or-
monie Archiepiscopus Casselensis obiit.

“Murachus filius Terdelachi, filii Tadei, filii
Terdelachi O'Brian, Comitis Tuomonie titulu, ab
Anglis, ô Briani nomen ab Hibernis consecutus,
vir in oppugnationibus audax, in propugnatio-
nibus fortis, opibus affluens, obiit; Comitis
honore, quem ille primus obtinuit, Donato,
suo ex Conchauro fratre nepoti delato.

“Cathbarus, filius Magni, filii Hugonis Nigri,
filii Hugonis Rufi, filius O'Boillii, filius Mac
Suinnii Baganensis, et tot præterea homines quot
cymba grandior capere poterat; a Scotis in Tora-
chan 16 Septembris mersi sunt.

“Grania, filia Magni, filii Hugonis Rufi, uxor
O'Ruarki Briani filii Eugenii, obiit 29 Aprilis.

“Proregi Anthonio Senlegero in Angliam
accito suffectus est Jacobus Crofts, qui Autumno
ineunte, ducto in ultoniam exercitu, 4 grandioris
formæ cymbas in Rachrannæ insulam armatas
vehi jussit, ut educti inde boves militibus sup-
peditarentur in vitam. Sed Scoti sub imperio
filiorum Mac Donnelli, Jacobi et Collai Moel-
dulf, ad pecorum et insulæ custodiam con-

hundred of the English and Irish [of their party] were slain; and such of them as escaped returned back in disgrace and discomfiture from these two expeditions¹.

A great court was held at Athlone; and Mac Coghlan repaired to that court, and obtained his pardon, and a patent for his territory; and Dealbhna-Eathra^k became tributary to the King.

O'Connor Faly, i. e. Brian, continued in prison in England from the time that he was taken thither. He made an attempt to escape, but he was taken. His life was spared, but he was [sentenced to be] kept¹ in constant confinement ever afterwards.

Donnell Mac Congail^m died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1552.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-two.

Clonmacnoise was plundered and devastated by the English of Athlone; and the large bells were taken from the Cloigtheachⁿ. There was not left,

stituti non modo invasorum prædæ inhiantium impetum prohibuerunt, sed omnes ita interne-
cione deleverunt, ut ne nuncius cladi superfu-
erit præter solum procenturionem qui cæteris
præficietur: quem non ante dimiserunt quam
fratrem juvenem Somharlium Flavum e captione,
quam sex menses jam Dublinii sustinuerat, in
libertatem assertum, et lytrum non mediocre
præterea reciperent.

“Ab hac expeditione pervenit Dublinium,
comitia indixit, et ô Nellus, Conus filius Coni,
captus est, Ferdoracho filio ejus, Dunganoniæ
Barone, de illo querelam subornante, qua re ju-
niores ô Nelli filii sic commoti sunt, ut Anglis
et Baroni bellum præterea inferre non dubita-
verint, ex quo, alterâ parte alteram pertinaciter
infestante, multa nocumenta enata sunt.

“Angli deinde O'Nelli et Mac Donelli filios,
necnon etiam filium Nelli juvenis, filii Coni, filii
Hugonis Flavi, armis impetentes ad pugnam ac-

cinctos offenderunt, qua cum infensis animis et
infestis armis utrinque quam acerrimè concur-
reretur, Angli profligati, ducentis tam Anglis
quam Hibernis ex ipsorum exercitu cæsis, æger-
rimè tulerunt se adversâ pugnâ, in duabus illis
expeditionibus, fusos fuisse.

“Ad comitia per illud tempus Athloniæ ha-
bita Mac Coghlanus venit et delectorum veniam
ac diploma quo suas sibi possessiones habere
permitteretur impetravit. Delbhna Eathra jam
obnoxia facta Regii Vectigalis persolutioni.

“O'Conchaurus Falgiæ longo jam tempore in
Angliâ custodiæ traditus fugâ elabi contendit,
sed interceptus et in fugâ retractus, vivere per-
missus perpetuo tamen carceri addictus.

“Daniel Mac Conghail obiit.”

ⁿ *Cloigtheach*, i. e. the Round Tower Belfry.
This was the Tower now called O'Rourke's.—
See this passage already published in Petrie's
Ancient Eccles. Architecture of Ireland, p. 388.

αλτόρι ná leabap ná gemað pú gloine hi ppuinneóicc ó balla na hscailpi amac nac puccað eirte. Bá truað tra an gnoim rin inðpað caðpac ciapám an naoim érlaim.

Ταðcc ó puairc tanairi bpeirne do érhoað lá a muinrip féin. Ατ bepat apoile po baóí cuio do brian ó puairc (.i. deapbpaðair a aðar) a ndénam an puaðta írin.

Mac puibne fánate puaiðri, 7 niall a bpaðair, 7 brian mac emainn do mapðað a bpioll hi mainrip.

Ματζαμáιν mac brian mic ταιðcc mic τοιρρðealbair í brian do mapðað lá muinrip donnchaið mic conðobair uí brian.

Mac uí brian tuaðmuman διαρμαίτε mac muipchaið mic τοιρρðealbair ðécc oioðe péile bpiðe, 7 a aðnacal i mainrip inri.

Coccað móp an bliaðain pi eipri gallaið do leið, 7 ulaið (cenmotá uatðað) 7 albanair don lñt apail, 7 uile iomða do ðénam itopra.

Sluacðeað lap an lurtip go hulltaið do piðiri do piaið meic neill óicc, (.i. aod ó neill) 7 na nalbanac. Do ðeacaið cétur ðponð do na Saxanðoið 7 Mac an trabaóirið pluaz pñmpa diarpaið cpeac. Do pala mac neill óicc ppiu az bél pñppte. Do bñit puabairt poðaið go po muio popra go po mapðað Mac an tráðairið laip, 7 ða pñit nó a tri amaille ppi. Ap a aoi do cótar na plóicé ele anonn, 7 po gaðpate acc dénam cairléin i mbél pñppte. Aét éñna ní puccpate buaið, 7 ní puairpior bpaigðe ná cpeacá, 7 po maolað inópián ðá mñðair don çup rin. Do éaod iapom mac uí neill pearnopca (.i. an barún) pluaz móp do çabair an lurtip 7 na ngall, 7 ní panac laip poçtain ina cñn in aotaið rin, 7 po gað longpopt ina compoçpaið. Ro lñ a bpaðair Sñan donngaileac ó neill é co pluacé ele amaille ppi, 7 do bñit amup longpupit ipin oioðe ap pluaz an bápiin, 7 po meaðaið piam popra co

^o *Teige O'Rourke*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare interpolates Mac Eogán, i. e. son of Owen, which is correct.

^p *In a monastery*.—This sentence is left imperfect. It was probably intended to be: "do mapðað a bpioll hi mainrip Ráta Maeláin, i. e. were treacherously slain in the monastery of Rathmullan."

^q *Mac an tSabhaoisigh*.—This was the Irish

name of the head of the Savages of the Ards, in the east of the county of Down.

^r *Their spirits were greatly damped*, literally, "much of their mirth was blunted."

^s *Kinsman*.—John was the legitimate son of Con, first Earl of Tyrone, and Ferdoragh, Baron of Dunganon, who was many years older than he, was a bastard, according to Edmund Campion, Fynes Moryson, Camden, and Ware. John O'Neil him-

moreover, a bell, small or large, an image, or an altar, or a book, or a gem, or even glass in a window, from the wall of the church out, which was not carried off. Lamentable was this deed, the plundering of the city of Kieran, the holy patron.

Teige O'Rourke°, Tanist of Breifny, was hanged by his own people. Some assert that Brian O'Rourke, his father's brother, had a part in causing this execution.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Rory), Niall, his relative, and Brian, the son of Edmond, were treacherously slain in a monastery^p.

Mahon, the son of Brian, son of Teige, son of Turlough O'Brien, was slain by the people of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien.

The son of O'Brien of Thomond (Dermot, the son of Murrough, who was son of Turlough) died on the eve of the festival of St. Bridget, and was buried in the monastery of Ennis.

A great war [broke out] in this year between the English, on the one side, and the Ultonians (a few only excepted) and Scots, on the other, during which great injuries were committed between them.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice again into Ulster, against the son of Niall Oge (i. e. Hugh O'Neill) and the Scots. A party of the English and Mac an tSabhaoisigh^q preceded them with a force, in quest of preys; but the son of Niall Oge met these at Belfast, and he rushed on and defeated them, and slew Mac an tSabhaoisigh, together with forty or sixty others. The other troops, however, went across [the River Lagan], and proceeded to erect a castle at Belfast, but they gained no victory, and obtained no hostages or spoils; and their spirits were greatly damped^r on this occasion. The son of O'Neill (Ferdoragh, i. e. the Baron) went afterwards with a great army to assist the Lord Justice and the English; but not being able on that night to come up with them, he pitched his camp in their vicinity. His kinsman^s, John Donghaileach O'Neill, pursued him with another army, and made a nocturnal attack upon the forces of the Baron in their camp; and he routed them before him^t, and slew

self undertook to prove in England that Ferdoragh was the son of a blacksmith of Dundalk.

^r Routed them before him.—Riam in this phrase is the old form of *poime*, before him, not

riam, ever. This sentence is improved by the Latin translator, in F. l. 18, as follows:

“Sed morâ aliquâ injectâ in loco nonnullum ab Anglis dissito pernoctare cogeatur; fratrem

τορράτταρ ποάιδε ιλε λαιρ. Uilliam Þraparún τρερινέρ αν ρίγ ι neþinn lé hachaid þoda, γ do baí tan ina iurþir, γ lár ar cumðaicceað cúipt ι náτ luain décc þor an þluaiþeað rémþáite. Ruccað α cōpp ι nſtar co háτ cliaτ, γ α cþoiðe iarrin þur an ρίγ do ðearþað α þoþnaþa γ α þirinne óó.

Ua neill do bſit illaim þeór, γ α mac Sſan ðonnþaieac, γ mac neill óicc (aoð) do bſit acc dēnam coccaid ar an mþarún, γ ar þallaiþ ina óioþal.

Sluacceað ele ip in þþoþmar lap an iurþir ι nullþoiþ, γ ní cþarraid ní acτ þuipτ do milleað do, γ þþonþ ðia muinþir do mþarþaðh, γ tanaiþ þan þiaþ þan ρίτ.

Coccað moþ etip ó Raþallaiþ, γ na þaxanaþ, γ cþeaća iomþa do dēnam lá hua þaiþilliþ þoppa.

O concōðair þailþe do bſit ι Saxoiþ, γ þan þúil cáic lé tocht ina þþit-ing do.

þarún ðealþna do ðol hi Saxoiþ, γ α cēct tap air ina þþitþing iar ccþioð-nuccað α cōpcca amail ar ðeac þor caemnaccaiþ.

An iurþir Semur cþaþτ do ðol hi Saxoiþ, γ an Soimþiléþ tomap ciomþócc .i. ciomþoccað baile cúipin do bſit na iurþir ina ionaττ.

ejus Joannes, cognomento Dungalach, eá se nocte non junxisse nesciens, in castra ejus noctu prorumpit, et excitato tumultu omnia turbavit, alios ad fugam vertit, multos neci dedit."

^u *A court.*—By the word cúipt the Irish at this day mean any large, quadrangular mansion-house. The Latin translator in F. l. 18, renders this, "Athloniæ Castellum."

^w *His heart.*—Ware says that his body was interred in Trinity Church, Dublin, but that his heart was sent to England, where it is said to have been interred in the monument of his ancestors.

^x *Upon them.*—An English writer would say, "among them;" but the Editor thinks that this characteristic Irish idiom should be preserved in the translation. The Latin translator, in F. l. 18, renders it, "ab his ille plurimas prædas adtulit."

^y *Baile-Cuisin*, now Cushinstown, in the barony

of Skreen, near Tara, in the county of Meath. See Ordnance map of Meath, sheets 32, 33, 38, 39. The entries under this year are translated into Latin in F. l. 18, as follows :

"Clonmacnoisiam qui Athloniam incolebant Angli miserum in modum expilarunt, majora campana ex obeliscis campanariis extraxerunt, a minoribus etiam campanis eripiendis, ab imaginibus communcendis et altaribus evertendis sacrilegias manus non continuerunt, libros omnes et fenestrarum vitra quæ parietum ipsius ecclesia fenestris non inhærebant, exportarunt. Sic locus sanctissimo Kierano summâ omnium veneratione impense cultu sacratus sacrilegorum hominum audaciâ fædata est, magno bonorum omnium luctu.

"Tadeo O'Ruarko in Brefniâ, O'Ruarko ipsi dignitate proximo, sui laqueo gulam eliserunt, cujus facti consortem patrum ipsius Brianum fuisse nonnulli asserunt.

great numbers of them. On this occasion, William Brabazon, who had been for a long time the King's Treasurer in Ireland, and who had been Lord Justice for some time, and had erected a court^u at Athlone, died on the aforesaid expedition. His body was brought in a ship to Dublin; and his heart^w was afterwards sent to the King, in token of his loyalty and truth towards him.

O'Neill still remained in prison; in revenge of which his son, John Donnghaileach, and Hugh, the son of Niall Oge [of Clannaboy], continued waging war with the Baron and the English.

Another hosting was made by the Lord Justice into Ulster, in Autumn, but effected nothing, except that he destroyed corn-fields. After having lost a great part of his people, he returned without submission or peace.

A great war broke out between O'Reilly and the English; and O'Reilly committed many depredations upon them^x.

O'Connor Faly remained in England, no one expecting his return.

The Baron of Delvin went to England, and returned home, after having transacted his business as well as he was able.

The Lord Justice, James Croftes, went to England; and Thomas Cusack, i. e. the Cusack of Baile-Cuisin^y, the Chancellor, became Lord Justice in his stead.

"Mac Suinius Fanatensis Rodericus, propinquus ejus Nellus, et Brianus filius Edmundi per insidias occisi sunt in monasterio.

"Mahonius filius Briani filii Tadei, filii Terdelachi O'Brien, occisus est a famulantibus Donato filio Conchauri O'Brien.

"Dermitius filius O'Briani Tuomonie Murachi filii Terdelachi mortuus in prævigiis S. Brigidæ in monasterio de Innis sepultus est.

"Gravissimo bello, Angli ex unâ parte, Ultonienses omnes, præter paucos, et Scoti, ex alterâ parte inter se committuntur, multis malis ad Rempublicam ex eorum dissidiis redundantibus.

"Prorex in Ultoniam contra Hugonem O'Nellum, Nelli juvenis filium, et Scotos movit, et emissarii ex hostico prædas abducere et explorare si itinera copiis sint pervia jussi, ad Belferstium in Hugonem inciderunt, a quo, pugnâ non nisi Sovasio filio, qui cæteris præficebatur,

cum 40 vel 60 aliis occiso diremptâ, excepti sunt. Angli tamen vadum transeuntes castellum ad Belferstiam moliti sunt; sed nec victoriam nec obsides nec prædam retulerunt, ita ut hac expeditione fastus et potestas multum repressa fuerat. Fardorchus O'Nelli, filius Baro Dungannensis, accessione copiarum quas contraxerat maximas proregis et Anglorum vires augere contendens, ad castra properat, sed morâ aliquâ injectâ in loco nonnullum ab Anglis dissito pernoctare cogebatur. Frater ejus Joannes cognomento Dungalach, eâ se nocte non junxisse nesciens, in castra ejus noctu prorumpit, et excitato tumultu omnia turbavit, alios ad fugam vertit, multos neci dedit. Gulielmus Brabazonus Thesauri munere diu in Hiberniâ functus, qui sæpius etiam proregis vices obivit, et Athloniæ castellum restauravit, in castris vitâ excessit. Cadaver ejus Dublinium feretro" [*recte*,

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1553.

Αοιρ cριορτ, mίle, cúicc céo, caocca, aτpi.

QUEENE MARY do oipðneað ór Saxaið, an. 6. Iulí.

Ammap oioðe do éabairt lá a bpaiprib fñin (domnall 7 toipðealbáclann concobair uí bpaian) ap a ndearbpaáair donnchað móp mac concobair (tiðearna tuadmuman) go cluain paipðoda, an baile do lopecað, 7 dapccain 7 daoíne do mapbað leó, 7 ó bpaian donnchað do ðol ipin top baí ipin mbaile dia imðioðñ foppa. A tτúr an copðair do ipopbað inñipin. Bá hé pocann na hípaonta ipin etip ipiol mbpaian uair po ðnouig donncáð on píg cñit oiopeaáta dia mac fñin go po ðairib barún de ap bélaib a ipinñipor. Ro lonnaicceáð na deapbpaipri de ipin conað aipe do pónpat an ionnpaicció pempaite 7 aobñpóip apoule náip bó macátað iatτ do ðníoñ ina ndearnpatτ. Ro éipig eapanta hí tτuaðmumain deipðe, 7 níip bó cian báττap i nimpapain ppaipoule uair po écc donnchað móp ua bpaian iapla tuadmuman paáapn na páipipap ipin, 7 po ðab domnall a ionað.

Siubán inññ maðnpa uí domnaill bñ uí concobair pliccig décc an. 16. Iún.

Donncáð mac toipðealbáig mic mupchað uí bpaian décc.

Niall mac peilim uí maóileaáclainn tanapip cloinne colmáin pñ áðmap ionnpaiðteað, 7 pñ a apoa bá pñip dia maicne do mapbað a ppiull lá hua

navigio] “delatum et cor cadaveri extractum in Angliam missum est, ut eo indicio pateret fidem illum Regi præstitisse.

“O’Nello in vinculis adhuc apud Anglos persistente, filius ejus Joannes et Hugo Nelli juvenis filius perstiterunt etiam cum Barone et Anglis bellum gerere.

“Prorex in Autumno armis Ultoniæ illatis nihil aliud præstitit quam conculcare segetes et cædem suorum ab hoste factam pati, hoste nec ad obsidem nec ad pacem redacto.

“Magno bello inter O’Raughlie” [O’Reilly] “et Anglos exorto, ab his ille plurimas prædas adtulit.

“O’Conchaurus Falgiæ in Angliâ versebatúr, nec speratur unquam venturus in patriam.

“Baro Delviniæ profectus in Angliam et illinc redux venit in patriam post [negotium] finitum ex animi sententiâ.

“Jacobi Crofti proregis in Angliam profecti vices obivit Cancellarius Thomas Cusacus de Balecusin.”

^z *Queen Mary.*—This fixes the accession of Mary to the day on which Edward VI. died; but Lady Jane Grey usurped the sovereignty for about thirteen days; a fact which seems to have been unknown to the Irish annalists.—See *Chronology of History*, by Sir Harris Nicolas,

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1553.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-three.

Queen Mary^z was made Queen in England on the 6th of July.

A nocturnal attack was made by Donnell and Turlough, sons of Conor O'Brien, upon their brother, Donough More Mac Conor, Lord of Thomond, at Cluain-Ramhfhoda^a; and they burned and plundered the town, and slew many persons. And O'Brien (Donough) went into a tower which was in the town, to protect himself against them. This happened in the very beginning of Lent. The cause of this dissension was, that Donough had obtained from the King the right of succession for his son, who had been styled Baron in preference to his seniors. In consequence of this the brothers became enraged, and made the aforesaid attack upon O'Brien. Some assert that it was no wonder^b that they should have acted thus. From this, disturbances arose in Thomond; but they did not continue long at strife with each other, for Donough More O'Brien, first Earl of Thomond, died on the Passion-Saturday ensuing; and Donnell took his place.

Joan, the daughter of Manus O'Donnell, and wife of O'Conor Sligo, died on the 16th of June.

Donough, the son of Turlough, son of Murrough O'Brien, died.

Niall, son of Felim O'Melaghlin, Tanist of Clann-Colman, a successful and warlike man^c, and the best of his tribe for his years, was treacherously slain by

second edition, p. 334.

^a *Cluain-Ramhfhoda*, i. e. the lawn, meadow, or insulated holm of the long rowing.—Now Clonroad, a townland on the River Fergus, in the parish of Drumcliff, and county of Clare, adjoining the town of Ennis.—See note ^x, under the year 1408, p. 796, *supra*.

^b *No wonder*, nap bó maétnaó. The word maétnaó, or maétnaó, is explained “iongnaó,” i. e. a wonder, by Michael O'Clery, in his Glossary of difficult Irish words. The Latin translator, in F. l. 18, renders it loosely: “Quo jure merito illos commotos multorum est sententia.”

The literal translation, however, is: “Aliqui dicunt non mirum esse illos fecisse quod fecerunt.”

^c *A successful and warlike man*, fíor aghmáir ionnraighéac. The translator, in F. l. 18, renders this, “Vir bellicosus et in aggressionibus imperterritus,” from which it is evident that he takes aghmáir to be an adjective derived from agh .i. caé, a battle, not from ágh, prosperity, or luck, as the Editor has taken it throughout, on the authority of the printed dictionaries and living language. Ionraighéac means “given to making incursions, or warlike expeditions.”

maoileaclainn taðcc ruad ag bel an ata ag tset o cuirt an muilinn cipp. Inoiað maige corrain, 7 gabail a cairlén .i. cluain lonain, 7 an cairlén nua, 7 ionnarbad í maoileaclainn lá barún dealbna 7 lá gallaib ata luain a ndio-gail marbta neill mic féilim.

Maíom do tabairt ar Mac uilliam búrc .i. Riróir an iarainn lá cloinn tomair bacaiḡ a búrc, 7 lá gailnḡaib dú in po gabad Riróir fín 7 in po marbad céo co lñt dia pluacc.

Slóiccead lá hua mbriain doinnall hillaigmb go ndearna coinne lé gallaib hillaigir ipin bpoit gur pccar nú amaille lé rioḡcáin. Rucc ona bpaigde ó ua ccfrbail lair ppi comall rioḡa.

Inḡín uí concobair failḡe Maigḡrécc do dol hi paccroib a huḡt a cair-
oíra, 7 a gaoil toir, 7 a huḡt a bépla diarraib a haḡar ar an mbanríogain
queen maria, 7 iar ndol di po na gpaib ruair a haḡair 7 tucc lé i nepinn é,
7 do padad bpaigde ele ar don iurair, 7 don comairle .i. Ruḡpaigde ó con-
cobair pinnreap a cloinne fín go mbpaiguib ele amaille ppi.

Clann iarla cille dapa ḡróit occ, 7 éduard do teaḡt go hepinh iar
mbñt por iondarbad dóib ppi pé pé mbliadan décc ip in Róim ip in fctail,
7 ip in brrainc, 7 puarattar aipeacc a nduicé, 7 a marlaḡta ón mbanrí-
ogain. Taimcc beór mac iarla orpaigde tomár mac Semair mic Piarair
buitiléir ina iarla i monad a atar.

Tanaic mar an ccéona oíre meic ḡiolla pattraic, briain occ mac briain
arson lá cloinn iarla cille dapa, 7 lá hiarla orpaigde. Bá mór luaḡḡaibe
upmóir lñt moḡa dia ttoiḡeaḡt riḡe, 7 ní po paoilriot aoínneaḡ ar pñoḡt
iarlaḡta cille dapa iná ua concobair do ttoiḡeaḡt go brát i nepinn.

Sluaiccead lá barún dealbna i ndealbna ftra ar tarrainḡ corbmaic
caoiḡ 7 pñeaḡta pñḡail mécc coḡláin coicair inoiað na ramna, 7 a bñt dí

^d *Bel-an-atha*, i. e. the mouth of the ford, now Ballina, the name of a townland and bridge in the parish of Mullingar, barony of Moyashel and Magheradernon, and county of Westmeath.— See the Ordnance map of this county, sheets 18, 19. It is different from Bel-atha-glasarnach, now Bellyglass, in the same parish, already mentioned at the year 1450, page 970, note ^a, *supra*.

^e *Magh-Corrain*, a plain in the barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath.

^f *Cluain-Lonain*, i. e. the lawn, meadow, or bog island of Lonan, a man's name, now Clonlonan, which gives name to the barony.

^g *Newcastle*, in the parish of Kilcleagh, barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath. Tradition still points out this as one of the castles erected by the O'Melaghins. It appears from

O'Melaghlin (Teige Roe), at Bel-an-atha^d, as he was retiring from the court of Mullingar. In revenge of this killing of Niall, son of Felim, Magh-Corrain^e was plundered, and its castles, i. e. Cluain-Lonain^f and Newcastle^g, were taken, and O'Melaghlin was expelled by the Baron of Delvin and the English of Athlone.

A defeat was given to Mac William Burke, i. e. Richard-an-Iarainn, by the sons of Thomas Bacagh Burke and the people of Gallen, in which Richard himself was taken prisoner, and one hundred and fifty of his army were slain.

A hosting was made by O'Brien (Donnell) into Leinster; and he held a conference with the English at the fort^h in Leix, and he parted from them in peace. He took hostages from O'Carroll [as pledges] for keeping the peace.

The daughter of O'Conor Faly, Margaret, went to England, relying on the number of her friends and relatives there, and on her knowledge of the English language, to request Queen Mary to restore her father to her; and on her appealing to her mercy, she obtained her father, and brought him home to Ireland; and other hostages were given up to the Lord Justice and the Council in his stead, namely, Rury O'Conor, the eldest of his own sons, and other hostages along with him.

The sons of the Earl of Kildare, Garrett Oge and Edward, came to Ireland, after having been in exile for a period of sixteen years in Rome, Italy, and France, and obtained from the Queen the restoration of their patrimonial inheritances, and the Earldom. The son of the Earl of Ossory, James, the son of Pierce Butler, also returned, and succeeded as Earl in the place of his father. The heir of Mac Gillpatrick, Brian Oge, the son of Brian, came along with the sons of the Earl of Kildare and the Earl of Ossory. There was great rejoicing throughout the greater part of Leath-Mhogha because of their arrival; for it was thought that not one of the descendants of the Earls of Kildare, or of the O'Conors Faly, would ever come to Ireland.

A hosting was made by the Baron of Delvin into Delvin Eathra, at the instance of Cormac Caech and the descendants of Farrell Mac Coghlan, a fort-

the forfeitures of 1641, that Newcastle was forfeited by "Callogh Mac Loughlin, Irish Papist."

^h *The Fort*, i. e. Port-Laoighise, i. e. the fort of Leix, which is the present Irish name of the

town of Maryborough.—See it called by this name at the years 1580, 1597, 1598, and 1600.

See it already mentioned at the year 1548, under the name of Campa. Ware calls it Campaw,

οἷδε ἡ ἑξορλονγρόρετ ἱρὴν τίρ co po λοῖρccεαδ ἡ co po ἡνδρῆαδ λαῖρ ὁ βεαλαῖ
an ποῖταιρ co τοῖαρ cinn móna, ἡ bá haðbal in po millpoc an pluaḡ rin cen
co ndearnað cpeaáa nó marbað oirdeape laῖρ.

Coccað διογλαῖ do eirḡe etip maḡ cocláin, ἡ plioct pḡḡail ἡ ὁ maolmuaid
iarrin, ἡ διοḡbála náe poðainḡ dḡairnḡir do dénam ἱτορpa. Bá por an
ccoccað rin do rónað ḡníom ionḡnað ἡ ccluain nóna .i. baclach do muinṡip an
baile pḡn do dénam peille par baḡdaib an baile, ἡ τpiúr dḡirccaiḡṡeac dið
do marbað la tuaiḡ connaiḡ, ἡ bḡn do baói ἱrṡiḡ do cḡḡal ἡ an caḡlén do
ḡabail laῖρ, ἡ ba dána an ḡníom aen moḡaid inḡin.

O bḡian .i. doinnall do cōp iapla cloinne piocaiḡ ὅn mbḡinn móip baói in
iomḡuide ap Shḡan a búpc.

otherwise Protector, and Cox, Campaum, *alias* Protector, both having misprinted Portleix.

ⁱ *Bealach-an-fhothair*, now Ballaghanoher, a townland in the parish of Reynagh, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

^k *Tochar-cinn-mona*, i. e. the causeway at the head of the bog, now Togher, a townland in the parish of Lemanaghan, in the barony of Garrycastle.

^l *Or slaughter*, i. e. although they acquired no remarkable booty, or slew no person worthy of note.

^m *Cluain-Nona*, now Clonony castle, situated on the left bank of the River Brosna, near Moystown, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. At the year 1519, this castle is called Cluain-damhna, which is evidently the true ancient form of the name.—See note ^z, under the year 1519, p. 1347, *supra*.

ⁿ *Town*.—The word baile here means castle.

^o *Beann-mor*, now Benmore, a townland in the parish of Grange, barony of Loughrea, and county of Galway. The entries under this year are translated into Latin in F. I. 18, as follows:

“Regina Maria Angliæ regnum inivit 6 Julii.

“Donatum Magnum O'Brian, Tomoniæ dominum, Clonramhodæ diversatum, fratres sui Daniel et Terdelachus nocturno impetu aggrediuntur,

oppidum diripiunt et cremant nonnullos etiam occidunt. Donatus in turri abditus eorum se furori subduxit. Illi autem ad hoc facinus ideo impulsus sunt, quod filium suum Baronis titulo exornatum, ac proinde ad avitam hæreditatem post se fato functum adeundam designatum, contra patrias leges et consuetudines longâ temporum diuturnitate corroboratas, adultioribus protulerit, quo jure merito illos commotos multorum est sententia. Sed hæc contentionis scintilla, quæ in belli flammam eruptura videbatur, brevi sopita est, nam cum, ineunte quadragesimali tempore, a Clonramhodensi tumultu initium duceret, Donato, Sabatho ante Dominicam Passionis, mortuo, et Daniele illi surrogato, finem habuit.

“Joanna, Magni O'Donelli filia, uxor O'Conchauri Sligoensis, obiit 16 Junii.

“Donellus, filius Terdelachi, filii Murachi, obiit.

“Nellus, filius Felimæi, O'Moelachlini, vir bellicosus et in aggressionibus imperterritus et inter suæ gentis coævus præstantissimus, quum è comitiis Mulengariæ rediret, ab O'Moelachlino, Tadeo Rufo, apud Belanatha (*aditum vadi*) fraudulenter vitâ spoliatur; sed fædam hanc cædem non diu impunitam tulit, nam Maighcoranniâ vastatâ, castello Clonlonanensi et Castro

night after Allhallowtide, and he remained for two nights encamped in that country; and he burned and plundered [the territory] from Bealach-an-fhothairⁱ to Tochar-cinn-mona^k; and this army caused great destruction, though they committed no remarkable depredations or slaughter^l.

After this a vindictive war arose between Mac Coghlan and the descendants of Farrell and O'Molloy, during which injuries not easily described were done between them. During this war an astonishing exploit was performed at Cluain-Nona^m, namely, a peasant of the people of the town acted treacherously towards the warders of the townⁿ, and slew three distinguished men of them with a chopping-axe, tied a woman who was within, and then took possession of the castle; and this was a bold achievement for one churl!

O'Brien (Donnell) drove the Earl of Clanrickard from the [castle of] Beannmor^o, which he was laying siege to on John Burke.

Novo captis, ipse suorum ditione et finibus pulsus est a Barone Delviniae et Anglis Athloniensibus.

“Filii Thomæ Claudide Burgo et Galingenses, victoriâ de Mac Wilielmo Bourk, Richardo a ferro, relatâ, ipsum cæperunt et 150 milites ejus occiderunt.

“O'Brianus, Daniel, in Lageniam cum exercitu profectus, ad Portum Loighsiæ locum ab Anglis conductum venit; a quibus, post pacem initam digressus, observandæ pacis obsides ab O'Carvallo retulit.

“Margareta O'Conchauri Falgiæ filia, in Angliam transmisit, a Reginâ patri reditum impetratura, quippe linguæ Anglicanæ gnara, et frequenti cognationi in Angliâ freta voti se facilius compotem fore sperabat, nec eam spes fefellit; nam pater, operâ ejus, in Hiberniam redire et in ea permanere promissus est, datis proregi & senatui obsidibus, hærede suo Roderico et aliis, se in fide inviolabiliter persisturum.

“Filii comitis Kildariæ, Geraldus Juvenis et Edwardus, post 16 annos in exilio per Galliam et Italiam transactos, avito honore et hæreditate donati, in Hiberniam revertuntur; eodem etiam

venit Thomas Butler, jam comes renunciatus post patrem Jacobum, filium Petri Butleri; Ossiriæ Comitem; se comitem in redditu addit Brianus Juvenis Mac Gillepadrigi hæres: qui omnes maximâ totius pene Leithmoe gratulatione excepti sunt, spem enim omnes abjecerant fere ut ullus è Comitum Kildariæ prosapiâ oriundus, aut O'Conchaurus Ofalgia, Hiberniam unquam vel oculis usurparetur.

“Delviniae Baro, suadente Cormaco Cæco et stirpe Fergalli Mac Coghlani, circa medium Novembris Delbhinam Ethram ingressus est armatus, et, positis biduo castris, per agros inter, Balachanothar et Tocharnamona positos vastationes et incendia latè circumtulit, et regioni multis quidem detrimentis, sed nullâ memorabili cæde aut prædâ rediit. Hæc tamen expeditio ansam præbuit acerbissimo bello, quod postea flagravat inter Mac Coghlanum et stirpem Fergalli ac O'Melmuaidhum, quo tot ærumnæ per eam regionem diffusæ sunt, ut illæ vix ullâ narratione pertexi possint. In eo bello unius agricolæ aut robur aut astutia enituit, qui, conatu nimis audaci sed prospero tamen, castellum Cluainnonæ præsidiariis adimere co-

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1554.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, cúicc céð, caocca, a cétair.

Caṭaoír mac airt mic diarmatta laimḁsircc meic murchaḁa paoí áḡmar ionnraigṑeac, 7 díol laigṑn do tigeapna munbaḁ gabalṑar gall décc.

O cṑrbaill an calbaḁ (.i. mac donnchaḁ) do marbaḁ lá huilliam oḁar, 7 lá rlioṑt maolpuanaḁ uí cṑrbaill, 7 lá conall ócc ó mórbḁ a ndioḡail na peille do rinnepuim an taḁcc caoḁ puar an tan rin, 7 bá maíṑ ro haíṑṑ an míḡníoim rin fairpuim uair do roḁair rṑn 7 taḁcc mac donnchaḁ a deapbraṑair a ccionaḁ an míḡníoimḁ rin pu a ccionn mbliabna, 7 ó ceapbaill do ḡairm duilliam ó cṑrbaill ina ionaḁ.

Sluaicṑeab lá domnall ua mbriain tigeapna tuabmumḁan ḡo cairlén dúin micil an concobar ḡroibleac mac donnchaḁ í briain do ḡabáil an baile fair. Iarla upmumḁan co na rluag do tóṑt do díocur uí briain ón ccairlén.

Sluaicṑeab lá hua mbriain ipin tpeṑṑmḁin iap rin hī ccloinn Riocairḁ ḡo ndeapna cpeac móp an ḁreim don típ. Dol an rin dó ḡo dúin laṑraig, Shioṑt Riocairḁ óicc 7 rlioṑt maolip a bupe do tóṑt ina éṑnḁ, 7 do ḡabail oilṑmna 7 tuapartaíṑ uaḁ.

Maíḁm cinnpalaḁ hī ccloic éinnpalaḁ do ṑabairṑ eṑip cloinn tpuibne na tpuat lá ramna do rponnpaḁ. Báṑṑar iatṑ báṑṑar do ṑaoib don iomaipṑec rin Mac puibne eocṑain ócc mac eocṑain, 7 a deapbraṑair toiprḁealbḁac cappaḁ 7 niall mac maolmuipe. Clann donnchaḁ mic Suibne don líṑṑ ele .i. aod buíḁ, Emann, 7 concobar 7 domnall. Ro marbaḁ ann rin mac Suibne co na deapbraṑair toiprḁealbḁac cappach 7 niall mac maolmuipe, do roḁair

natus est; is pagum incoluit castello adjacentem, ac proinde facilis ei patuit accessus; solus ergo cum ingressus sit 3 valentes homines securi mactavit, et castellum expugnavit.

O'Brien Daniel Comitem Clanrichardiæ, Richardum, a Benmoriæ [Castello] removit, ad quod comes, ut Joannem de Burgo adoriretur, accessit."

^p *Ample revenge was taken*, literally, "and well was that evil deed revenged upon him."

^q *Dun-Michil*, now Doon, *alias* Doonmulvihil, in the parish of Inchicronan, barony of Upper

Bunratty, and county of Clare.

^r *Fosterage*, i. e. they agreed to foster some of his children, and to fight in his service for pay. The translator, in F. l. 18, renders it very well, as follows:

"Ac, nonnullorum obductâ prædâ, in Dunlathacham concessit, quo qui Richardo Juveni et Meylero Bourk oriundi erant eum adeuntes nutritionis aut stipendii vinculo ei se obstrinxerunt."

^s *Ceann-salach*, i. e. dirty head. This is pro-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1554.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-four.

Cahir, the son of Art, son of Dermot Lávderg Mac Murrough, a successful and warlike man, and worthy to have become Lord of Leinster, had it not been for the invasion of the English, died.

O'Carroll (Calvagh, i. e. the son of Donough) was slain by William Odhar, the descendants of Mulrony O'Carroll, and Connell Oge O'More, in requital of the treachery which he had practised towards Teige Caech some time before. For this treacherous conduct ample revenge was taken^p of O'Carroll, for, before the expiration of a year after the perpetration of his treacherous deed, he himself and Teige Mac Donough, his brother, were slain; and William O'Carroll was styled O'Carroll in his place.

Donnell O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, marched with an army to the castle of Dun-Michil^q against Conor Groibhleach, the son of Donough O'Brien, to take the castle from him; but the Earl of Ormond arrived with his force, to drive O'Brien from the castle.

A hosting was made the week after this by O'Brien into Clanrickard; and he committed a great depredation upon some people of that country. From thence he proceeded to Dun-Lathraigh [in the county of Galway], to which the descendants of Richard Oge and the descendants of Meyler Burke repaired, and received fosterage and wages from him.

The battle of Ceann-salach^s, in Cloch-Chinnfhaelaidh^t, was fought by the Clann-Sweeny of the Tuathas, precisely on the day of Samhain [1st of November]. In this engagement were, on the one side, Mac Sweeny (Owen Oge, the son of Owen) and his brother, Turlough Carragh, and Niall, the son of Mulmurry; on the other side were the sons of Donough Mac Sweeny, namely, Hugh Boy, Edmond, Conor, and Donnell. On the one side were slain in it, Mac Sweeny and his brother, Turlough Carragh, and Niall, the son of Mulmurry; on the

bably the place now called Bloody Foreland, situated opposite Tory Island, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.

^t *Cloch-Chinnfhaelaidh*, now Cloghineely, a dis-

trict in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal, comprising the parishes of Raymunderdoney and Tullaghobegly.—See note ^t, under the year 1284, p. 440, *supra*.

δον ταοῖ ἀραιλ διαρ δο cloinn donnchaiḁ .i. emann γ concobair δο πορῆρατταρ
δνα ποῖαιδε δο ὀσγῶαιοίμβ στορρα αδιύ γ anall cenmoṭát pīde.

Μόρρλουαιῖεαḁ λά hiarla cille dapa, λά barún dealbna, γ λά mór ποῖ-
ραιδε γαιοῖel ι nultoib ar feilim ruad mac airt mic aoda í neill ar tarrpaign
τσῖαιν ὀονηγαιλγ mic í neill. Δο ρόναḁ cpeac mór leó, γ bá mó oloár caoca
πο μαρβαḁ δια μυντιρ don cūp rin.

Sluacṛeasḁ λά hua neill conn mac cuinn δο ὀol πορ cloinn αοḁ buide, γ
ιαρ ndol δό ιρ in tīr πο τιονόιλ αοḁ mac néill óicc í neill γ cland mic domnaill
ina mbaói δο ρλόcc aca πορ α cionn imá comrainic δóib co peimioḁ πορ ua néill,
γ go πο λάḁ ár α μυντιρε uair πορῆρατταρ τρι céḁ δια ρλόγαιḁ.

Ḫórainne mór .i. dá pīcīt, γ τρι céḁ bó δο ροινη, γ δο τοςβáil ar dealbna
στῖρα διαρλα cille dapa α néraic α comalta Robert nugen πο μαρβαḁ λά
harp mac corbmaic méγ cocláin.

Ο concobair παλγε .i. brian δο bñt illaím ag gallaib.

Αοḁ mac anmṛaḁ uí madaḡain τιḡearna píl nanmchaḁa décc, γ Sfan
mac bríraíl uí madaḡcáin δο γabáil α ionaid.

Ταḁcc mac αοḁ uí cōbṭaig ppiom oide epeann, γ alban lé dán décc.

Corbmac mac pīrḁorṛa meḡ cocláin cñn α ḡabláin pñn, γ αḁḁar τιḡ-
earna dealbna στῖρα décc hī ccluan lonáin.

^u *For*, uair.—This gives the style a clumsy appearance, but the Editor has deemed it proper to preserve the exact construction of the original. It could be better expressed in fewer words, thus: “And an engagement ensued, in which O'Neill was defeated, and three hundred of his forces were slain.” The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, renders it thus:

“Et pugna sic incaluit, ut O'Nellorum strage late editā 300 desiderati sunt.” O'Nellorum is incorrect, because they were O'Neills on both sides. It should be: “et pugna sic incaluit, ut O'Nelli copiarum strage late editā 300 desiderati sunt.”

^w *Eric*, a fine, or mulct. This entry affords evidence that the Brehon, or ancient Irish laws, were put in force by the Earl of Kildare, so late as the reign of Queen Mary.

^x *Chief preceptor*, ppiom oide.—This term is rendered “præcipuus institutor” by the translator in F. 1. 18.

^y *Clonlonan*.—This was the principal castle in O'Melaghlin's country, and gave name to the barony of Clonlonan, in the county of Westmeath. The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows, in F. 1. 18:

“Cahirus, filius Arturi, filii Dermittii a manu rubrā Mac Murchus, vir domi militiæque clarus, dignus qui Lageniæ præfuerit si per Anglorum potentiam liceret, obiit.

“O'Carvallis Calbachus, filius Donati, occisi non ita pridem Tadæi cæci pænas morte dedit, operā Gulielmi Odhar, stirpis Moelruani ô Carvaill et Conalli Juvenis ô Mordhi; nimirum Deus vix annum elabi passus est, cum execrandam hanc cædem authoris ejus O'Carvalli et sui fratris

other side, two of the sons of Donough, namely, Edmond and Conor. Numbers of other distinguished persons were also slain on each side, besides those [already mentioned].

A great hosting was made by the Earl of Kildare, the Baron of Delvin, and a great number of the Irish, into Ulster, against Felim Roe, the son of Art, son of Hugh O'Neill, at the instance of John Donghaileach, the son of O'Neill. They committed a great depredation, and lost more than fifty of their people on that expedition. An army was mustered by O'Neill (Con, the son of Con), to march against the Clann-Hugh-Boy. Upon his arrival in the country, Hugh, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, and the sons of Mac Donnell, assembled all the forces they had to meet him; and an engagement followed, in which O'Neill was defeated and his people slaughtered, for^u three hundred of his forces were slain.

A great fine in cows, namely, three hundred and forty cows, was appor- tioned upon and obtained from Delvin-Eathra by the Earl of Kildare, as an eric^w for his foster-brother, Robert Nugent, who had been slain by Art, the son of Cormac Mac Coghlan.

O'Connor Faly (Brian) was held in custody by the English.

Hugh, the son of Anmchadh O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died; and John, the son of Breasal O'Madden, took his place.

Teige, the son of Hugh O'Cooley, Chief Precentor^x of Ireland and Scotland in poetry, died.

Cormac, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Coghlan, head of his own branch [of that family], and heir to the lordship of Delvin-Eathra, died at Clonlonan^y.

Tadei sanguine expiari curavit: post Calbachum sublatum, O'Carvalli nomen ac dignitas Guli- elmo Odhar collata est.

“Daniel O'Brien, Tuomonie Dominus, ab ob- sidione qua Dunmicheliam, castellum Cornelii Groblechi, filii Donati O'Brian, cingebat, Comite Ormonie ad obsidionem solvendam appropin- quante, recessit, et hebdomada proxime sequente in Clanricardiam cum exercitu abscessit, ac, non- ullorum abducta preda, in Dunlathacham con- cessit, quo qui Richardo Juveni et Meylero

Bourk oriundi erant eum adeuntes nutrica- tionis aut stipendii vinculo ei se obstrinxerunt.

“Mac Suinii Tuathenses in duas partes fac- tionibus discissi ad manus venerunt, alterius partes causam foverunt Mac Suinius ipse, Euge- nius Juvenis, Eugenii filius, frater ejus Terdelachus Calvus, et Nellus, Mariani filius; alteri parti adhærebant filii Donati Mac Suinii, Hugo Flavus, Edmundus, Conchaurus et Daniel, utraque pars ipsis calendis Novembris ad Kinsalach de Cloch- Kinfaelaidh in aciem prodiit et infestis animis et

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1555.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, cúicc céd, caocca, a cúicc.

Αοð mac neill óicc, mic neill, mic cuinn, mic aοða buiðe mic brian bal-
laiğ í néill ticcérna cloinne aοða buiðe, fñr τόταάταc τοιρβήρταc ðeaplaic-
teaç ðeigéiniğ, Ριγδαíμνα όρ puipeacaið, τιγεapna ap épén cορnam, fñr ná
tucc umla, ná uppaim ðaoín neac ðo γαιοðelaið 7 ná po léicc géill ná ñioipða
uaða ap a ép, 7 agá mbáttaí géill, fñr ðo pað bñíímaðmanna iomða ap
gallaið 7 ap γαιοðelaið ag cορnam a éppe ppiú ðo mapiðað lá halbancoið
ðupcορ peiléip.

Iurtip nua ðo τεέτ γο hepinh .i. tomar Surig, 7 antoni pentligei .i. an
pean Iurtip ðo ðioçup poiρ. Sluaicceað Iap an iurtip pin fó céðóip ap
tappainğ í neill ðo ðioçup cloinne meic ðomnaill, 7 na nalbanac báttap ag
ðénam γαβαλταιρ ιρ ιη puta, 7 hi cloinn aοða buiðe. ðaoí an iurtip co na
puağ lēpáite acc ιοðpað na nalbanac, 7 ðo póine cpeça iomða pοppa. Ro
mapað céð no ðó ðo na halbancoið Iap, 7 Iuið co na plóg pορ ccúla γan
pian γan bpaigðið.

ðpian mac caτaoíρ puað uí cōncōðaiρ pailge ðo mapað lá ðonnchað
mac uí concōðaiρ (.i. brian).

armis acerrimè decertavit. Tandem ex illâ fac-
tionis parte tres suprâ memorati et ex hac Ed-
mundus et Conchaurus aliisque præstantes viri
præter plebeios animam profuderunt.

“Copias immensas Kildariæ Comes et Delvi-
niæ Baro, magno Hibernorum numero illos ad
ea arma prosequente, in Ultoniam, ut Felimei
Rufi, filii Arturi, filii Hugonis ô Nelli auda-
ciam reprimerent, Joanne Dungalacho O’Nello
rogante, duxerunt quidem prædas magnas sed
50 suorum retulerunt.

“O’Nellus, Conus Coni filius, bello se cum
Clannaboiensibus gerendo involvit, sed Hugo,
Nelli juvenis O’Nelli filius, et Mac Donelli filii,
facto quam potuerunt maximo militum appa-
ratu, ad certamen capessendum accinguntur,
nec mora, ubi acies utraque occurrit, mox con-

currit et pugna sic incaluit, ut O’Nellorum
strage late edita 300 desiderati fuerint.

“340 boum mulctam Delbhinaë Ethræ, irro-
gatam Kildariæ Comes, ob collectaneum suum
Robertum Nugent, ab Arturo, filio Cormaci Mac
Coghlan cæsum, exigit.

“Angli O’Conchaurum Falgiæ Brianum in
vinculis conjiciunt.

“Hugoni Anmchadi O’Maddini filio morienti
Joannes, Bressali O’Maddini filius, in dignitate
successit.

“Tadeus Hugonis O’Cobthaigh, præcipuus
per Hiberniam et Scotiam poeseos institutor
fato functus est.

“Cormacus, filius Ferdorchi Mac Coghlan, qui
familiam in suo tribu duxit, et Delbhinaë Ethræ
Dominus foret, obiit apud Cluain Ionain.”

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1555.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-five.

Hugh, the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, Lord of Clannaboy, an influential, bountiful, generous, and truly hospitable man, a prince over chieftains, a mighty lord in defending, a man who had not yielded submission or obedience to any of the Irish, who had never given pledges or hostages for his territory, and who had [received] hostages himself, a man who had given many defeats to the English and Irish in the defence of his territory against them, was killed by the Scots, with the shot of a ball^z.

A new Lord Justice, namely, Thomas Sussex^a, came to Ireland; and Anthony St. Leger, the old Justice, was banished to England^b. A hosting was immediately made by this Lord Justice, at the instance of O'Neill, to expel the sons of Mac Donnell and the Scots, who were making conquests in the Route and Clannaboy. The Lord Justice remained for half a quarter of a year with his army, harassing the Scots; and he committed many depredations upon them. He slew one or two hundred of these Scots, and then returned with his army, without obtaining submission or hostages.

Brian, the son of Cahir Roe O'Connor Faly, was slain by Donough, the son of O'Connor (Brian).

^z *Shot of a ball.*—Ware adds, that after Hugh, the son of Niall, junior, had been shot through with a bullet in a skirmish with the Scots, the Lord Lieutenant and Council, on the 15th of September, divided Clannaboy between Phelim O'Neal and the sons of Phelim Bacagh.

^a *Thomas Sussex.*—This is intended for Thomas, Earl of Sussex, which is not correct. It should be: "Thomas Radcliff, Viscount Fitz Walter, afterwards Earl of Sussex.

^b *Banished to England*, literally, "expelled eastwards." Of the cause of the removal of St. Leger, Campion writes as follows in his *Historie of Ireland* (Dublin edition of 1809, p. 184):

"Queene Mary established in her Crowne,

committed her government once more to *Saint-leger*, whom sundry Noblemen pelted and lifted at, till they shouldered him quite out of all credit. He to be counted forward and plyable to the taste of King *Edward* the sixt his raigne, rymed against the Reall Presence for his pastime, and let the papers fall where Courtiers might light thereon, who greatly magnified the pith and conveyance of that noble sonnet. But the original of his own handwriting, had the same firmly (though contrary to his own Judgment) wandering in so many hands, that his adversary caught, and tripped it in his way: the spot whereof he could never wipe out. Thus was he removed, a discreete Gentleman, very

Ιურτιρ να ηΕρεανν δο δέναν ρλόιγιο δο δολ τον mumain. Ua brian do tionol ρλόιγ ele ina aghaiōrium, γ δολ δό hi ccoinne an iurτιρ go huiδ pīac-cain. Síδ δο δέναν δόιδ pe poile, γαιοιδil ó ðearða go pīonainn ap rít uí brian, γ goill mumain ap rít an iurτίρ.

Mac uí domnaill .i. an calbac do δol go halbain go nuataδ βαγδοαοίне ina caoimíteact, γ puaip poēpauδe ρλόιγ ó mac cailín (.i. giolla erpauδ donn) γ maiγiurτιρ arribél a ττοιριγεact πορρα. Tanaicc iapañ go ppeact móp albanac laip do millead γ do mímuipτ tipe conuill. Óá ðon cup rin do bēpτ laip gōnna dia ngoipéi an gōnna cam laip po bpiuδ cailén nua mnpri heoccam, γ cailén eanaig. Iap tteaact δó cetup ðon típ, Ro γabaδ laip ua domnaill Maγnur a atair hi pporpaáa, ní po lēcc uaða an pēact albanac rin on tpañpuin a ttaγgattap go féil bpeñann ap ccionn. Óaoi tpa ua domnaill illáin go a écc.

studious of the State of Ireland, enriched, stout enough, without gall."

Ware adds in his annals that he died in Kent, where he was born, and that he was buried on the 12th of March, 1559.

^c *Hy-Regan*.—This was the tribe-name of the family of O'Dunne and their correlatives, who were seated in the present barony of Tinnahinch, in the north-west of the Queen's County.

^d *On the part*, literally, "on the peace."

^e *Arsibel*, now Archibald, or Archbold.

^f *Gonna-Cam*, i. e. the Crooked Gun, or Tormentum Curvum, as the translator, in F. I. 18, renders it. This was a very odd, if not contradictory, name for a gun.

^g *Newcastle*.—This castle is still called Carplean nua, i. e. new castle, by the Irish-speaking inhabitants of Inishowen, though it is now in ruins, and of respectable antiquity. It is also called Newcastle on Mercator's Map of Ireland, made in 1629, but now always in English "Greencastle." It is situated in the parish of Moville, on the western margin of Lough Foyle, near its mouth. This castle was erected by the Red Earl of Ulster (Richard De Burgo), in the

year 1305. The ruins of this castle still remaining shew that it was one of the strongest and most important fortresses in all Ireland.—See note ^h, under the year 1305, p. 481; and note ⁱ, under the year 1332, p. 551, *supra*.

^h *Eanach*.—This castle is called the Tower of Enagh by Ware in his Annals of Ireland, under this year; and "Arx nobilissimæ O'Cathanorum" by Colgan, who describes it, as "tertio tantum milliari versus aquilonem distans ab ipsa civitate Dorensi."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 450.—See note ⁱ, under the year 1197, p. 108, *supra*. This castle was situated on an island in Lough Enagh East, in the parish of Clondermot, near the City of Londonderry. This castle must have been afterwards re-edified, as it is shewn on several maps of Ulster, made in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. There are no ruins of it at present.

ⁱ *Rosracha*.—This is probably the place now called Rossreagh, which is a townland in the parish of Tullyfern, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. It would appear from the account of the defeat of John O'Neill, in the year 1557, that Calvagh O'Donnell then set his father

The Lord Justice of Ireland mustered an army to march into Munster. O'Brien mustered another army to oppose him, and marched to Hy-Regan^c, to meet the Lord Justice. They [however] made peace with each other; the Irish, from the Barrow to the Shannon, on the part^d of O'Brien; and the English of Munster on the part of the Lord Justice.

The son of O'Donnell, i. e. Calvagh, went to Scotland, attended by a few select persons, and obtained auxiliary forces from Mac Calin (Gillaspick Don), under the command of Master Arsibel^e. He afterwards came back, with a great body of Scots, to desolate and ravage Tirconnell. It was on this occasion that he brought with him a gun called Gonna-Cam^f, by which Newcastle^g in Inishowen, and the castle of Eanach^h, were demolished. Upon his first arrival in the country, he took O'Donnell (Manus), his father, prisoner, at Rosrachaⁱ, and retained this body of Scottish troops from the Allhallowtide, in which they arrived, until the festival of St. Brendan following. O'Donnell remained in captivity until his death.

at liberty. The entries under this year are translated into Latin, as follows, in F. 1. 18:

"Hugo, filius Nelli Juvenis, filii Nelli, filii Coni, filii Hugonis Flavi, filii Briani Nævosi O'Nelli, Dominus Clanaboia, vir soliditate, munificentia, gravitate et hospitalitate celeberrimus, qui nobilitatis ac tuendae patriae prerogativam palmam aliis præcipere visus est, qui nemini ex Hibernis proceribus obsequium unquam detulit, ab aliis obsides sæpe retulerit, victorias plures de Anglis et Hibernis in sua ditione propugnanda reportaverit glorie a Scotis transfossus interiit.

"Anthonio St. Legero proregis dignitate moto, Thomas Sussexius excepit qui ab O'Nello rogatus ducto in Ultoniam exercitu, filiorum Mac Donelli et Scotorum potentiam Rutam et Clanoiboiam armis sibi vendicantium coercere conatus est, sed post sesquimensem in ea expeditione, nihil memorabile præstitit præterquam quod Scotos magno pecorum numero et ex ipsis 100 aut 200 vita spoliaverit nec eorum obsequiis nec obsedibus relatis.

"Proregi in Momoniam, ut obviam conatibus occurreret, castra moventi O'Brian etiam armatus ad Ihbriaganum obviam fit, ubi pace inita digrediuntur et qui Hiberni agros e Berbhæ flumine ad Sinneum amnem extensas incolunt, pacis ab O'Brieno impetratae participes esse permissi sunt, et Angali Momonia in proregis præsidium cesserunt.

"Calbachi O'Donelli filii paucis admodum comitantibus in Scotiam profectus agmina militaria quam plurima quibus Mr. Arsibellus præficiébatur, a Mac Callino Gillaspico Donno impetrata in Hiberniam duxit, quorum ope fultus Tirconalliae quietem turbis interrupit. Tormento bellico cui tormenti curvi nomen indictum est tum in Hiberniam importato Castellum Inisoeniae et Castellum Enaghense solo adæquavit. Primum illius in Hibernia facinus fuit parentem Rosrachæ cupere, quem non ante passus est vinculis educi, quam corporis ergastulo anima solveretur. Nec Scotos in Hiberniam ineunte Novembre adductos ante medium Maii abire permisit."

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1556.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, cúicc céd, caocca, a sé.

Ḫiolla colaim o clapaicch comarba Pαττραιcc i nuarían maiḡe haoí, cñd simḡ, ḡ raiðbriopa comarbað connac̃t, pñcñm coiṑcñm do ṑpuagab̃, ḡ do ṑpénab̃ décc hi ccloinn Riocaird iar ná ionnarbað a huarar, ḡ iar marbað a mñic (diarparit puab̃ o clabaiḡ) lá cloind̃ connmaiḡ.

O mópda conall ócc do epḡabail lar an lurtir.

Cairlén lip cluaine .i. i ndealbna do cpioc̃nuccab̃ lá maoíleaclainn ó ndálaclain hi p̃p̃éil maṑa Suircél.

Caṑpaoínf̃d lá hua mbriain domnall p̃op̃ ṑab̃cc mac murc̃aidh uí b̃riain aḡ cairlén an dírip̃t dú in po marbað tpioṑa do ḡaoínib̃ nó ní ar uille.

Donnchað mac uí concobair pailḡe (.i. briain) do epḡabail lar an lurtir i ndruim dá maiḡe ar ionc̃ab̃, ḡ ar eineac̃ iarla cille dapa. Ro cúir an lurtir, ḡ an iarla teaṑta uaṑab̃ l̃f̃ ar l̃f̃ ḡur an mbairp̃ioḡain ḡo Saṑab̃ d̃ur ep̃éd a dépað do ḡénam̃ lar na b̃raiḡuib̃h írin uair baí ó concobair, ḡ donnchað ḡo mb̃raiḡuib̃ ele illaim̃ aḡ an lurtir an tan rin. Ro léicceab̃ ó mópda, ḡ donnchað ó concobair p̃ó ḡaiḡin na comairce baos̃ aca .i. iarla cille dapa, ḡ iarla up̃mumhan mar nár p̃aoíleað do denam̃ ḡó.

O P̃p̃ḡail bán .i. taḡcc mac conmaic décc iar p̃ñd̃ataið toc̃caide.

O maṑagain (.i. Sñan mac b̃r̃f̃ail) tiḡf̃ina p̃il nanm̃c̃aḡa do marbað lá b̃r̃f̃ail dub̃ ó maṑagáin ḡ dá tiḡearna do ḡairm ar p̃íol nanm̃c̃aḡa .i. b̃r̃f̃ail dub̃, ḡ maoíleaclainn moḡap̃da.

Uaiṑne mac uilliam uí cob̃taic̃c p̃aoí Epeann lé dán do marbað ran oiðce a p̃p̃iull i mbaile an luicc i maiḡbaṑla, ḡ ní p̃ear cia po marb̃.

P̃eilim (.i. ua doṑarṑaiḡ) mac concobair ṑarraiḡ uí doṑarṑaiḡ do écc an. 6. do december.

^j *Uran-Maighe-Aoi*, i. e. Oran of Moy-Aoi, now Oran, in the barony of Ballymoe, and county of Roscommon.—See note ^r, under the year 1201, p. 130, *supra*, where the ruins now to be seen at this place are mentioned.

^k *Lis-chuaine*, i. e. the fort of the meadow, lawn, or bog island, now Liscloony, a townland

in the parish of Tisaran, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. The ruins of this castle are still to be seen in this townland. The O'Dalaghans were respectable and numerous here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

^l *Disert*, now Dysart-O'Dea, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1556.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-six.

Gilla-Columb O'Clabby, Coarb of St. Patrick at Uaran-Maighe-Aoi^j, head of the hospitality and affluence of the Coarbs of Connaught, general entertainer of the indigent and the mighty, died in Clanrickard, after having been banished from Uaran, and after his son, Dermot Roe O'Clabby, had been slain by the Clann-Conway.

O'More (Connell Oge) was taken prisoner by the Lord Justice.

The castle of Lis-cluaine^k, in Delvin, was finished by Melaghlin O'Dalachain, on the festival of St. Matthew the Evangelist.

O'Brien (Donnell) defeated Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, at the castle of Disert^l, where thirty persons or more were slain.

Donough, the son of O'Conor Faly (Brian), was taken prisoner by the Lord Justice, at Druim-dá-mhaighe^m, while he was under the safe protection and guarantee of the Earl of Kildare. The Lord Justice and the Earl sent each a messenger to England to the Queen, to learn what should be done with those hostages [whom they had]; for the Lord Justice had O'Conor and Donough, as well as other hostages, in his custody. O'More and Donough O'Conor were afterwards set at liberty, on account of their guarantees, namely, the Earl of Kildare and the Earl of Ormond. This had not been expected.

O'Farrell Bane (Teige, son of Cormac) died at a venerable old age.

O'Madden (John, the son of Breasal), Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by Breasal Duv O'Madden; and two lords were set up in Sil-Anmchadha, namely, Breasal Duv and Melaghlin Modhardha.

Owny, the son of William O'Coffey, the most learned in Ireland in poetry, was treacherously slain at night, at Baile-an-luigⁿ in Magh-bhachla^o, but it is not known by whom.

O'Doherty (Felim, the son of Conor Carragh) died on the 6th of December.

^m *Druim-da-mhaighe*, i. e. the hill of the two plains, now evidently Drum-caw, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Coolestown, King's County (Ordnance map, sheet 19); a remarkable hill in the district of Tethmoy, or Tuath-

da-mhaighe, i. e. the district of the two plains, in the east of the King's County.

ⁿ *Baile-an-luig*, i. e. the town of the hollow, now Ballinlig, a subdivision of Moyvoughly.

^o *Magh-bhachla*, now Moyvoughly, three miles

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1557.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, cuicc céo, caocca, a Seaçt.

Ινδραδ αρδαμαα πο δί ι ναον μί λαρ αν λυρτιρ τομαρ ρυιριγ.

Mac murcáda .i. Murcáð mac muirir caománaicch do báruccáð hi lúit-
glionn la gallaib, ar baí riðe acc triall ardaigete, 7 fíaonta ppiú co po
feallpat fair irtið 1 ttioc na comairle.

Cairlén an fíóáin 1 ndelbna eaípa do gabail lá braíaitte baof illaim
inð, 7 a éabairt do Mháð coeláin, 7 rliocet fírgail dionnarbað, 7 a mbraigde
do cpochað luan inette .i. an céo lá do marta.

Cairlén pacpa do bpiro lá hua maoleaclainn 7 lá gallaibh aza luain,
Coccað deirge etir mág coeláin 7 ó maoleaclainn iarttain.

Ινδραδ ua pfailge, 7 ríol cconcobair dionnarbað ar an típ doiriðiri 7 a
mbraigde do congðail lár an luytir. Aíat na braigde O concobair failge,
7 mac a deapbraáar .i. Rora mac murchaid co rocaidib ele amaille ppiú.
Ro baraiçitte na braigde rin uile lá gallaib aet ó concobair namá.

O mópda conall do gabail lá gallaib, 7 a báruccáð leo hi lúitglinn. Ba
tpuaç tpa lá gaoðelaib an diaç rin do bpieta por a paopclantair poice-
nelcaib gion gup cuimçiteta ní dóib.

Sluaicceað laρ an luytir do díocup ríl concobair ar Miliucc iar na

north from the town of Moat, in the county of
Westmeath. The entries under this year are
translated as follows in F. 1. 18 :

" Gillacolumbius O'Clabbaidh, Comorbanus
Sancti Patricii in Oran de Moyhai, Comorba-
norum Conaciæ opulentiâ et hospitalitate Cory-
phæus ad cujus domus tenuioris et opulentioris
fortunæ hominibus facilis patuit accessus, ut
quæ omnibus publior gratiutius diversorii in-
star erat, in Clanricardiâ, ubi, suâ pulsus sede
post filium Dermittum a Clanchonmhoensibus
interfectum, exulare coactus est animam exha-
lavit.

" O'Mordhus Conallus Juvenis, a prorege in
custodiam tradi jussus est.

" Castelli Lisclonensis in Delvinâ extruendi

finem fecit Malachias O'Dalachan in festo Sancti
Mathæi.

" O'Brienus, Daniel, cum Tadeo filio Murachi
O'Brien, ad castellum de Disert signa contulit,
ubi è Tadei parte 30 vel plures ceciderunt.

" Donatum O'Conchauri Falgiæ, Briani, filium,
prorex in vincula, comite Kildariæ annuente,
dari jussit; sed Reginâ quid de ipso ac ejus
patre, cæterisque carcere inclusis statim vellet
consultâ, ô Morus et Donatus in libertatem
præter omnium expectationem educti sunt,
Kildariæ et Ormonia comitibus in se accipien-
tibus ipsos in sede posthac inviolatæ perman-
suros.

" O'Farrellus Albus Cormaci filius senio con-
fectus obiit.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1557.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-seven.

Armagh was plundered twice in one month by Thomas Sussex.

Mac Murrough^p (Murrough, the son of Maurice Kavanagh) was killed at Leighlin by the English, because he had begun to exalt himself, and foment disturbances against them; whereupon they dealt treacherously by him in the house of the council.

The castle of Feadan^q in Delvin-Eathra was taken by a prisoner who was confined therein, and given up to Mac Coghlan; and the descendants of Farrell were banished, and their hostages hanged, on Shrove-Monday, being the first day of March.

The castle of Rachra^r was demolished by O'Melaghlin and the English of Athlone; after which a war broke out between Mac Coghlan and O'Melaghlin.

Offaly was ravaged, and the O'Conors were again banished from it, by the Lord Justice, and their hostages detained. These were the hostages: O'Conor Faly, and the son of his brother, i. e. Ross, son of Murrough, with many others along with them. All these hostages were put to death by the English, except O'Conor only.

O'More (Connell) was taken by the English, and put to death by them at Leighlin. It was grievous to the Irish that their free-born noble chieftains should be overtaken by such an evil destiny; but they could not afford them any assistance.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice to banish the O'Conors [of Offaly]

"O'Maddino, Joanne, Bressali filio, per Bressalum Nigrum O'Maddin interempto, Silanmchia duos dominos Bressalum Nigrum et Malachiam Moddarha puti coactaque.

"Uathnius, filius Gulielmi ô Cobthaigh, poeseos Hibernicæ peritissimus, in Baileanluice de Maighbachla nocturnâ fraude peremptus est, nec prodi poterit quis cædis fuerit auctor.

"O'Dochartus, Felimeus, filius Conchauri Calvi, 6 Decembris occubuit [obiit]."

^p Mac Murrough.—Ware states, in his Annals

of Ireland, that "Maurice Cavenagh and Conall O'Moore," were sentenced to death as stubborn rebels, and executed at Leighlin Bridge this year.

^q Feadan, now Faddan, in the parish of Lushmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See note ^f, under the year 1520, p. 1348, *supra*. See other notices of this castle at the years 1540 and 1548.

^r Rachra, now Raghra, otherwise Shannon Bridge, in the barony of Garrycastle, King's

clopctin dó a mbíct ann, 7 gonnadā mópa dimpfdain 7 do tarrpang lair go haé luain, 7 arpióe, 1 napéraiγib go miliucc, 7 a pluag tré bealac an poctair 7 do lupccain lypmaiγe, 7 é ffin ina pparpā. Ro gabad iapam Miliucc 7 bpió cluain lair, Ro marbad donnchaó mac colla, 7 dponγ ele don bapda amaille ppiy. Ro cpoiéfoh 7 po hinopad an típ uile don cup rin. Do hionn- arbad clann maoleaclainn bailb ar an típ gup na dibearccaió amaille ppiú. Paccbair an iurcip conrtabla Saxanaó hi miliucc .i. Maiγipcip ppanpyp, 7 pucc bpaiγde on dá ó maogáin .i. Maoilscélainn modapda, 7 bpióal, 7 bpaiγde ele ó Maγ cocláin .i. a mac 7 apail ele conad amlaio rin po gabad píol nanmcaóda, 7 ní hupupa a píom naó a aipiom gac ap millead don cupup rin. Trí pscémaine pia lughara do ponnpad innpin.

O ppiγail bán domnall do marbad lá pacéna mac taidcc uí ppiγail 7 pacéna peirpin dionnarbad triar an ngiom rin lá gallaió.

Domnall mac laoiγpiz uí mópda tiγearna pleibe Maipce do cpochaó lá gallaió .i. lá maiγipcip pili.

Sluacéad lair an iurcip hi ppióaió ceall do díocup na pfoγlaó epce ap po éualaió co mbatcap por coilltib ppi cceall. Gabcap lair tepóio ó maolmuaió co mbpaiγoió ele. Luió arpióe go héle go po gabad lsim ui bánáin lair, 7 bá hé peabap a eic pucc ó cpióail app uada. Soap an iurcip cap a aip iap ttabairt mspccbuaiópead por γaiódelaió na monad rin. Tíio iapam hi Saxaió, 7 paccbair an treipinéy ina ionad. Sluacéad ele lair an treipinéy hi ppeapaió ceall dia dioγail ap ua maolmuaió .i. apt bpió ag caóma na cpióipne coille, 7 na noióspccac. Ro hinopad an típ ó coill

County, where a modern fort occupies the site of the old castle.

^s *Conveyed and carried*, dimpfdain 7 do tarrpang.—These two verbs are nearly synonymous. “Impeadain .i. tapliúo no tarrpang.”—*O’Clery*.

^t *While he himself*.—This is very rudely stated in the original, as will appear from the literal translation, which is as follows: “A hosting by the Justiciary to banish the Race of Conor from Meelick, after it was heard by him that they were there; and great guns were drawn and carried by him to Athlone, and thence in vessels to

Meelick, and his army through Ballaghanoher, and by Lurgan Lusmhaighe, and he himself along with them.”

^u *Bealach-an-fhothair*, now Ballaghanoher, near Banagher, in the King’s County.—See it already referred to at the years 1548 and 1553.

^w *Lurgan-Lusmhaighe*. This was a townland in the parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King’s County; but the name is now obsolete.

^x *Breac-chluain*, i. e. the speckled lawn, meadow, or bog-island, now Brackloon, a townland

from Meelick, after having heard that they were there ; and he conveyed and carried^s great guns to Athlone, and from thence [sent them] in boats to Meelick, while he himself^t marched his army through Bealach-an-fhothair^u, and by Lurgan-Lusmhaighe^w. He afterwards took Meelick and Breac-chluain^x, and slew Donough, the son of Colla, together with others of the warders. The entire territory was plundered and ravaged on that occasion. The sons of Melaghlin Balbh were banished from the territory, together with the insurgents. The Lord Justice left an English constable at Meelick, i. e. Master Francis, and took hostages from the two O'Maddens, namely, from Melaghlin Modhardha and Breasal, and other hostages from Mac Coghlan, namely, his son and others: and thus was Siol-Anmchadha taken, and it is not easy to state or enumerate all that was destroyed on that expedition. Three weeks before Lammas that [expedition] was made.

O'Farrell Bane (Donnell) was slain by Fachtna, the son of Teige O'Farrell; and Fachtna himself was banished for this deed by the English.

Donnell, son of Laoighseach^y O'More, Lord of Sliabh Mairge^z, was hanged by the English, namely, by Master Sili.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice into Fircall, to expel the plunderers from it, for he had heard that they were in the woods of Fircall. He took Theobald O'Molloy and others prisoners, and proceeded from thence into Ely, where he took Leim-Ui-Bhanain^a; and it was the goodness of his steed [alone] that enabled O'Connor to escape from him. The Justice returned back, after having thrown the Irish of these parts into confusion. He afterwards went to England, and left the Treasurer^b in his place. Another hosting was made by the Treasurer into Fircall, to take vengeance upon O'Molloy (Art) for his protection of the wood kerns^c and other insurgents. On this occasion the whole

in the parish of Clonfert, barony of Longford, and county of Galway. In this townland still stands a square tower said to have been built by O'Madden, Chief of Sil-Anamchy.

^y *Laoighseach*, now anglicised Lewis.

^z *Sliabh Mairge*, now the barony of Slew-margy, or Slievemarague, in the south-east of the Queen's County.—See note ^b, under the year 1398, p. 763, *supra*.

^a *Leim-Ui-Bhanain*, now the Leap Castle, the seat of H. Darby, Esq., in the King's County, about five miles to the north of Roscrea.—See note ^a, under the year 1514, p. 1326; and note ^w, under the year 1516, p. 1337, *supra*.

^b *The Treasurer*.—This was Sir Henry Sidney, afterwards so celebrated in Irish history.—See Ware's Annals of Ireland, A. D. 1557.

^c *Wood kerns*, i. e. the outlawed kerns. O'Fla-

ροιρ, Ro loipcead baile mic abainn γ lanneala τῖγῖβ τῖμπλαῖβ, γ πο μαρβαδ mac uí maolmuaid .i. an calbac acc bél ατα γλαιρῖ λαρ an τρερῖνερ co na ῖλόγ don cup ρῖν. Ταμῖερῖδε δορῖδῖρῖ, γ πο λορc an τῖρ, γ πο ḡρῖρ α coillte, γ ní ταρδ ρῖτ νό ορραδ δυα maolmuaid ατc α ατcορ γ α ιονναρβαδ, γ τρέ-τῖρῖ do ḡαιρῖν δε, γ ταρccaid τῖγῖρῖναρ do τῖρῖοῖδ ó maolmuaid ιαρ φῖαγḃáil α ḡḡic μαρ ḃράγαιτc αιcce ινα ιοναδ ρῖν.

Coccaδ αδβαλ ετῖρ ḡallaῖβ γ ινα ḡbaí amuḡ ινα naccaid do ḡaoidelaῖβ .i. Síol cconcóbaῖρ, Síol móρḃa, γ Síol maolmuaid γ Síol ccῖrḃaill co nac éῖοῖρ αρῖοḡ an líon cpeac μαρḃḃa, γ ροḡla do ρónαδ leó ó τά ρῖοναῖν ḡo ρῖaḃ ρuaδ, γ ó τά blaδma ḡo clíodna, γ ó τά eóῖρ ḡur an cclíodna ccedna.

herty (*Ogygia*, part iii. c. 27), in his strictures on Peter Walsh, acknowledges that the term *kethern*, which was originally a military term, was used in a bad sense, even by the Irish themselves, after the Irish soldiery were reduced by war, and forced to live in woods in a barbarous and uncivilized manner.

^d *Baile-mhic-Abhainn*, now pronounced by the few old people who speak Irish in this district, as if written baile ic abainn, and anglicised Ballycowan, a castle in a barony of the same name, about two miles to the west of Tullamore. It is stated in a poem composed by Ferganainm Mac Keogh, on the triumphs of Hugh O'Byrne of Glenmalur, that Hugh O'Byrne plundered and burned this place, the name of which he writes baile cobam, as it is now pronounced. No part of O'Molloy's castle now remains at this place; but its site is occupied by a more modern castle, erected in 1626, by Sir Jasper Harbert, as appears from the style of it, and the following inscription over the entrance:

"This house was built by Sir Jasper Harbert and Mary Dean Finglas, in the year 1626."

^e *Bel-atha-glaisi*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the streamlet, now called Bellaglash, and sometimes Glash, a ford over which there is now a bridge, on a stream which rises in the townland of Derrybeg, in the barony of Geshill, and flows into

Lord Charleville's lake.

^f *Sliabh-ruadh*, i. e. the red mountain. There is a mountain of this name, now anglicised Slieverue, near Blessington, on the frontiers of the counties of Wicklow and Dublin; but the Three Rock Mountain, and the whole range of hills to the south of Dublin, were anciently called Sliabh-ruadh, and they are, doubtlessly, the range here referred to.

^g *Slieve Bloom*, a range of mountains on the boundary between the King's and Queen's Counties.—See note ^x, under the year 1269.

^h *Clíodhna*.—This is more frequently called Tonn Chlíodna, i. e. the wave of Cleena, who is believed to be the familiar sprite of the south of Ireland, as Oeibhinn, now corruptly Aoibhill, is of North Munster; but, according to the *Feilire Aenguis*, Clíodhna of Tonn-Chlíodhna was a saint venerated on 17th March. This locality is referred to in a poem addressed to Donnell O'Donovan, who became chief of his name in 1639, by Muldowny O'Morrison, who styles him "Dragon of Clíodhna," from which it is quite clear that he had a residence near it. This was the castle of Raheen in the parish of Myross. The name Tonn-Chlíodhna is not yet forgotten, and is applied to a loud surge in the harbour of Cuan-Dor, now Glandore, in the south of the county of Cork. Mr. James

country, from the Wood [of Coill mor] eastwards, was ravaged; Baile-mhic-Abhainn^d and Lynally, both houses and churches, were burned; and Calvagh, son of O'Molloy, was killed at Bel-atha-glaisi^e, by the Treasurer and his army, on that occasion. He came a second time, and burned the territory, and cut down its woods, and gave neither peace nor rest to O'Molloy, but chased and banished him, and proclaimed him a traitor, and gave the lordship to Theobald O'Molloy, who delivered up to him his son as a hostage in his own place.

A great war between the English and all those Irish who had turned out against them, namely, the O'Conors [Faly], O'Mores, O'Molloys, and O'Carrolls; so that it is impossible to enumerate the number of preys, slaughters, and plunders, which were committed by them, from the Shannon to Sliabh-ruadh^f, from Slieve Bloom^g to Cliodhna^h, and from the Eoirⁱ to the same Cliodhna.

O'Donovan, of Squince, now living at Gravesend in Kent, describes its situation in a letter to the Editor, from which the following extract may be interesting, as the situation of Tonn Chliodhna has never been pointed out:

"You ask me if I have any recollection of having heard the name Tonn Cleena (Cleena's wave)? I have heard the name, and often enough the wave, or the roar of the surge, both in calm and in storm. You will be surprised when I say in calm, but it is a day, or sometimes two days, before the wind shifts from any other point to the north-east that the noise is loudest; and at Squince, where it is heard perhaps loudest, it was and is always taken as a certain indication of a shift of wind to the north-east. The old people will have it that it emanates from a rock which is off the point of the western entrance of Glandore harbour, connected with which there exists a curious legend; but the truth is, that this remarkable roar, even in a calm, when a north-east wind is approaching, emanates from the eastern side of the harbour's entrance. The cliffs facing the south and south-west being of stupendous height, and hollowed out into enormous caverns (of which Dean Swift has given, in his poem *Carberiae Rupes*, a very accurate,

though general, description). When the wind is north-east off shore, the waves, resounding in the caverns, send forth a deep, loud, hollow, monotonous roar, which in a calm night is peculiarly impressive on the imagination, producing sensations either of melancholy or fear."—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. first edition, p. 273, where Dean Swift's poem is printed.

There is a Carraig-Chliodhna on the coast of the townland of Reenogrena, parish of Kilfaughnabeg, in the west division of the barony of East Carbery, and another rock of the same name in the parish of Kilshannick, barony of Duhallow, in the same county, where Cliodhna is believed to have held her aerial palace. But Tonn-Chliodhna is evidently the place alluded to in the text.

¹ *The Eoir*, called Feoir by Keating and O'Heerin, now the River Nore, which rises in the Devil's Bit mountain, barony of Ikerrin, and county of Tipperary, and flowing, by a very circuitous course, close to Borris-in-Ossory, and through Castletown, Abbeyleix, Kilkenney, Thomastown, and Enistiogue, unites with the Barrow about a mile below New Ross, where they form a very considerable river, and

Ο εἰρβαίλλ (i. uiliam oðar) δὸ γαβαίλ cairléin an léime ar gallaib iar
braḡbáil basḡail fair.

Τοιρρḡealbác mac concóbair mic τοιρρḡealbáiḡ mic ταιḡcc an cōmaib
uí briaib décc.

Seaan ó neill .i. mac cuinn, mic cuinn δὸ εἰςclamaḡ, γ δὸ lértionol Slóig
lánmóir δὸ ḡol i ττίρ cōnaill .i. na hairḡialla uile, γ ina mbaoí δὸ gallaib γ
δὸ ḡaoidelaib o τράiḡ baile mic buain ḡo finn. Tanḡatḡar riḡe uile ina éionól,
γ ina éoiḡeapḡal, γ ní po hairipeaḡ lar na rlogaib írin ḡo po ḡabḡat long-
porḡ lḡtan laocarpmaḡ cetur acc an ccarrpacc lḡtḡ etir dá abainn .i. pionn,
γ Moðarn. Dá ríonmeaḡ po boḡ illongporḡ mic uí neill ar po baoí cḡic γ
cḡnnaigeḡt mḡda, γ fíona, γ éḡḡaḡ nuaral, γ ḡaḡ naḡailece apḡcḡna ann.
Ránaicc rccéla ḡo mac uí neill ḡo po cūipḡt cenél cconail a mbú γ a mbó-
éainte i ndiairpail γ i nḡoibélaib an típe iar ná ccúlaib, atḡberḡom nat
baoí bó díobḡum dḡruide, ar cia nó τiorḡaoír illaiḡmḡ nó i muḡain, nó
biaḡom ina lupce conar tuccaḡ ḡo riapaiḡḡe iatḡ fó a mamur báḡéin, coná
biaḡ aḡt aon riḡ for ultaib δὸ ḡrér. Cenél cconail ḡna ar amlaib báḡḡar
rén γ ua domnaill Maḡnur i neapláinte γ i nenḡḡe, γ é illáim accá mac
an calbaḡ fḡi ré dá bliadaḡ riame rin, γ an calbaḡ hi ccḡḡar na típe.
Daoí beór a ḡḡibḡatḡar aḡḡ co na luḡt lḡnamna hi fḡḡiḡḡḡe fḡir, γ baoí
riḡe hi fḡappaḡ Shḡain, a bḡatḡar an tan rin. O po cūalaib an calbaḡ Sḡan

flow in a southern direction for about twelve Irish miles till they unite with the Suir at Cheek point, near Waterford. The point where they meet is called *Comar na d-tri n-uisceadh* by the old Irish writers, which is translated "Confluentia Trium fluviorum," by Colgan, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 164, and by others "the Meeting of the three waters."—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, preface, p. xxx.

^k *The castle of Leim*, i. e. of Leim-Ui-Bhanain, now the Leap Castle, in the King's County, situated about five miles to the north of the town of Roscrea.—See it already mentioned at the years 1514, 1516.

^l *Unprotected*, literally, "after having found danger on it;" by which strange idiom is meant "by taking an advantage of its warders," or, as

the Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, well renders it: "opportunitate quam nactus est arrepta."

^m *Teige-an-Chomhaid*, i. e. Teige, or Timothy, of Coad, a townland containing the ruins of a small church, near Corofin, in the county of Clare.

ⁿ *His muster and army*.—The Irish words *tionol* and *toiceapḡal* are synonymous here, and merely introduced for the sake of the alliteration.

^o *Carraig-liath*, i. e. the grey rock, now Carricklea, a townland situated between the Rivers Finn and Mourne, about one mile above their confluence, in the parish of Urney, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

^p *To submit to his authority*, literally, "until he would bring them obedient to his own juris-

O'Carroll (William Odhar) took the castle of Leim^k, after having found it unprotected^l.

Turlough, the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige-an-Chomaid^m O'Brien, died.

John O'Neill, i. e. the son of Con, son of Con, assembled and mustered a very numerous army to proceed into Tirconnell, namely, all the people of Oriel, and all the English and Irish from Tragh-Bhaile-mhic-Buain [Dundalk] to the [River] Fin. All these came to join his muster and armyⁿ, and marched without halting until they had, in the first place, pitched their spacious and her thronged camp at Carraig Liath^o, between the two rivers, Finn and Mourne. The time was spent very happily in the camp of the son of O'Neill, for they carried on the buying and selling of mead, wine, rich clothing, and all other necessities. News came to the son of O'Neill that the Kinel-Connell had sent off all their cows and herds into the wilds and fastnesses of the country for protection; but he declared that not one cow of them was inaccessible, for that, even though they should pass [with their cattle] into Leinster or Munster, he would pursue them until he should compel them to submit to his authority^p, so that there should be but one king in Ulster for the future. As for the Kinel-Connell, they were thus circumstanced: O'Donnell (Manus) was in bad health and infirmity, and had now been for two years incarcerated by his son Calvagh, who had assumed the government of the country. Moreover, his brother Hugh, with his adherents, was in opposition to him, and was at this time along with John [O'Neill], his kinsman^q. When Calvagh heard that John [O'Neill] and

dition." This passage is quoted by Leland in his *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. 8, as translated for him by Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, who, in his zeal to dignify Irish history, brings all his translations from the Irish into his own pompous style of English:

"Let them drive our prey into the midst of Leinster, or let them hide it in the South, cried O'Nial, we shall pursue it to the remotest quarter of the Island. No power shall protect our enemies, or stop the progress of the prince and sovereign of Ulster."

The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, renders it

much more faithfully as follows:

"Ubi nuntii pervenerunt Tirconallenses armenta sua et greges ad invia loca et remotissimos Tirconalliae recessus abegisse, hinc (inquit) nullum haurient emolumentum, nam si vel in Lageniam vel Momoniam pecudes ablegarent, vel illinc etiam extractas nobis vindicarem, efficit perfecto posthac ut Ultonia uno pareat, nec patiar de provinciâ quidpiam illius imperio surripi."

^q *His kinsman*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare interpolates "δεαρθραταρ α μάταρ, i. e. his mother's brother," which is correct.

co na ῥλόγαῖḃ do ḡabáil longpoirt 1 nup na tíre po baí agá pcepuḃaḃ ina mñmairi dur ciḃ do ḡenaḃ ppiḃ an eiceḡnḃaíl móir po baí acc tomairéim fair, 7 po comairléicc ppiḃ aḃair Maḡnur cia hairm imiḃ do ḡenaḃ por cionn a bioḃbaḃ cecib tan tiorḡaoir don tír. Bá rí comairle do paḃ ó domnaill a aḃair ḃó ó ná baí comlíon ῥloicḃ lá mac uí neill ḡan ḃol a nairíḡ caḃa cuicce aḃt airpiom acc imḃeaḡail a muinḡire cen co ttoirḡḃḃ don tír, 7 dia ccaomraḃ an tan rin amur longpoirt do ḃabairḡ fair dia mñccḃuaḃḃ-peaḃ. Bá ḃóig lair nó ḃéraḃ corccar. Ar fair ḃeiriḃ aca inḡrin. Dála Shḡan í neill co na ῥlocḃaḃ po tairmḃimḡriot ḡan airpiom on ccarraicc léḃ ḡo paḡaḡḡar tar pin lá taḃḃ paḃa boḃ tḡér an laccán ḡo po ḡabrat poraḃ 7 longpoirt lá taḃḃ baile aḡiḃ ḃaoín a ccomḡoccur don tḡpuiḃ ῥilḡ ar an torar diaḃḃ airm caḃarḡaḃ. Do ῥónaḃ boḃa 7 béḡccalána lá a ῥλόγαḃ iar rin. An calbaḃ imoḡpo, ar ann baí ῥiḃe co na mac conn an lá rin 1 noireaḃtar hi mullaḃ bñnnín co nuatḡaḃ ina paḡpaḃ, ar ní baí aḃt aon tḡioḃa maḡeaḃ, 7 dá coruḡaḃ ḡallócclaḃ do ḃloinn tḡuibne paḡaḡḡ .1. Shioḃt Ruaiḃri im ualtar mac mupchaḃ, 7 Shioḃt domnaill im domnall ḡorm mac ῥuibne, 7 Oḃ ḃualaiḃ an calbaḃ Shḡan co na ῥlocḃ do teaḃt in dú rin, Ro paíḃḃ diaḡ dia paḡmḡuḡtiḡ do tairccélaḃ por na ῥλόgaḃh 7 batḡar iaḃ a nanmanna donḡhaḃ ócc mac donḡhaḃ ῥuaiḃ meḡuiḃri, 7 Muiriḡ mac ailín. Do ḃḃar ῥiḃe ḃm ḡo mbatḡar ḡan paḡucḡaḃ 1 tḡḡécumaḡcc na ῥλόḡ uair

^r *Protecting his people*, ac imḃeaḡail a muinḡire.—The word imḃeaḡail is explained anacal, i. e. protection, by Michael O'Clery.

^s *They agreed upon adopting this.*—Leland, in his *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. 8, dwelling with particular interest on this local war between O'Neill and O'Donnell, makes Manus O'Donnell speak as follows on the authority of the Annals of Donegal, which is the name by which he calls the Annals of the Four Masters throughout :

“Do not,” said the father, “attempt with our inferior numbers to meet the enemy in the field. O'Neill is advancing on us, and in this new situation his camp bears a formidable aspect; but what though it be provided with stores of every kind; what though every neces-

sary and every luxury is brought thither and exposed to sale, as in a regular market, yet the state and magnificence of the enemy may be greater than his precaution. Attack his camp by night; one sudden and vigorous effort may disperse our enemies at once.”

This passage was furnished to Leland by Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, who, in his zeal to magnify every thing Irish, has gone far beyond his original in this instance; but as he was furnishing materials for history, not romance, it was entirely beneath his dignity to swell the simple words of the Four Masters into such a flood of magniloquence. The translator in F. l. 18, keeps much closer to the original, as follows :

“Patris sententia fuit, ne marte aperto Jo-

his forces were encamped on the frontiers of the territory, he pondered in his mind what he should do in this great danger which now threatened him ; and he advised with his father, Manus, upon the military movement he ought to adopt in opposing his enemies, whensoever they should come into the territory. The advice which O'Donnell, his father, gave him was, as he had not an army equal to that of the son of O'Neill, not to go forth to meet him in battle, but to remain protecting his [own] people^r, until he [O'Neill] should come into the territory, and then, if he were able, to make an attack upon his camp, and throw them into confusion. He thought that victory could thus be gained, [and] they agreed upon adopting this^s [movement]. As for John O'Neill and his forces, they marched without halting from Carraig-liath, across the Finn, close to Raphoe, through the Lagan^t; and they halted, and encamped alongside of Baile-aighidh-chaoi^u, near the stream that flows from the well of Cabhartach^w, where the army constructed booths and tents. Calvagh and his son, Con, were on that day at a meeting on the summit of Beinnin^x with a small party, namely, only thirty horsemen, and two companys of gallowglasses of the Mac Sweenys of Fanad, i. e. of the descendants of Rory, under Walter, the son of Murrough, and the descendants of Donnell, under Donnell Gorm Mac Sweeny. And when Calvagh heard that John had arrived at that place with his army, he sent two of his trusty friends to reconnoitre the forces ; their names were Donough Oge, the son of Donough Roe Maguire, and Maurice Mac Ailin. These two proceeded to the enemy's camp, and mingled with the troops, without being noticed;

annem adorieretur, sed noctis silentio in castra ej us irrumpens milites incautos, et de salute suâ securos improvisò perturbaret."

^t *Lagan*.—This is the name of a well-known district comprising the parishes of Taughboyne, Ryemoghy, and All Saints, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

^u *Baile-aighidh-chaoi*, i. e. the town of the beautiful face or surface, now Balleeghan, a townland containing the ruins of a beautiful old church, situated on an arm of Lough Swilly, in the parish of Ryemoghy, and barony of Raphoe.

^w *The well of Cobhartach*.—This name, which means helping, or assisting, is now obsolete, or

at least not generally known, as the Editor, who examined the localities of Baile-aighidh-chaoi, with great care, in 1835, could not meet any one that ever heard of such a name. The natives are of opinion that it is the well now called Tober-Slan, i. e. *fons sanus, sanans, seu salutifer*, a name of nearly the same import.

^x *Beinnin*.—This is not the Bennin, in the parish of Clonmany in Inishowen, mentioned by Philip O'Sullivan Beare, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, fol. 170, but the conspicuous hill of Binnion, in the parish of Taughboyne, in the district called the Lagan, in the barony of Raphoe.

for, in consequence of the numbers and variety of the troops who were there, it was not easy for them to discriminate between one another, even if it were day, except by recognising their chieftains alone. The two persons aforesaid proceeded from one fire to another, until they came to the great central fire, which was at the entrance of the son of O'Neill's tent; and a huge torch^y, thicker than a man's body, was constantly flaming at a short distance from the fire, and sixty grim and redoubtable gallowglasses, with sharp, keen axes, terrible and ready for action, and sixty stern and terrific Scots, with massive, broad, and heavy-striking swords in their hands, [ready] to strike and parry, were watching and guarding the son of O'Neill. When the time came for the troops to dine, and food was divided and distributed among them, the two spies whom we have mentioned stretched out their hands to the distributor, like the rest; and that which fell to their share was a *ceinn-bheart*^z filled with meal, and a suitable complement of butter. With this testimony [of their adventure] they returned to their own people; and, upon the exhibition of it, their entire narrative was believed. Calvagh commanded his people to arm^a directly, which they did without delay; the two battalions formed into one; and Con O'Donnell proceeded on foot, between Walter and Donnell^b, having given his horse to his father. They advanced towards the camp, and did not halt until they had

ship with these men not to be violated, which should prevent them from giving any intelligence, or, if discovered, would have rendered their intelligence suspected. They, therefore, declined the courtesy; and flying to their companions, related what they had seen and heard, and inflamed them with impatience to surprise the enemy."

Now it is quite obvious that all this is wrong, for there is no authority for asserting that O'Neill's body-guards had invited the two spies to partake of their repast, or that the latter declined such an invitation. All this is created by Leland's historical muse, to give his subject warmth and interest, according to his own mode of philosophising. The fact was that the two spies mingled with O'Neill's tumultuous troops, and as they consisted of Irish and

Anglo-Irishmen of various territories, they found no difficulty in passing for two of O'Neill's soldiers. From the notice of the two getting a hat-full of meal, and a suitable quantity of butter, it is quite evident that every two formed a mess, and that they were allowed to sit down wherever they pleased and take their repast. Nothing, however, but confusion and the darkness of the night, or chance, could have enabled them to escape, as Hugh O'Donnell, the brother of Calvagh, was within the camp at the time, with many followers out of Tirconnell, who would have easily recognised that these two spies belonged to Calvagh O'Donnell's party.

^a *To arm*, *α νύσσο*, i. e. to harness, or dress themselves for battle.

^b *Walter and Donnell*.—These were two captains of the Mac Sweenys of Fanad.

μῦθόνκοις βάτταρ acc πορκοιμέδ μεις í néill. Οο βήτραττ uapdúrccad námat πορ luēt an longποιρτ, γ πο γάβραττ πορ κομμαρβάδ, γ πορ κομμουδ-uccad, acc αιρleaδ, γ acc ατcuma, αγ ciopρbαδ, γ αγ κοιmlεαδραδ a cele dia mbiailib bláitib bitpαobpαcαib, γ dia ccloiδmētib cpuaidgeapa cupata go ποιρpγitτ pip, γ co πο leonait laoiδ lár an pφianlac do deacaid andpim. Οο cυalaid pφan topann an epomφlóicc, γ bporccap na mbuidφn bá deapb laip βάτταρ námaitt tángatτap don longποιρτ, γ at láipide epé iapτap a puiple gan pátuccad. Ro baí an adhaiδ αγ pφitain a pφop pφiopφliuc, γ a capapnach ciúnbpap co πο tuiφpict aibne, γ mδφpa an tίpe. Ro pφaoíneaδ πορ an pφuaγ pin cénél neoccain pó deóid epé nφit iomgona γ iombualta co πο láδ a nδφiccár. Sφan imoppa ní πο lφn ciδ aoínnεac dia muinrip é, acτmaδ aon diaφ do muinrip aodá mic maγnupa í domnaill im donnchaδ mac pailim pinn uí gallcubair, γ luiδ epé atgopitτ, γ epé diaφaip γacá conaipe go painicc tap daoil, tap pinn, γ tap dφipcc, γ bá πορ pφám na tteópa nabann pin do deachaid co na diaφ caoimτεacτaid, apφide go tφpmonn uí moain go πο cφndaiγ eac ó na moain in adhaiδ pin, γ páinicc pádeoid lá dobp pφillp na maidne go hairφccál dáciapócc. Ro aipip an calbac co na deacc pφuaγ (ina mbaoí poime don oidce) ipin longποιρτ mδpαc móipmφmnaδ baí lá Sφan ua neill a tτup oidce, γ batτap acc comol pφnφlφ na poipne pin πορ πο pφaoíneaδ leó co madain ap a bapac. Οο paδad edala iomda a tτaipbénad leó ipin ló ap ccinn etip apm, epφad, edeac, γ eoacib conad cφitpe pφict eac

^c *Kill, destroy, &c.*—The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, does not at all attempt to translate this string of words, which are introduced by the Four Masters to convey a general idea of confused and furious fighting. He condenses the ideas intended to be conveyed by the wild jumble of words into the following clear sentence:

“Itaque, duobus cohortibus in unum contractis, patre Coni equum conscendente, in hostium castra derepentè prorumpunt, et ad ignem illum lucis et molis magnitudine reliquis eminentiorem primo delati insultu omnes perturbant incautos et acriter ferrum stringunt, et, per castra terrorem et stragem effusè circumfe-

rentes, omnia prosternunt.”

This, however, must be regarded rather as a paraphrase than a translation of the Irish. The style is too much improved.

^d *Was rainy*, literally, “the night was pouring down rain in a truly wetting shower, and in a mist of silent drops.” But it is not correct, at least in English, to make the night the agent which produced the rain. The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, renders it simply, “magna imbrium copia eâ nocte demittebatur.”

^e *The Deel, the Finn, and the Derg.*—These are three well-known rivers, in the present county of Donegal, and on O'Neill's way as he

reached the central troops that were guarding the son of O'Neill. They made a furious and fierce attack upon the men in the camp, and [both parties then] proceeded to kill, destroy^c, slaughter, hack, mangle, and mutilate one another with their polished sharp axes, and with their well-tempered, keen-edged, hero-befitting swords; so that men were wounded, and warriors disabled, by this body of men who had come into the camp. When John [O'Neill] heard the noise of the heavy troops, and the clamour of the bands, he was convinced that they were enemies who had entered the camp, and he passed through the western end of his tent unobserved. The night was rainy^d, very heavy showers being followed by silent dripping, so that the rivers and streams of the country were flooded. At last the army of the Kinel-Owen were defeated, with dreadful havoc, by dint of conflict and fighting. As for John [O'Neill], not one of his own party followed him, but two only of the people of Hugh, the son of Manus O'Donnell, with Donough, the son of Felim Finn O'Gallagher. He proceeded on by the shortest ways and the most lonesome passages, until he had crossed the Deel, the Finn, and the Derg^e; and it was by swimming that he, with his two companions, crossed these three rivers. Thence he proceeded to Tearmonn-Ui-Moain^f, where he purchased a horse that night from O'Moain, and at length arrived by break of day at Aireagal-da-Chiarog^g. Calvagh remained with his small army for the rest of the night in the camp in which O'Neill and his army had passed the beginning of the night in merriment and high spirits; and they remained until morning drinking the wines of the party whom they had defeated. On the following day they took with them, and displayed with pride, many

passed from Balleeghan to Tearmonn-Ui-Mhoain. The Deel, now Dale-burn, rises in Lough Deel, in the north-west of the barony of Raphoe, and falls into the Foyle, a short distance to the north of the town of Lifford; the Finn rises in Lough Finn, and unites with the Mourne at Lifford Bridge; the Derg has its source in the famous Lough Derg, in the barony of Tirhugh; it winds its course nearly in a north-east direction through the parish of Termonomongan, in the county of Tyrone, where it joins the stream called Mournebeg, and both united glide, under the name of Derg, through the villages of Castle-

derg and Ardstraw, near the latter of which they join the Shrule; and the united waters then take the name of the Mourne River, and flow nearly in a northern direction to Lifford, where, mingling with the River Finn, they all lose their names and waters in the gigantic Foyle.

^f *Tearmonn-Ui-Mhoain*, now Termonomongan, an old parish church near the River Derg, in the north-west of the barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone. O'Moain, now Mongan, was the Erenagh of this church.

^g *Aireagal-Dachiarog*, i. e. St. Dachiarog's house, or habitation, now Errigal-Keeroge, a

baoi do comrainn eadala ag conn mac an calbaicé cenmoeta eac oipósipt mic í neill dia ngoipéi mac an iolair. Ar ing má po ppié hi maióm énuic buiðb ðeipcc po bpiipfð lá hua ndomnaill (Aðð ócc mac aðða puaib) ap ua neill pañail a ppuairpiot cenel cconail dèðalaib don cup pín.

well-known church and parish, in the barony of Clogher, and county of Tyrone.

^b *Cnoc-Buidhbh-Derg*.—See note ^a, under the year 1522, p. 1536, *supra*. The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows in F. 1. 18 :

“A prorege ThomâSussexio Ardmacha mensis unius spatio iteratâ vastatione infesta.

“Mac Murchus, Murachus, filius Mauritiî Coemhanachi, in ipsis Concilii ædibus, in aliqujus concitationis novæ moliendæ suspicionem venisse proditus, Leghliniæ morte plectitur.

“Fedanæ Castellum, in Delviniâ Ethrâ, a quodam ibi in vinculis posito captum et Mac Coghlano traditum est. Deinde qui ad Fergallium generis originem referunt proscribuntur, et eorum obsides reste strangulati die Lunæ ipsis Martii Calendis.

“Castellum Rathcræ ab ô Moelachlino et Anglis Athloniensibus evertitur, bellum postea inter ipsum et Mac Coghlanus exarsit.

“Offalgiâ devastatâ ô Conchaurorum familia pellitur, capto a prorege præter alios multos ô Conchauro ipso, et Rosso, ejus ex fratre nepote ; de quibus omnibus, uno ô Conchauro excepto, mortis supplicium sumptum est.

“O'Moro etiam Conallo, ab Anglis capto, Leighliniæ mors infertur ; non mirum est Hiberniam in luctu versari cum tantâ se ingenui sui sanguinis profusione funestari videret.

“Prorex, ô Conchauros Milikæ versari certior factus, eò protinus iter arripuit, tormentis majoribus Athloniam itinere terrestri transferri præmissis et inde cymbarum vecturâ Milikam adductis, copiæ per Belachanohair et Lurgam Lusmaghæ viam, ipso præeunte, capessunt. Nec diu moratus est cum Milika, Donato Collai filio

cum aliis e præsidariis cæso, et Bracluana in ejus potentiam devenêre. Illis deinde finibus multum concussis [do épiotéad] et vastatis Malachiæ Balbi filii et proscripti reliqui arcantur. Tum Magistro Francisco Anglo Milikæ præfecto, et obsidibus cum a multis aliis tum præsertim a duobus ô Maddinis, Malachiâ Moddardo et Brassillo, abductis, filio etiam Mac Coghlani obsidum numerum augente, prorex eis finibus excessit. Dum autem hâc ratione Silanmchia mense Julii expugnaretur, damnorum quæ passa est numerus vix ac ne vix quidem iniri potest.

“O'Ferghallum Album Daniele Fachtnaus filius Tadaei O'Ferghail trucidavit, sed illius interitum Angli morte Fachtnai alti sunt.

“Danicli O'Moro, Loighsi filio, Magister Silius Anglus gulam laqueo elisit.

“Prorex, accipiens proscriptos in Fercallia nemoribus latitare, eò profectus armatus Theobaldum O'Moelmuaidthum cepit ; in Eliam inde migrans Leimibhanain suæ potestatis fecit, ubi O'Carvallum equi præstantia discrimini subduxit. Sed, post multam molestiam illorum finium Hibernis facessitam, Dublinii tandem moram contrahens, in Angliam transmisit, Quæstоре jusso vice suâ proregis officio fungi. Ille injunctum sibi munus graviter obiturus arma in Fercalliam infert, ut pœnas de ô Moelmuaidtho, Arthuro, sumeret, quòd proscriptis et legum præsidio exemptis subventionem ullâ prodesse ausus fuerit. Itaque fines illius regionis omnes, qui nemori ab orienti adjacent, populatus, Balemacabaniam, Laneliam, et Titampliam” [*rectè* æquè tecta et ecclesias] “incendiis prodidit, filium ô Moelmuaidhi Calbachum ad Belaghglassiam vitâ spoliavit, nec multum tempus effluxit cum

spoils, consisting of arms, dresses, coats of mail, and horses, so that Con, the son of Calvagh, had for his dividend of the booty eighty horses, besides the celebrated steed of O'Neill's son, called the Sor of the Eagle. Scarcely had so much booty been obtained at the battle of Cnoc-Buidhbh-Derg^h, which was gained by O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) over Neill, as the Kinel-Connell obtained on that occasion.

iteratâ incursione Feralliam perlustrans vnâ deflagratione universam profligaret et everteret, silvis penitus excisis, veniâ dilectorum ô Moelmuaidho minimè factâ, imô avitis sinibus procul amotum læsæ Majestatis reum pronunciavit, ejus dignitate ac dominio in Theobaldum ô Moelmuaidhum collato, filio ejus ante in obsidem recepto.

“Angli, Hibernis omnibus a se proscriptis et legum beneficio exclusis, ô Conchaurorum et ô Mororum, ô Moelmuaidhorum, ô Carvallorum familiis grave bellum indixerunt, quo totus agri tractus inter Sinneum amnem et Montem Rufum, inter Montem Blamiam Clioniam et Feoriam positus conflagravit, ut cædium, incendiis et deprædationum ultrâ citròque factorum summa ad calculos revocari non potuerit.

“O'Carvallis, Castelli Leimie capessendi oportunitate quam nactus est arreptâ, illud sibi vindicavit.

“Terdalachus filius Conchauri filii Terdelachi filii Tadei O'Brien de Comaid vitâ excessit.

“Joannes, ô Nelli filius, Tirconallie ad suam ditionem adjungendæ cupiditate flagrans, numerosissimum conflavit exercitum, ad quem Orghellie omnes, et quicunque, Angli aut Hiberni, agros ab usque littore de Bale mic Buain ad Finnum amnem pertingentes incolebant, confluxerunt. Hæc armatorum hominum multitudo, castris primùm ad Carraigletham inter duos amnes Finnum et Modornum positus, per campos latè diffusa, nec solum omni apparatu bellico cumulatè instructa, sed advectis vinis, vestibis, et aliorum generum mercibus ad voluptatem com-

paratis, abundat ad Joannem in his castris constipata. Ubi nuntii pervenerunt Tirconellenses armenta sua et greges ad invia loca et remotissimos Tirconellie recessus abegisse, ‘hinc (inquit) nullum haurient emolumentum, nam, si vel in Lageniam, vel Momoniam, pecudes ablegarent, vel illinc etiam extractas nobis vindicaremus, efficit præfecto posthac ut Ultonia uno pareat, nec patiar de provinciâ quidpiam illius imperio surripi.’ Per illud autem tempus res in Tirconnalliâ non adeo pacatæ fuerunt. O'Donnellus enim propter effectam ætatem et insuper quia jam biennio eum Calbhacus filius in vinculis detinebat, nihil præclari præstare potuit; ejus etiam alter filius Hugo, a fratre privatâ simultate alienatus, etiam tunc apud Joannem O'Nellum suis in castris agebat, ad quæ clientes suos et vernaculos etiam adduxit. Calbachus, qui Tirconallie dominabatur, hoc rerum statu, et, Joannis O'Nelli copiis fines suas jam ingressis, percussus ac pene consternatus, animo secum versens quid in tanto discrimine optimum factum esset, patrem consuluit quâ ratione potissimum suorum et suæ salutis ad tam arctas angustias redactæ prospicere possit. Patris sententia fuit, ne Marte aperto Joannem adorieretur, sed noctis silentio in castra ejus irrumpens milites incautos et de salute suâ securos improvisò perturbaret. Joannes O'Nellus, castris ex Carrigletha motis, ultra Finnum amnem non procul a Rathboâ per Laganum progressus, ad Bailecoeniam consedit. Porro Calbachus cum filio Cono in verticem montis Beinnin eo die ad suorum coitionem concessit, 30

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1558.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, cúicc céo, caocca, a hoct.

ΙΑρλα δςrμumian Semur, mac δςfain, mic tomair, mic Semuir mic δςríoιττ
iaρla décc. δά δοιλιγ δια δύτχαιγ διοτ an δςiγrπiρ pιn óiρ ní pιccctí a lςr eallac
διοηηραιτne, nó δοpυρ do ðunað pé a linn ó ðún caoín hι cciappaiγe co cum-
mar τpi nuipce nimeλγlar hι ccoiccpic éoicceað eacðac mic lucta, γ λαιγín,
γ a mac δςríoιττ δóipðneað ina ionað.

tantum equitibus et 2 peditum cohortibus e
Mac Suiniis Fanatæ comitantibus, quorum qui
Roderico oriundi erant Waltero Murachi filio,
qui ac Daniele, Danieli Cæruleo Mac Suinio pa-
rebant: qui, cum accepisset Joannem appropin-
quasse, 2 ex intimis ac vetustis amicis fidissimos
Donatum Juvenem, filium Donati Rufi Macguier,
et Mauricium Mac Cailinum in hostilem exerci-
tum exploratores summisit; qui, confertæ hos-
tium multitudini, per noctis tenebras protinus
immisti quaquà impunè aberrabant, quippe
nemini agniti. Exploratores illi, postquam
singulis penè ignibus tantillùm astant, ad
majorem ignem in mediis castris præ foribus
tabernaculi Joannis O'Nelli collocatum accesse-
runt, lucernam paulo eminus conspicati e scirpis
à sevo immersis ad eam magnitudinem intextam
ut densitate medii hominis molem adæquaret,
et lucem ad longa spatia latè diffunderet. Cus-
todia, quæ ad tentorii prætorii aditum foco
subinde assidens excubias agebat, e 60 valentis-
simis hominibus bipennes quàm acutissimas ges-
tantibus et totidem Scotis singulis latiore ense
accinctis, constabat. Quando autem cibariorum
apponendorum tempus advenit, et portitor de-
mensum suum singulis viritim attribueret,
dictis speculatoribus cortex arboris in vasculum
efformata ac farinâ referta, bytiri massulâ in
obsonium adjectâ, sorte obvenit, quâ escâ ideò
non vesci statuerunt, ut ad statum divertendi
locum relata indicio foret, se a vero non aliena

narrare. Proinde rerum a se conspectarum se-
riem narrantibus mox fides habita est. Et Cal-
bachus pugnandi ardor accensus, omni abjectâ
morâ, in hostem alacriter irruere protinùs de-
creverat. Itaque, duobus cohortibus in unum
contractis, patre Coni equum conscendente, in
hostium castra derepentè prorumpunt, et ad ig-
nem illum lucis et molis magnitudine reliquis
eminentiorem primo delati insultu omnes per-
turbant incautos, et acriter ferrum stringunt, et
per castra terrorem et stragem effusè circum-
ferentes omnia, prosternunt. Joannes autem
O'Nellus, strepitum trepidantium et insultan-
tium fremitus exaudiens, planè perspexit hostili
audaciâ hos tumultus excitatos fuisse. Quare
per aversam tabernaculi portam fugâ se periculo
præripuit, 2 tantùm ex Hugonis ô Donelli filii
famulitio, qui sub signis Donati filii Felimei
ô Galchaur militabant, fugæ se comites ei præ-
bentibus. Magna imbrium copia eâ nocte de-
mittebatur, et ille, cum viarum compendia ubi-
que consecraretur, tria flumina, Dælium, Fin-
num et Dergum nando trajiceret cum duobus
comitibus. Tandem ad Termonimuon perve-
niens equum pretio ab ô Muano comparavit,
quo celeriter evectus, elucescente jam die, apud
Hargailldachiarog tantisper subsistit. Calba-
chus cum paucis illis copiis suis reliquam noctis
partem in profligatis a se castris egit, vino
et lautis fugorum esculentis suos largiùs uti
permittens; armorum quidem, vestium et equo-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1558.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-eight.

The Earl of Desmond, James, the son of John, son of Thomas, son of James, son of Garrett the Earl, died. The loss of this good man was woful to his country, for there was no need to watch cattle, or close doors, from Dun-caoinⁱ, in Kerry, to the green-bordered meeting of the three waters^k, on the confines of the province of Eochaidh, the son of Luchta^l, and Leinster. And his son, Garrett, was installed in his place.

rum magna copia Tirconallensibus cessit; et prædæ magnitudinem vel hic assequi quis posset, qua in sortione 80 equi præter equum proprium Joannis ô Nelli (*Filium Aquilæ* dictum) ad Conum Calbachi filium devenerunt; nec verisimile est in victoriâ de Cnucuibhderg quam ô Donellus Hugo Juvenis, Hugonis Rufi filius, de ô Nello Cono, reportavit, tot spolia relata fuisse.”

ⁱ *Dun-caoin*, i. e. the beautiful *dun*, or fort, now Dunquin, or Dunqueen, situated to the west of Ventry, in the barony of Corcaguiny, and county of Kerry.

^k *Meeting of the Three Waters*, i. e. the confluence of the Rivers Suire, Nore, and Barrow, opposite Cheek Point, near Waterford. The Nore and Barrow unite about twelve miles further to the north.

^l *The province of Eochaidh, the son of Luchta.*—According to Mageoghegan’s translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, Eochy Mac Lughta was King of North Munster at the period of the birth of Christ. In the same chronicle the following notice is given of the discovery of this king’s skull, at the year 1157:

“A. D. 1157. The head of Eochie mac Lughta, that reigned King of Munster at the time of the birth of Christ (as before is remembered), was this year taken out of the earth, where it was buried at Fyncorey. It was of such wonderful

bigness, as mine author sayeth, it was as bigg as any cauldron, the greatest goose might easily pass through the two holes of his eyes, and in the place, or hole where the marrow was towards his throat, a goose might enter.”

From the boundaries above given it appears that at this period the Earl of Desmond claimed jurisdiction over all Munster, except that part of it belonging to the Earls of Ormond and Thomond. The exact amount of the tributes imposed by the Earls of Desmond upon Mac Carthy More, has not been determined. The author of *Carbriæ Notitia*, who wrote in 1686, has the following reference to the tribute which they had imposed on Carbery, and which continued to be exacted down to the time of the writer:

“But the family of the Mac Carthys, though it were great and numerous, never recovered their former grandeur, notwithstanding the decay of the Cogans and Fitzstephens, and their heirs, Carew and Courcy, and that because of a branch of the Fitzgeralds of English race, which seated themselves in Munster, and particularly in Kerry, and, being elevated with the title of Earle of Desmond, supported by great alliances, and having enlarged their possessions by marriages, purchases, and turrany, and more especially by the damned exaction of Coyn and livery, did all they could to suppress their com-

Ο βριαν τυαδμυμian doinnall mac concobair, mic τοιρρδεαλβαιγ, mic ταιδcc, mic τοιρρδεαλβαιγ, mic βριαν caca an aonaiγ διοннаpбаd ap a aTapda la luptir na hepeann, γ an laplaet do buain de lap an luptir ceona .i. tomar Fitzuater, γ la mac a dσpβpaTap concobair mac donnchaid, mic concobair uí βριαν. Cluain paμφoδa, bunpate, γ an clár mór puipe oipea-
cain na típe, γ ní hiaet amáin acT an típ uile etip parach γ áitiucchaδ
dφάγbáil ap duph mñic donnchaid uí βριαν lá gallaib γ a oipδneaδ map iapla
op cionn na cpiice pin, γ pob é pin céδ iapla cloinne cair iap nainm gion gup
bé iap nóipδneaδ. Ro pár aduath γ upccaet, gpaín, γ gábaδ i nγαoiδelaid
glañbanba don gñiom pin .i. tpe diopit doinnall uí βριαν, do cpioटनािၼ်ႈ
beór clanna cuinn γ cataoir Slioct eipmoin γ eimip, ip γ ite don claoclud
pin.

Αν βαpυn ó neill, pσpδopca mac cuinn bacaiγ, mic cuinn, mic énpí mic
eoccaín do mapbaδ go mioγαolmap lá muinTip a deapβpaTap Sfan γ dob é

petitors, and especially the Mac Cartyes, being the most powerful and chief of them.

"No history can parallel the bloody, malicious, and tedious contests, that have been between these two families, in which, tho' the Mac Cartyes behaved themselves briskly, and slew no less than two Lords of the Fitzgeralds in one day, viz. the father and grandfather of Thomas Nappagh, at Callan in Desmond, *anno* 1266; yet at length the more powerful Fitzgeralds had the best of it, and imposed on Carbry a most unjust and slavish tribute called Earl's Beeves, which tho', as I conceive, not maintainable by Law, is yet tamely paid by the Carbrians to this day for want of unity amongst themselves to join in proper methods to get legally discharged of it.

"However, the Mac Cartyes did not dwindle to soe low a degree, but that they continued seised of almost six entire baronyes, viz. Glanarough, Iveragh, and Dunkerron, in Desmond; and Carbry, Muskry, and Duhallow, in the county of Cork; but the Earle of Desmond grew so powerfull, that uppon his attainder

there were forfeited to the Crown 574,628 acres of land."

^m *Earldom*.—This is a mistake of the Four Masters, for Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, was not Earl of Thomond. He was prince, chief, or king of Thomond, according to the law of tanistry.

ⁿ *Clár-mor*, i. e. the town of Clare, from which the county took its name.

^o *In title*.—This probably means nothing more than that he was the first of the O'Briens who was popularly called "Earl;" for it may have happened that, though Murrough O'Brien was created Earl for life in 1543, he was never called Earl by the people. The Latin translator understands it thus: "Qui Comitatus nomen quidem sed non dignitatem Dalgassiorum primus retulit." Leland, quoting the Annals of Donegal, writes, book iii. c. 8: "'He accepted the title of Earl,' say their annalists, 'but gave up the dignity of Dalcais, to the astonishment and indignation of all the descendants of Heber, Heremon, and Ith.'" This, however, is not the meaning intended to be conveyed by the Four Masters,

O'Brien of Thomond (Donnell, the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Brian Catha-an-aenaigh) was banished from his patrimony by the Lord Justice of Ireland; and he was stripped of his earldom^m by the same Lord Justice, i. e. Thomas Fitzwalter, and by the son of his brother, Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien. Clonroad, Bunratty, and Clár-morⁿ, the chief towns of the country, and not only these, but the entire country, as well waste lands as inhabited lands, were placed in the hands of the son of Donough O'Brien by the English, who appointed him Earl over that country. He was the first Earl of the Race of Cas in title^o, but not [the first] by inauguration. In consequence of this deed, i. e. the expulsion of Donnell O'Brien, the Irish of noble Banba^p were seized with horror, dread, fear, and apprehension of danger; and the descendants of Con^q, and of Cathaoir^r, the descendants of Heremon and Heber^s, of Ir^t and Ith^u, were alarmed at this change^w.

The Baron O'Neill (Ferdoragh, the son of Con Bacagh, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen) was slain (a deed unbecoming in a kinsman) by the peo-

who state that the Irish were alarmed at the change introduced in the law of succession.

^p *Banba*, i. e. one of the old names of Ireland. —See Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, p. 116.

^q *Of Con*, i. e. of Con of the Hundred Battles. Monarch of Ireland, A. D. 177. He was the ancestor of the most powerful families in Ireland, as the O'Neills, O'Donnells, O'Melaghlin, Mageoghegans, Maguires, Mac Mahons, O'Kellys, O'Conors of Connaught, O'Dowdas, O'Malleys, O'Flahertys, and their correlatives.

^r *Cathaoir*, i. e. of Cathaoir Mor, Monarch of Ireland, A. D. 174. He was the ancestor of the families of Mac Murrough Kavanagh, O'Conor Faly, O'Dempsey, O'Dunne, Mac Gorman, O'Murroughoe, now Murphy, O'Toole, O'Byrne, and all their correlatives in Leinster, except Mac Gillpatrick of Ossory.

^s *Heremon and Heber*, i. e. of the two sons of Milesius. They were the ancestors of Con and Cathaoir, and, therefore, are not happily introduced here. The Latin translator, in F. l. 18,

omits Con and Cathaoir, which purges the sentence of a disagreeable redundancy.

^t *Ir.*—According to the Irish genealogies he was the brother of Heber and Heremon, and the ancestor of the old kings of Ulster, whose descendants settled in various parts of Ireland, as the Magennises of Iveagh, the O'Conors of Corcomroe and Kerry, the O'Loughlins of Burren, the O'Farrells in the county of Longford, and Mac Rannalls in the county of Leitrim, and all the septs in Connaught called Conmaicne, the O'Mores, and their correlatives, the seven septs of Leix, in the now Queen's County.

^u *Ith.*—He was the uncle of Milesius, and the ancestor of the O'Driscolls, and their correlatives, in the territory of Corca-Luighe, which was originally coextensive with the diocese of Ross, in the county of Cork; of the Mac Clancys of Dartry, in the county of Leitrim, and of other families.

^w *Change*, claocluò.—This word is still in common use, and synonymous with caomcluò. See Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 295.

αὐδάρ α οἰδῶδα υαῖρ πο φαῖλαιγῶ αἰρῶυρ α αἰαρῶα ρῖρ δαμαῶ ταορρεα δο
έεεραῶ α αἰαρῖρ μάρ.

Μαc υῖ cóncoḃaῖρ φαῖλγῖγ .i. δοννχαῶ μαc βῖρῖαῖν μῖc καῖταοῖρ μῖc cuinn
μῖc an cáλβαιcc δο μαρβαῶ λά hua ndíomapaῖγ .i. uaiṭne mac aodá do fácc-
aib an báρ ρῖν bṣṛba fá bṛón, γ φαῖλγῖγ co φαnn, γ λαιγῖν hῖ lén, γ fá féil
πατραιcc δο ῖονηραῶ δο ρόναῶ an gṇiomṁ ρῖν.

Μαιḃm mór la hṇarla cloinne ρῖocairḃ ar albancoib, γ πο βέ an τῖαρλα ρῖν
Riocairḃ mac uillecc na ccfnn, μῖc Riocairḃ, μῖc uillecc cnuic τυαγ, μῖc an
uillecc mṫdonaicc μῖc uillecc an ṛíona, γ πο βιαḃ na halbanaiγ ṛor a τυuccaḃ
an mairḃm ρῖν domnall mac dubgail μῖc giollaerpuicc μῖc ailín, γ dubgall
mac donnchaḃa μῖc giollaerpuicc μῖc ailín, δά ócc cónrapal upramanta
báτταρ acc ρεic α naṁraṇe aṭhaḃ ṛaḃa lé hultoiḃ, γ lé cenél conaill ṛsc
cácc. Do iompaṛḃscṭar fṭorpa ṛṣṇ lé boṛṛṛaḃ beóḃaḃta γ lé hṇomapaṛaḃ
áṛṛaḃtaῖρ na hoṛṛῖρ ρῖν δṛaγḃáil, γ dol doṛḃḃscuccaḃ a nanmanḃ ar ṛuo

^x *Was appointed.*—Con O'Neill was created Earl of Tyrone for life, remainder to his son, Matthew, who was created Baron of Dungannon.—See note ⁱ, under the year 1542, p. 1476, *supra*. Campion gives the following account of the killing of the Baron of Dungannon, in his *Historie of Ireland*, which was written in twelve years after it had taken place:

“Of all the Irish Princes, though none was then comparable to O'Neale for antiquity and nobleness of blood, yet had the same endured sundry varieties and vexations, untill the division began in England of the two royall families, Yorke and Lancaster, at which time the English Lords of Ireland, either for zeale, or for kindred and affection, transporting their force thither to uphold a side, the meere Irish waxed insolent, and chiefly O'Neale incroached upon the full possession of Ulster, abiding so uncontrolled till Shane” [*recte*, Con] “O'Neale, fearing the puissance of Henry 8, exhibited to him a voluntary submission, surrendered all titles of honour, received at his hands the Earldome of Ter-Owen, commonly called Tirone, to

be held of the King, of English form and tenure: Armes he gave the bloody hand a terrible cognizance. This O'Neale had two sonnes, Matthew, a bastard, and Shane, legitimate; but because Matthew was a lusty horseman, welbeloved, and a tryed souldiour, Shane but a Boy, and not of much hope, the father obtained the Barony of Donganon, and the remainder of his Earldome to Matthew. When Shane and his foster brethren” [the O'Donnellys] “grew to yeares, they considered of the injury and tyranny done by policie of the base O'Neale, and with rearing hue and cry at the side of a Castle where he lay that night, when the gentleman ran suddainely forth to answere the cry, as the custome is, they betrayed and murdered him. The father, not utterly discontent with his dispatch, when he saw the proof of his lawfull sonne and heire, thenceforward fancied Shane O'Neale, put him in trust with all, himself being but a cripple, notwithstanding that Matthew left issue male which liveth, to whom the inheritance appertained; yet after his father's decease, Shane was reputed for the rightfull

ple of his brother, John ; and the cause of his killing was because he was appointed^x to the dignity of his father, if his father should die before him.

The son of O'Connor Faly, i. e. Donough, the son of Brian, son of Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh, was slain by O'Dempsey (Owny, the son of Hugh). This death left the Barrow in sorrow, the Hy-Faly feeble, and Leinster in grief. And that deed was perpetrated precisely on the festival of St. Patrick.

The Earl of Clanrickard gave a great defeat to the Scots. This Earl was Rickard, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-tuagh^y, son of Ulick Meodhanach, son of Ulick of the Wine ; and the Scots who sustained that defeat were Donnell, the son of Dowell, son of Gillespick Mac Allen [Campbell], and Dowell, the son of Donough, son of Gillespick Mac Allen, two brave young constables of gallowglasses, who had been a long time before hired into the service^z of the Ultonians, but more particularly in the service of Tirconnell. They had agreed among themselves, [stimulated] by extraordinary vigour and bravery, to leave those districts^a, and to proceed through Connaught, to render

O'Neale, took it, kept it, challenged superiority over the Irish Lords of Ulster, warred also upon the English part, subdued Oreyly, imprisoned Odonil, his wife, and his sonne, enriched himselfe with all Odonils forts, castles, and plate, by way of ransome, detained pledges of obedience, the wife (whom he carnally abused), and the childe, fortified a strong Iland in Tyrone, which he named spitefully *Foogh-ni-Gall*, that is, the hate of Englishmen, whom he so detested, that he hanged a souldiour for eating English bisket ; another by the feet, mistrusted for a spy ; another Captaine of the Gallowglasses he slew with torture, &c. &c."—*Dublin edition of 1809*, p. 187-189.

Ware says in his *Annals of Ireland*, that John being examined by the Lord Justice Sidney about these matters, answered that he was the son and heir of Con and Alice, his wife, and that Matthew was the son of a smith in Dundalk, born after his father's marriage with his mother, Alice, and that he claimed his father's estate justly ; that the surrender which his fa-

ther had made to King Henry the Eighth, and the restoration which the King made to his father again were of no force ; inasmuch as his father had no right to the lands which he surrendered to the King, except during his own life ; that he (John) himself was O'Neill by the law of Tanistry, and by popular election ; and that he assumed no superiority over the chieftains of the north, except what had belonged to his ancestors.

^y *Cnoc-tuagh*, now Knockdoe, near Clare-Galway.—See note ^o, under the year 1504, p. 1277, *supra*.

^z *Hired into the service*, acc peic a nampane, i. e. selling their service. The Latin translator, in F. l. 18, renders it thus : "Tum in Ultoniâ aliquamdiu plerumque in Tirconalliâ stipendia faciebant."

^a *To leave those districts*, na hoipin rin o'páig-báil, i. e. to leave the territories of Ulster and proceed into Connaught in quest of adventures. The word oipin is translated *fines* by Colgan.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 115. The Latin trans-

έόιucciò connaét, 7 arló po gábrat cetur co epich cairppe mic neill tpe
ioétar ua noilella, do epíc gailíng (bail in po cobraiğ corbmac gailíng mac
taidcc, mic cín, mic oilealla oluim iar lot eniğ a atar) 7 do tír amalgaio
mic píaçpác. Tánaiucc mac uilliam ina ccoinne annpín .i. Rirdeapó an iarainn
mac dauid, mic emainn, mic uillicc, 7 po geall a ccotuccaó ar óaiğ épeac
lométa a cómarpan 7 polmaiğte a earccapatt. Oo éualaió iarla cloinne
piocairpó an coimétionol coiccpíce pín do étaét lé a éaob do éionoil an lion
ar lia po féo darpmaíl éideao, 7 opdanair, 7 ní po airirğur an maiğin ambá-
oar na halbanaiğ ağ muaió, 7 pob pñpde óó a monnpaiucció uair do bñp póp
an pñóain allmarpóa, 7 póp na pñpñib ppaóóduilğe pín, 7 ní po cuimniğpíot
a pñó ó naéapóa, 7 ó mbpaitpñib bunaió uair po pñlainğpíot dá nñpccairpñib a
naipleaó ar én laéair. Oo marpbaó annpín domnall 7 dubğall, 7 bá pñp buaió
a nanacail olóar buaió a nğona uair do gébéaoi a ccométpom dá gac fñpail
ionnpapa epñib, 7 dob éttepñmñte albanaiğ co cñnó atpñaió dá naipñpñ hñ
ccoiuccaó connaét an ionnpaiucció pín.

Spaonñaióm do éabairt lá Sağanóib ar uilliam oóar (.i. ó cñpbaill)
mac pñpğanainn mic maolpuanaió mic Sñain uí cñpbaill ar mağ éinn corpaiğe
do hñpbaigñó óicc, 7 do muóaiğñó mñlió ar an mağ pín, 7 do páccbaó ann
Mupchaó gñngcaó mac emainn, mic mupchaio, mic emainn, mic Suibne do
conpaplaió óalccair, 7 do tír boğane iar nñóúéar, 7 tépna ó ceapbaill pñn
ar an pñpñéiccn pín.

lator, in F. 1. 18, condenses the language thus :
“ Qui vel propagandæ famæ gratiâ vel ne vaca-
tione militiæ iuventus torperet, in Conaciam
profecti sunt, &c.”

^b *The territory of Carbry, the son of Niall, now
the barony of Carbury, in the north of the
county of Sligo.*

^c *Settled, cobraiğ.* Cormac fled from Mun-
ster, after having incensed his father by kill-
ing the five sons of Conall, the son of Eoch-
aidh, son of Magh Nuadhat, who were fabled to
have been transformed into badgers by Grian
Gruadhsholuis, a Tuatha de Danann sorceress.
The legend is given at full length in a manu-
script in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin,
H. 3. 18, p. 42; but it is so wrapped up in

fable that it is of very little historical value.
Up to this period the country of the Gailenga,
which was far more extensive than the present
barony of Gallen, in the county of Mayo, was
inhabited by the Damnonii and Galeni, who were
tribes of the Firbolgs; but King Cormac, the son
of Art, granted this territory to Cormac Gai-
leang, his near relative, who, in course of time,
either totally dispossessed or enslaved the Fir-
bolgs. The most distinguished families of his
race in this territory, after the establishment of
surnames, were the O'Haras and O'Garas.—See
O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 69.

^d *Violated the guarantee.*—The legend recites
that Cormac Gaileang had offered the sons of
Conall his father's protection, on condition that

their names famous. They first passed through the territory of Carbry, the son of Niall^b, through the lower part of Tirerrill, by the territory of Gaileang (where Cormac Gaileang, the son of Teige, son of Kian, son of Oilíoll Olum, settled^c after having violated the guarantee^d of his father), and into the country of Awley of Fiachra [Tirawley]. In this last mentioned territory Mac William (Richard-an-iarrainn^e, the son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick) came to meet them; and he promised to support them for plundering his neighbours and harassing his enemies. When the Earl of Clanrickard heard that this foreign^f host had arrived in his neighbourhood, he collected the greatest number that he was able of mail-clad warriors and ordnance, and did not halt till he arrived at the place where those Scots were, by the Moy. He was the better of attacking them [there], for he routed this foreign band of fiercely-rapacious warriors, who did not consider their distance from their native country and their kindred, for they suffered their enemies to slaughter them on the spot. Donnell and Dowell were slain there; but the victory^g would have been greater if they had been taken prisoners, instead of being slain, for an equivalent ransom in any kind of riches would have been received for them. The power of the Scots was enfeebled in Connaught for a considerable time after this attack.

A defeat was given to O'Carroll (William Odhar, the son of Ferganainm, son of Mulrony, son of John) by the English, on the plain of Ceann-Corcaighe^h, where youths were cut off, and warriors slain, and, among the rest, Murrough Geangcach, the son of Edmond, son of Murrough, son of Edmond Mac Sweeny, one of the constables of Dal-gCais, and of the family of Tir-Boghaineⁱ. O'Carroll himself escaped from that perilous conflict.

they would come out of their stronghold; and that he slew them with his father's spear as soon as they came forth.

^e *Richard-an-iarrainn*, i. e. Richard of the iron.

^f *Foreign host*, *comēionol coiccpice*.—Here the Four Masters use the word *coiccpice*, in the sense of strange, or foreign, although they generally use this term to denote *confine*, or *conterraneous boundary*.

^g *The victory*, literally, "better would have been the victory of protecting them than the

victory of killing them, for there would have been received their equivalent of each kind of wealth for them. And the Scots were the feeblers of this attack in the province of Connaught for a period of their time."

^h *Ceann-Corcaighe*, i. e. the head of the corcass, or marshy land; not identified.

ⁱ *Of the family of Tir-Boghaine*, literally, "of Tir-Boghaine as to his native country," i. e. he was of the family of the Mac Sweenys of Bannagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

The Archdeacon of Killaloe died, i. e. Donough Oge, the son of Donough, son of Nicholas O'Grady. He was a lord in Church and State^k.

Queen Elizabeth was made sovereign over England on the 17th of November^l.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1559.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-nine.

O'Neill (Con Bacagh, the son of Henry, son of Owen) died, after having spent his age and time without blemish or reproach. His death would have been a cause of great grief to the Kinel-Owen but for his great age and infirmity, and that he left an heir worthy of him, i. e. John^m.

oras ac Galingam (a Cormaco Galingo filio Tadei, filii Keni, filii Olilli Oluim, cujus ibi pater vulneratus fuit" [*recte*, qui ibi sedit postquam violaverat protectionem patris sui], "nominatam) ad provinciam pervenerunt, ubi Mac Ulielmus Bourk, Richardus a ferro, filius Davidis, filii Edmundi, filii Ullechi, eos conduxit ut finitimis bello petendis, et eis qui ipsis adversarentur prosternendis vires et arma impenderent, Cum autem Clanrickardiae Comes, Richardus, filius Ullechi a capitibus, filii Richardi, filii Ullechi de Cnoctuagh, filii Ulechi Medii, filii Ullechi a vino, advenas in Conatiæ viscera jam penetrasse accepisset, ne a propriis accedentibus comminus damna perferre cogeretur, exercitum quam potest maximum conscribit, quem omni bellico apparatu apprimè instructum, in aciem eduxit, tormentis etiam bellicis ad hanc expeditionem usus, tantâ porro celeritate ac tam exiguo strepitu processit ut antè penè in hostium conspectu ad Moam amnem consedentium pervenerit, quam eum in armis fuisse cognoverint, ut primum hostem conspicatus est, in pugnam cum eo descendit, nec diu in ancipiti victoria stetit, cum Scoti latè sternerentur, ducibus in aciem cadentibus, reliqui profligati internecione delentur. Duces vero si capti potius quam cæsi fuissent,

vel appenso in trutinâ ad ipsorum pondus ære, suorum operâ vinculis educerentur. Clades autem sicut Scotis luctuosa, sic Conatiæ fuit utilis, ut quæ a Scotorum excursionibus diu immunis erat.

"O'Carvallis, Ulielmus Moddara, filius Nehemiæ, filii Moelruani, filii Joannis, cum Anglis apud Maighcancorcagiam acie decernens latè fugus est, sed ipse fugâ elapsus, multis suorum desideratis ac præcipuè Muracho Gancach, filius Edmundi, filii Murachi, filii Edmundi Mac Suinnii, viro admodum strenuo, Tirboghaniæ oriundo, sub Dalgaissiis merere consueto.

"Donatus Juvenis, filius Donati, filii Nicholai ô Grada, Archidiaconus Laonensis, vir magnæ potentiæ, tam inter sacri quam profani ordinis homines, diem suum obiit.

"Elizabetha Angliæ Regina salutata est."

The Latin translation from the Annals of Donegal, in F. 1. 18, ends here.

^m John.—Charles O'Connor interpolates *Don-gaileac*, i. e. the Donnellian, which is correct, for John was usually so called, because he had been fostered by O'Donnelly.—See note ^s, under the year 1531, p. 1404, *supra*. He was also called *Seacan an d'iomair*, i. e. Shane, or John, of the pride, or ambition.

Emann buitiléir, mac tomáir, mic emainn, mic tomair décc, τῖς ἡνὰ τῖς ἡνὰ
cluana meala ἡ ἐὰτῖα δῦνε ιαρccαιḡ φορ ριύιρ, buaball bláit bionnpoḡraḡ
maiḡre ταιοῖḡeal ελαḡτ ḡορcρα do εἰμῶδε α ττύρ α αοίρε ἡ α αιμῖρε, ἡ
dearbpaḡair α ἀτῖρ do ḡabail α ιοναῖο .ι. Piarup mac emainn.

Iarla tuadmúan, concobair mac donnchaḡ mic concobair uí brian ar
ruḡde ré hacchaḡ innḡr í cuinn α mí lún do ḡonḡraḡ ar cloinn Murchaḡ
uí brian, ἡ βαοί mac do cloinn Murchaḡ ip in mbaile .ι. donnchaḡ ἡ do baí
taḡcc mac murchaḡ í brian ι mbiḡḡḡair ἡ α mbuanḡoiḡmḡteacḡ iarla
dḡrmúan ó dḡirḡt dḡmnaill uí brian ḡo nuicce rin ἡ do eccaoín taḡcc α
anbpoḡlann rin an iarla, ἡ α dḡbairḡ ḡup baḡḡal lair α bḡit ḡan baile ḡan
bpaḡair muna ppaḡbaḡ pḡptaḡt abpoccur. Do ḡab an iarla an iomḡoρaoḡ
rin taḡcc, ἡ do cuḡr ḡairm ar α ḡlanḡuaḡaḡ, ἡ τḡonol ar α tuacḡaḡ, ḡḡdeacḡ
nḡr an lé cḡuḡnḡuccaḡ mar ba cḡir acḡt do cḡmḡḡ ar α cḡptaḡḡaḡ ḡo dḡula
dḡpaḡtaḡ tḡé ḡḡuḡpaḡaḡ ḡonna ḡḡuḡḡloine. Oḡ cḡalaḡ iarla tuadmúan
an τḡonol rin acc τḡiall fo na tuairim do éḡḡḡ ó inḡr í cuinn, ἡ do páccaiḡ
an poḡlongpoḡt poḡaḡ, ἡ do ataiḡ α ḡḡoρ cḡpa imá ḡḡḡḡḡ .ι. iarla cloinne
Riocairḡ, dḡb ḡḡḡde dḡ an taḡaḡ rin óḡr nḡr an le α acḡḡḡḡaḡ acḡt do
ḡluair ḡó cḡdḡḡ, ἡ ní po airḡr ḡup an maiḡin hi mbaοί iarla tuadmúan.
Oala iarla dḡrmúan ní po hanaḡ lair ḡo ndeachaḡ ar paḡtḡe innḡr
uí cuinn, ἡ po ḡill tar α air ḡo baile í aille an oḡḡe cḡḡna. Nḡr bḡ paḡa
ó paḡle poḡlongḡḡḡt na maḡlaḡ an oḡḡe rin. Ro éḡḡḡ iarla dḡrmúan α
moḡḡḡail na maiḡne ar na baḡaḡ, ἡ tuc coḡuccaḡ caḡa, ἡ inneall iombualḡa
ar α óccbaḡ, óḡr bá dḡḡḡ lair naḡ tḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡan τḡoḡḡ on dḡ τḡḡeapḡa taḡla

^a *Edmond Butler*.—His father, Thomas, was raised to the peerage of Ireland, 10th November, 1543, by the title of Baron of Caher. Edmond succeeded as second Baron of Caher, but died without issue, when the barony expired, and his two half sisters became his heirs. But the dignity was revived 6th May, 1583, by a new patent granted to his first cousin, Sir Theobald Butler.

^o *Trían-Chluana-Meala*, i. e. Clonmel-third. This was the name of the barony of Iffa and Offa East, in the south-east of the county of Tipperary.

^p *Cathair-Duine-Iascaigh*, i. e. the stone fort of the Dun, or earthen fort of the fish, now Cahir, in the barony of Iffa and Offa West, in the county of Tipperary. The site of the original Caher, or stone fort, is occupied by the Castle of Cahir, which stands on a rock surrounded by the River Suir.—See this castle described in the Irish Penny Journal by Mr. Petrie.

^q *Took his place*.—Pierce took his place as head of this branch of the Butlers, according to the Irish law of tanistry, not as Baron of Caher. This branch of the Butlers descend from James

Edmond Butler^a, the son of Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Edmond, Lord of Trian-Chluana-Meala°, and of Cathair-Duine-Iascaigh^p on the Suire, died. This beautiful, sweet-sounding trumpet, a whitesided, fair, ruddy-coloured youth, was cut off in the beginning of his life and career ; and his father's brother, Pierce, the son of Edmond, took his place^q.

The Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien) sat before Inchiquin, precisely in the month of June, to oppose the sons of Murrough O'Brien. And Donough, one of the sons of Murrough, was in the town ; but Teige, the other son of Murrough, had been constantly in the company and society of the Earl of Desmond, since the expulsion of Donnell O'Brien up to that period. And Teige had complained of his distress to the Earl, and had said that he should be [left] without home or kinsmen, unless he obtained speedy assistance. The Earl took this complaint of Teige [to heart], and he assembled his gallant troops, and mustered his tribes ; he did not, however, wait to make a proper muster, but proceeded at once, with boldness and intrepidity, across the waters of the limpidly-rolling Shannon. When the Earl of Thomond heard that this army was marching upon him, he departed from Inchiquin, leaving the camp empty, and went to solicit^r the assistance of his trusty friend, the Earl of Clanrickard. He was the better of this solicitation, for the Earl did not wait to be asked a second time, but set out immediately, and did not halt until he reached the place where the Earl of Thomond was. As for the Earl of Thomond, he did not halt till he arrived on the green of Inchiquin ; and he returned back the same night to Baile-Ui-Aille^s. The camps of the Earls were not far asunder on that night. On the morrow, at day-break, the Earl of Desmond arose, and marshalled his youthful warriors in battle-array and fighting order, for he thought that he should not part from the two nobles who were pursuing him without fighting. This was indeed true, for they pro-

Butler, the natural son of James, third Earl of Ormond.

^r *To solicit*, literally, "and he requested his true friend to his relief, i. e. the Earl of Clanrickard."

^s *Baile-Ui-Aille*, i. e. O'Haly's town, now Ballyally, a townland containing a small portion of the ruins of a castle, in the parish of

Templemaley, barony of Upper Bunratty, and county of Clare, and about two miles and a quarter to the north of the town of Ennis. In a list of the castles of the county of Clare, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, this castle is mentioned as belonging to James Nellan.—See it again referred to at the year 1601.

ceeded to fire at each other, and to skirmish from the places where they were encamped, till they arrived at the summit of Cnoc-Fuarchoilli^t, where it was the will of destiny^u and the decree of fate to bring them to the same place. The success of battle of the race of Cas changed on that day, for until then they had been accustomed to drive the Geraldines [panic-stricken] before their faces on every hill on which they had contended; and even on that day^w Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, was fighting along with Garrett. Garrett, the son of James, and Teige O'Brien, gained the onset of the battle, and the rising of the hill, upon the two noble and vigorous Earls, who had coveted to oppress him^x [Teige], and who had attempted to subdue him; but they [the Earls] left their youths [soldiers] beneath the weapons of their adversaries, and at the mercy of their foes^y. Donough Gobha, the son of Brian, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Mahon, was left behind; a number of the chieftains of the Sil-Aedha were slain, as were also the Chief Constable of Clanrickard, i. e. Edmond, son of Rory More Mac Sweeny, and Colla, the son of Murrough, son of Rory More Mac Sweeny; also three sons of Murrough, the son of Donough, son of Donnella-na-madhm^z Mac Sweeny, namely, Conor, Constable of Thomond, Owen, and Donough; and there also fell the sons of Edmond, son of Murrough, son of Edmond Mac Sweeny, namely, Mulmurry Boy and Edmond. I shall not enumerate them any longer. But the Earl of Desmond returned home after victory in triumph.

A captain's [first] expedition^a was made by O'Carroll (William Odhar, the son of Ferganainm, son of Mulrony, son of John), against Mac-I-Brien of Ara, i. e. Turlough, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Murrough-na-Raithnighe. On this occasion O'Carroll at once devastated and totally ravaged the country from Bel-an-atha^b to Muilleann-Ui-Ogain^c. On the same day he slew Mac-I-Brien's brother, namely, Murrough,

niel, of the defeats.

^a *A captain's expedition.*—Every Irish chieftain thought it his duty to perform a predatory excursion as soon after his inauguration as possible, and this was called his “*pluaigeas ceannairc* peadna.”

^b *Bel-an-atha*, i. e. the mouth of the ford, now Ballina, on the east side of the Shannon, oppo-

site Killaloe, in the barony of Ara, and county of Tipperary. The ruins of one of Mac-I-Brien Ara's castles are still to be seen near Ballina Bridge.

^c *Muilleann-Ui-Ogain*, i. e. O'Hogan's mill, a place situated near Arderony, in the barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.

ταίρ μῆς υἱ ἔβριαν .i. Μυρκαδ mac μαιρέσταις γαοί εἰνῆσῶνα ἀρ λύγα
 do bolc dóccbaíð pleácta ἔβριαν γυαῖð. Do éuir mac υἱ ἔβριαν εἰνῆμυccáð
 ἀρ α ἔαιρδῖð ἀρ α ἡαῖτε do ðol δαῖτε α εαρονόρα ἀρ υα ccῖρbaill, γ ἀρ
 ττοct δά τριαῖτῖνῖð na τῖμcell do εαρεcna ἀρ α αghaíð, γ ἀρδῖ coccair
 υἱ ἔαιρῖν do ερεαclomað don éuairt ρῖν, γ ἀρ ann ρo éinn an éinnῖmáin
 dua éeapbaill bῖt ἀρ α éionn an oíðce ρῖν ἀρ mullaé cnuic i nuíð cairῖn
 acc ῖρτεaáct ρῖρῖ an τῖρ ina éimceall, γ ἀρ ó bun an énuic ἀρ ἀρ cōðraíð
 ó cῖρbaill do léicc mac υἱ ἔβριαν ρccaíleað da ρcceimeltoíð δαρccain na
 noíρῖ. Ἀρ ῖmῖteaáct δά óccbaíð uaða do cōnnaíρc ó cῖρbaill éuicce α ccó-
 puccáð caῖta, γ i noíρduccáð iommbuaíte, ni mo éion neac gan nῖρt α ῖulaing
 ná α iomgabala tapla ἀρ α ioncōíð annῖρῖ. Ro marbað don éur ρῖν γac aon
 pob mēcta do muῖntῖρ mῖc υἱ ἔβριαν do mārbað ann α cōnrapal .i. epeimōn
 mac an γiolla duíð, mic concōbaíρ, mic donnchaíð meic Suíðne. Do gabáð
 ann mac υἱ ἔβριαν ῖῖn, γ baóí tapba ρa τῖραρccain ρῖν óῖρ nῖρ iῖmῖtῖð gan α
 ῖuarglað.

Ταðcc an τῖραράin mac domnaill mic concōbaíρ υἱ ἔβριαν décc hi ῖῖῖraíð
 manac i ndúthaið méγuiðῖρ, γ é acc cur α cuapta etῖρ α ἔαιρδῖð coicῖρce
 iar na ionnarbað ἀρ α aῖarða apason la α aῖair an bliaðain poime ρῖν, ῖῖῖ
 α aopa do bῖῖῖρ luῖ γ lántapað mῖlῖtaáct γ mārcaáar do clandaið coῖbmaic
 cair, γ α aðnacal in achað beithe.

Ἀν calbaé ó domnaill do gabáil lá hua néill Sῖan an 14 do Maí. Bá
 hamlaið appiáct an gabail ῖῖῖn. Caῖbaíρ mac Maγnupa do bῖt α ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ
 ῖῖῖῖῖ an ccalbaé, γ ῖῖῖα α mac conn. Bá hann baóí ionatῖtaáct cāthbaíρῖ
 ῖor cpannóicc loca bῖῖῖῖῖ. Ro τῖonoileað ῖluaγ an τῖῖῖe im cōnn mac an
 calbaíð co mbaῖῖῖῖ hi ῖῖorbaíρῖ iῖmon cpannóicc. Bá hann baóí an calbaé
 an tan ρῖn hi ccill o τῖomῖraíρ go nuathað ρochaíðe cenmoῖát mná γ ῖῖlῖða.

^d *Hy-Cairin*, now the barony of Ikerrin, in the north of the county of Tipperary. This territory belonged to O'Meagher, who was originally tributary to O'Carroll.

^e *He saw O'Carroll.*—Do cōnnaíρc ó Cῖρbaill éuicce .i. do cōnnaíρc ῖé ó Ceapbaill [αγ τεaáct] éuige. O'Carroll did not make his descent from the hill until he perceived that Mac-I-Brien had sent forth the main body of

his forces to plunder the districts. The word *oíρῖ* is here used in the same sense as in the name *aípeap*, or *oípeap γaíðeal*, i. e. the district of the Gaels, now Argyle, in Scotland.

^f *Teige-an-tsuasain*, i. e. Teige, or Timothy, of the long uncombed hair.

^g *Remote friends.*—The word *coicῖρce* is here used in the same sense as that in which Keating and the Munster writers employ it.

the son of Murtough, a distinguished captain, by no means the worst of the youths of the descendants of Brian Roe. Mac-I-Brien afterwards made a muster of his friends, to go and avenge this dishonour upon O'Carroll; and as soon as his lordly bands had assembled around him, he marched forwards, resolved to ravage the territory of Hy-Cairin^d on that expedition. Destiny had so disposed [affairs] for O'Carroll, that he was on the summit of a hill in Hy-Cairin, listening to the country around him; and it was from the foot of this hill on which O'Carroll was stationed that Mac-I-Brien sent forth a body of his scouts to plunder the districts. When his youths had sallied forth from him, he saw O'Carroll^e approaching him in battle-array, and in fighting order; and not one of those who were there before him was able to withstand his strength, or escape by flight. Every man of Mac-I-Brien's people able to bear arms was slain; his constable, Heremon, the son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor, son of Donough Mac Sweeny, was slain. Mac-I-Brien himself was taken prisoner; and there was profit in giving him quarter, for he was not set at liberty without a ransom.

Teige-an-tsuasain^f, the son of O'Donnell, son of Conor O'Brien, died in Fermanagh, in Maguire's country, while on a visit with his more remote friends^g, for he had been banished the preceding year from his patrimony, together with his father. He was the most distinguished of his age for agility, strength, martial feats, and horsemanship, of the race of Cormac Cas; and he was interred at Achadh-beithe [Aghavea].

Calvagh O'Donnell was taken prisoner by O'Neill (John) on the 14th of May. This capture was effected thus: Caffar, the son of Manus, was at strife with Calvagh and his son, Con. Caffar had his abode at this time in the Crannog of Loch-Beathach^h; and Con, the son of Calvagh, assembled the forces of the country, and laid siege to the Crannog. Calvagh was at this time at Cill-O'dTomhrairⁱ with a few soldiers, besides women and poets; [and] some of the

But *conccpú* originally meant *confine*, and is generally used in that sense by the Four Masters, who evidently transcribed this passage from Munster annals.

^h *Loch-Beathach*, now *anglice* Lough Veagh, a lake situated in the parish of Gartan, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See

note ^e, under the year 1258, p. 364, *supra*, and other references to this lake at the years 1524 and 1540.

ⁱ *Cill-O'dTomhrair*.—This monastery is now called in Irish *cill ua o'tompair*, *anglice* Killo-donnell. It is situated close to Fort Stewart, near the upper end of Lough Swilly, in the barony

Ro mairiurte dponz do ceneil cconail duā neill an calbāc do bñt fón ionnar pin gan fporcōiméd gan iomcōrnam. Ní po paillicéad lá hua neill an ní pin go piact gur an líon plóig po ba data lair gan paðāð gan paðuccāð go po iadpact imon teğðair i mbaói an calbāc ip in mairiur co po epğabpact é fén 7 a bñ .i. ingñ mec gilleain, 7 puccpat leó iact co típ eócchan. Do paðāð cimiðeact doçpāð diçoiurpēil iapam lá hua néill don calbāc 7 po aontuig piðe beór la hingin Mec gilleain co pucc cloinn ndó, 7 munbað an uain ppiç ap ceneil cconail don çup pin ní ba poðainz do gaoiðealaib bñt a pplaða uatā an tuçt pin.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1560.

Αοίρ Cριορ, mile, cúicc céð, Searcca.

Inğñ meğ captaiğ .i. aibilín ingñ doimnail, mic corbmaic laðpaiğ bñ iapla dñmumān ap a haoiðō .i. Sémur mac Sñain, mic tomair, 7 bñ iapla tuadumān iappin .i. conçobair mac donnchaið mic conçobair, bñ dēpcaç daonnaçtaç connail çpāiðdeac an contaip pin décc 7 a haðnacal i notapliçe o pinnpeap .i. i noipbelac.

Máğ maðğamna .i. Aip maol mac Remailn, mic glairne do marðāð ap pluag í neill dñpāð a iomcōiméda lá halbanchaib etip dá pñðain hi púta meic uðilín. Céð pinn gāca caða, 7 coimédaið a çoða don éoiçcead i nacch-aið pñ mbríğ, 7 miðe an tí topçair ann pin, 7 mac a dñpbaçap doipðnead ina ionað .i. Aoð mac bpiain na moicēiçe mic Remailn mic glairne.

Taðcc 7 eocçan da mac uí puairc .i. bpiain (.i. bpiain ballac) mac eocçain uí puairc dimteact daoiðeadaib anaibçe. Eocchan cedamur ap amne puairçoiðō, bñt i mbpāiğðñup ağā bpaçair ağ taðcc, 7 apé baile ina paibē hi laim hi liaçtpuim, 7 tapla dō go bpuair fail pā fporcōimétte baói pāip, 7

of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See this place already referred to at the year 1538, and correct an error inadvertently fallen into in making this Killymard in note ⁿ, p. 1449.

^k *Mac Gilleain*.—This is the Irish and Erse form of the family name Mac Clean.

^l *Advantage*, uain.—This is still a living word denoting opportunity, advantage, &c.

^m *Easy*.—The word poðainz is the opposite of doðainz, difficult.

ⁿ *For the Gaels*.—The writer would have improved this idea by substituting “Kinel-Owen” for “Gaels.” This is the Calvagh who had imprisoned his own father!

^o *In her youth*, ap a haoiðō.—See note ^u, under the year 1541, p. 1462, *supra*.

Kinel-Connell informed O'Neill that Calvagh was thus situated, without guard or protection. O'Neill neglected not this opportunity, but proceeded with the number of forces he had in readiness, without notice or forewarning, so that they surrounded the apartment of the monastery in which Calvagh was; and thus they made prisoners of himself and his wife, the daughter of Mac Gilleain^k, and carried them off into Tyrone. O'Neill detained Calvagh in close and cruel confinement, and, moreover, cohabited with his wife, the daughter of Mac Gilleain, so that she bore children unto him. Were it not for the advantage^l taken of the Kinel-Connell on the occasion, it would not have been an easy^m matter for the Gaelsⁿ to carry off their chief from them at the time.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1560.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty.

The daughter of Mac Carthy, i. e. Eveleen, daughter of Donnell, son of Cormac Ladhrach, the wife of the Earl of Desmond in her youth^o, namely, of James, the son of John, who was son of Thomas, and afterwards the wife of the Earl of Thomond, namely, of Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor, a charitable, humane, friendly, and pious Countess, died, and was interred in the burial-place of her ancestors, namely, at Oirbhealach^p.

Mac Mahon, i. e. Art Mael, the son of Redmond, son of Glasny, was slain in O'Neill's army by the Scots, from want of being guarded, between two bands, in the route [the territory] of Mac Quillin. He who was there slain was the foremost spear in every battle, and the defender of his portion of the province against the men of Bregia and of Meath. His brother, Hugh, son of Brian-na-Moicheirghe, son of Redmond, son of Glasny, was installed in his place.

Teige and Owen, the two sons of O'Rourke (Brian Ballagh, the son of Owen), came by untimely deaths. Owen first met his death thus: he was held in captivity by his kinsman, Teige, in the town of Leitrim; and it came to pass that, having got an opportunity of the guard, he slew the person whom Teige

^p *Oirbhealach*, now Irrelagh, or Muckruss Killarney, and within the demesne of Muckruss, Abbey, situated near the rocky shore of a small bay at the eastern end of the lower lake of the county of Kerry.—See notes ^r, ^s, ^t, under the year 1340, p. 566, *supra*.

πο μαρβ̃ αν̃ φ̃ρ̃ βαοί̃ α̃γα̃ ιομ̃χοι̃μέδ̃ ό̃ ταδ̃cc, do cóið̃ ap̃ barr̃ añ baile, 7 põ
 fuaccap̃ gõ παι̃bẽ añ cair̃léñ ap̃ ã c̃umar, 7 nár̃ có̃rã doñ tí̃r̃ ταδ̃cc̃ dõ
 ταο̃bað̃ inã ει̃ρ̃ρι̃om̃. Oð̃ c̃ualaið̃ gí̃omanað̃̃ baοί̃ amuĩg̃ dõ m̃uinĩr̃ τα̃ðcc̃ iñ
 ní̃ riñ dõ leacc̃ ã g̃ruaið̃ ap̃ ã g̃onna, 7 dõ amaĩr̃ eoc̃c̃añ gõ h̃indell̃d̃í̃p̃ec̃ cõ
 ndechaið̃ añ pelér̃ĩ tré̃ nã im̃linñ gur̃ fá̃ccaið̃ gañ añmain. Τα̃ðcc̃ ð̃nã dõ
 bá̃tað̃ hĩ p̃p̃õg̃mãr̃ nã blĩað̃nã põ ãg̃ ðol̃ dõ cod̃lað̃ ap̃ c̃r̃annó̃icc̃ í̃r̃il̃ ĩarcc̃ú̃-
 laĩg̃ hĩ m̃uinĩr̃ eolaĩr̃. Oð̃ bað̃ coll̃ ñic̃ nãt̃rað̃, 7 ðob̃ ar̃cc̃aiñ éñ ñg̃rĩbẽ, 7
 dõ bað̃ p̃aic̃cið̃ l̃í̃p̃tã ap̃ leom̃añ ã ñioññraic̃cið̃ ðá̃mað̃ ð̃í̃nl̃í̃t̃ nó̃ im̃ep̃ð̃aĩr̃.

Τα̃ðcc̃ buið̃ẽ mac̃ c̃íñ, mic̃ oilellã uí̃ f̃g̃rã dõ mãr̃bað̃ lé̃ cãtal̃ ócc̃ mac̃
 τα̃ðcc̃ mic̃ cãtaĩl̃ óicc̃ uí̃ coñc̃oð̃aĩr̃, 7 ní̃r̃ c̃iñ ó̃ c̃íñ mãĩr̃ hĩ c̃coñnað̃taĩð̃
 ðiãr̃p̃mã cor̃b̃maĩc̃ g̃ail̃í̃ñg̃, φ̃r̃ĩ bað̃ φ̃r̃ĩr̃ ap̃ φ̃r̃iãct̃ eĩc̃ 7 ap̃ aoið̃l̃õcãĩp̃ẽ
 mãĩr̃.

Com̃fuabaĩr̃ẽ cãtã 7 im̃g̃eallað̃ ior̃g̃ailẽ et̃ĩr̃ ĩar̃lã nd̃ear̃mũmañ .i. g̃r̃í̃õið̃
 mac̃ S̃emaĩr̃, mic̃ S̃c̃aiñ, 7 ĩar̃lã up̃mũmañ .i. tomár̃ mac̃ Sé̃maĩr̃ mic̃ p̃iãraĩr̃
 ruaið̃ mic̃ S̃emaĩr̃, mic̃ em̃aiññ, 7 dõ bé̃ að̃bãr̃ ã ñim̃p̃í̃r̃nã φ̃r̃ĩaiññ c̃oĩr̃ Sĩú̃ĩp̃ẽ,
 7 eó̃g̃anãct̃ caĩr̃il̃ (ðú̃t̃hãĩg̃ p̃leãct̃ã eõg̃aiñ m̃ó̃ĩr̃, 7 c̃loinnẽ cor̃b̃maĩc̃ caĩr̃)
 g̃á̃ p̃oĩnñ p̃é̃ p̃oilẽ ãg̃ nã h̃iãr̃lað̃aĩð̃ añð̃ũt̃c̃ãpãc̃ã riñ, 7 ó̃ nár̃ p̃é̃ð̃að̃ r̃í̃oð̃-
 ucc̃að̃ dõ nã p̃aor̃cl̃anð̃aĩð̃ dõ aoñtaĩg̃í̃t̃tãr̃ ðol̃ ĩ nãim̃p̃ĩr̃ aĩr̃ið̃ẽ ĩ nãĩr̃í̃r̃ cãtã
 p̃é̃ p̃oilẽ 7 ãr̃í̃ t̃ulãc̃ t̃í̃g̃mãlã dõ t̃õg̃at̃tãr̃ añ bó̃tãr̃ mó̃r̃ ã c̃com̃g̃ar̃ c̃nãm̃-
 c̃oillẽ, 7 t̃ĩop̃pãt̃ ar̃anñ. Oð̃ c̃r̃uinĩg̃í̃t̃tãr̃ ã c̃com̃p̃oĩcc̃r̃ĩ g̃all̃, 7 g̃aiõð̃eal̃
 l̃í̃t̃ ap̃ l̃í̃t̃ ó̃ ð̃ealac̃ coñg̃laĩr̃ mic̃ ð̃uinĩñð̃ẽrã añ p̃é̃iñð̃í̃ð̃ã ĩ mãr̃t̃ar̃ ðá̃ c̃uic̃cẽað̃
 m̃í̃naill̃ẽ mũmañ gur̃ añ mb̃í̃r̃bã mb̃áñp̃cc̃oth̃aĩg̃, 7 ó̃ lõc̃ g̃ar̃mañ g̃laĩr̃ mic̃
 bomã licẽ cõ cuañ luim̃nĩg̃ l̃í̃tañ c̃uð̃raĩg̃ hĩ c̃coic̃c̃r̃ĩc̃ uã p̃f̃ið̃g̃í̃ñtẽ, 7 nã

^a *The castle*.—The word *baile* is certainly here used to denote castle.

^r *Navel*, *imlinn*.—This word is translated *umbilicum* in Cormac's Glossary.

^s *Bereft him of life*, literally, "left him without a soul."

^t *Crannog*, a wooden house. The houses so called were frequently placed on artificial islands in fresh water loughs.

^u *Griffin*, a fabled animal, said to be generated between the lion and the eagle. The word is probably used here by the Four Masters to denote any bird of prey.

^w *His den*, literally, "his bed or lair."

^x *Bothar-mor*, i. e. the great road. This was the old road leading from Tipperary to Cashel.

^y *Cnamhchoill*, now incorrectly *cneam-choill*, *anglice* Cleghile, a townland in the parish of Kilshane, barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary, about a mile and a half to the east of the town of Tipperary. Haliday, in his edition of the first part of Keating's *History of Ireland*, p. 139, anglicises this Knawhill; but the *Cnam-choill*, near Tipperary, was never called Knawhill in English. The only place in Ireland so called in Anglo-Irish documents is Knawhill,

had appointed as his keeper, and ascending to the top of the castle^a, cried out that the castle was in his power, [and] that the country had no more right to side with Teige than with himself. When a soldier, one of the people of Teige, who was outside, heard this, he laid his cheek on his gun, and took direct aim at Owen, so that the ball entered at his navel^r, and bereft him of life^s. Teige [the other son] was drowned in the autumn of this year, as he was going [across a lake] to sleep in a low, retired crannog^t, in Muintir-Eolais. To attack them, if fighting on the same side, would have been as dangerous as to rob the nest of a serpent, to plunder the young of the griffin^u, or to attack a lion in his den^w.

Teige Boy, the son of Kian, son of Oilíoll O'Hara, was slain by Cathal Oge, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge O'Conor. For a long time before there had not appeared in Connaught, of the race of Cormac Gaileang, a man more distinguished for horsemanship, or hospitality to strangers, than he.

A declaration of battle, and promise of conflict, between the Earl of Desmond (Garrett, the son of James, son of John) and the Earl of Ormond (Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, son of James, son of Edmond). The cause of these hostilities was a dispute concerning the lands about the Suire and Eoghanacht Chaisil, the lawful patrimonial inheritances of the descendants of Owen More and Cormac Cas, which those Earls of foreign extraction were parcelling out among themselves; and as the nobles were not able to terminate their dispute, they [themselves] agreed to appoint a certain time for deciding the affair by a battle; and the place of battle which they selected was Botharmor^x, adjacent to Cnamhchoill^y and Tipperary. Thither crowded their respective English and Irish neighbours from the road of Conglas^z, the son of the hero, Donn-Desa, in the west of the two smooth-surfaced and beautiful provinces of Munster, to the white-flowery-banked River Barrow; and from the lake of Garman Glas^a, the son of Boma-lice, to the wide foamy harbour of Luimneach^b,

a townland in the parish of Knocktemple, barony of Duhallow, and county of Cork.—See *Book of Lismore*, fol. 230, where Coppóca, now Corroge, close to the town of Tipperary, on the east side, is mentioned as a part of Cnámchoill.

^z *The road of Conglas*.—Keating says that Bealach Chonglais was ag Copcaig, “at Cork,” and is followed by O’Flaherty, *Ogygia*, part iii.

c. 8. The Four Masters are evidently wrong in placing this in the west of Munster.

^a *The lake of Garman Glas*, now Loch Garman, which is the Irish name of the present town of Wexford.

^b *Luimneach*.—This is now the Irish name of the city of Limerick, but it appears from the Life of St. Carthach of Lismore, and various

δέιρι bicce pé caoille an córnaíma. Αρ τεαάτ do na τριompluaccáib tul i
τtul, 7 αghaið i nacchaidò do cúip an ταon nðia αιηgel na ριοτćana dά ραιgið
ιονnar 7up ρίοðαιgið etip na ροćαιðibh 7 7up 7abpacc céill imon ccaτuccáð
7up ρccapacc 7an deabaidò don dul ρin.

Tomar, 7 Semur dά mac muipir duið mic Ssain mic tomair mic an iarla
do dol ar ρiubal ρluacch hi ccaippreachaid, Mac mecc capćaicć ρiabaicch
deipge po na hñgmib .i. donnchad mac domnaill mic ρíngin mic domnaill, 7
tapla ina ροćair an tan ρin τοιρρdealbaid mac maolmuire, mic donnchaid
mic τοιρρdealbaid meic ρuibne do ρlioćt donnchaid móip a τααταib τοραιge
7o ccuideactain nglan τοgća ngallocklać, 7 do lñatτar na laoćbuidne co
bpuac na bannðan, 7 do bupir don ρñðain ecćairceneóil pé hućt na habann
ρó upcomair inupri heoganaín don ταoð apail 7ac ndípeac. Do mapðad, 7
do báidñ dā céð nó a τpi do 7lanpluag 77paltac 7 7ér biad capppuig pá
corccpacc po ba móip a ndíć ón deabaidò ρin óip do bñad a cóp, 7 a lam do
τοιρρdealbaid mac ρuibne co nac ρaiðe acć cor ćpoinn agá iomplang ón
uair ρin 7o a écc.

Iarla τααðmuman do ðol i mapτar connacć ar muipad na ταταg mac
ταðcc mic mupchaid mic ρuaiðpi uí plaićbñpαιg. Do cuar leip po epic

other ancient Irish authorities, that it was originally the name of the Lower Shannon.—See *Acta SS.* of the Bollandists, 3rd May, p. 380, and *Life of St. Senanus*, published by Colgan.

^c *Hy-Fidhgeinte*, translated *Nepotes Fidgenti*, in the *Life of St. Molua*. It was the name of a tribe and territory situated in the present county of Limerick. It was bounded on the north by the Shannon, on the south by Sliabh-Luachra, on the east by the River Maigue, and the Morning-Star River, and on the west by Ciarraighe, or Kerry. When Brian Borumha was King of Munster, Donovan, the ancestor of the O'Donovan family, was chief of all this territory, but his descendants were driven from it shortly after the English invasion.—See note ^m, A. D. 1178.

^d *Deis Beag*, a territory lying around the hill of Knockany, and containing Brugh-na-Deise, now the town of Bruff, in the county of Lime-

rick. The following passage, in a very ancient historical tale, preserved in the Book of Leinster, fol. 105, *a, b*, clearly points out the position of this territory. The hero Cuchullin is introduced as standing on the top of the hill of Knockany, near Bruff, pointing out the mountains and other features of the country to his tutor, Laigh:

“Αραip, a ρopa 7aiğ, in ρετappu cá epich ina ρuilem? Nad ρετapp ρon am. ða ρετappa am, ap Cuchullainn: Ceand abpacc Slebi Caín ρeo ćear; Sleibti Eblinni ρeo ćuaid; lino 7uimniğ in lind ρolormop út ac chí; Opum collcailli ρeo i ρuilem, ρip i napapAm Clach, i ccpić na Depi bicí; ρiuno a ndep ata an pluag i Clu Mail mic Ugaine, i ρepuno Conpuí mic Opai.”

“Say, my Tutor Laigh, dost thou know what territory we are in? I know not indeed. I know,

on the confines of Hy-Fidhgeinte^c and Deis-Beag^d with Caoill-an-Chosnamha^e. When [however] these great hosts had come front to front, and face to face, the great God sent the angel of peace to them, so that concord was established between the hosts, for, having reflected^f concerning the battle, they parted without coming to any engagement on that occasion.

Thomas and James, the two sons of Maurice Duv, son of John, son of Thomas, the son of the Earl, marched with an army into Carbery. The son of Mac Carthy Reagh (Donough, the son of Donnell, son of Fineen, son of Donnell) rose up, on hearing the shouts, to oppose them. He had with him at this time Turlough, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, of the descendants of Donough More from Tuatha-Toraighe^g, with a company of fine select gallowglasses; and they pursued the warlike bands [of the Geraldines] to the banks of the Banndan^h, where, on the margin of the river, directly opposite Inis-Eoghanainⁱ, they defeated this band of adventurers. Two or three hundred of the fine troops of the Geraldines were slain and drowned^k; and though the men of Carbery were victorious, their loss was great from that battle, for Turlough Mac Sweeny lost a leg and an arm, so that he was supported only by a wooden leg from that time until his death.

The Earl of Thomond marched into West Connaught against Murrough-na-dtuath^l, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Rory O'Flaherty. He

then, said Cuchullin: Ceann-Abhrat Sleibhe-Cain, this" [mountain] "to the south; the mountains of Ebhlinni, these to the north; the river of Luimneach is that bright river which thou seest; Druim-Collechoilli is this on which we are, which is called Aini-Cliach, in the territory of Deis Beg; to the south of us is the army in Cliu-Mail-mic-Ugaine, in the land of Curoi, son of Dari."

^c *Caoill-an-Chosnamha*, a district extending from the mouth of the River Maigne towards the city of Limerick. The exact boundary between it and the territory of Deis Beg has not been yet determined.

^f *For having reflected*.—The language here could be materially improved by deviating slightly from the original, as follows: "for,

having reflected on the dreadful consequences of the battle, they parted without a single blow."

^g *Tuatha-Toraighe*, i. e. the district opposite Tory Island, off the north coast of Donegal.

^h *Bannan*, i. e. the River Bandon, in the county of Cork.

ⁱ *Inis-Eoghanain*, i. e. the island or holm of Eoghanan, a man's name; now Inishannon, a small town situated at the head of the estuary of the Bandon River, four miles from the town of Bandon.

^k *Slain and drowned*.—An English writer would say, "were cut off by field and flood."

^l *Murrough-na-dtuath*, i. e. Murrough, or Morgan, of the battle-axes. For some account of this remarkable man, see *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, Appendix, p. 384-400.

Sheóac, 7 pán puathaiḡ, 7 fa bun an bhonnáin. Do éuadar muinṣi baile na gailme do cornam áta tíre hoiléin air, 7 do chuaid cairrib do toil, 7 ar eiccin, 7 tré oirlár cloinne piocairḡ aḡ toct, 7 acc imteaḡt ar an ccor ccéda.

Maḡḡamain mac toirpḡealbaiḡ, mic taidcc, mic donnchaiḡ, mic domnaill mic toirpḡealbaiḡ mṣit do dól i ndírmumain luḡt luinḡe, 7 arṣraiḡ a haraimn. Bpaiḡde do ḡabail dó irin tír ṣir, 7 atḡṣrat apoile nár bó maiṣ a ppaḡbáil 7 ḡur ab ar cairpireḡt tanḡatṣar, 7 acc pillṣḡ dó tar a air lé a édaibh do fáir ḡairḡe ran nḡaoíṣ, 7 puarṣad ran pḡormament, 7 do dḡlaḡḡ pé poile an long, 7 an tarṣraḡ, 7 acc dénam don luinḡ co na luḡt i nupṣoraḡ oíḡe ar árainn do puadaiḡḡeḡ a reól a ḡlacaiḡ ḡṣi 7 ḡṣindṣḡ dionnaiḡ téo 7 táclaḡ ina ḡotḡannaiḡ commbloḡṡa hi pḡpaiḡṡib na pḡormament, 7 do buaileḡ an loncc dá éiri rin fá ḡarraicc i mbeol cuain an ḡir móir i marṡar connacṡ, 7 po báidṣḡ í co na pḡirinn cénmoṡá maḡḡamain, 7 aoín triar oile, 7 do báidṣḡ tuilleḡ ar céo ran ḡalaḡ rin dḡb im tuatḡal ua maille pṡurpṡmann ḡoblaiḡ ḡada bá ḡṣir ina aimpir.

Taidcc mac mupchaiḡ uí ḡriain do ḡabáil ar pḡaíṣm an iurṡir hi luimneac 7 a ḡur ar rin ḡo haṡ cliaṡ dá ḡoiméḡ, 7 ad bṣreḡḡ cáḡ co mbaí cuio diaṡla tuadḡmumain ir in nḡabáil rin.

O ḡallḡubair, eocḡan mac emainn, mic eóin, én mac duine oipeḡṡa ar luḡa do bolc in ullṡoib décc.

^m *The country of the Joyces* is included in the present barony of Ross, in the north-west of the county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, p. 246.

ⁿ *Fuathach*, now the Fuagh River, otherwise Owenriffe, in the parish of Kilcummin, barony of Moycullen, and county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, pp. 52, 53.

^o *Bon-an-Bhonnain*.—This is the name of that arm of Lough Corrib (in the county of Galway) which receives the river of Belanabrack, near the Hen's Castle, in Joyce's country.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, pp. 50, 51, and the map to the same work. See also note ^f, under the year 1235, p. 278, *supra*.

^p *Tir-Oilein*.—This place is so called in Irish at the present day, but anglicised Terryland. It is a townland situated near the town of Galway, and bounded on the west by the River Gaillimh. This townland contains the ruins of a large house which belonged to the Earl of Clanrickard.—See Inquisition taken at Galway on the 20th of March, 1608, before Geoffrey Osbaldston, Esq.

^q *Turlough Meith*, i. e. Turlough, or Terence, the fat or corpulent. He was the ancestor of the Clann-Teige O'Brien of Aran, for a curious account of whom the reader is referred to the *Law of Tanistry* by Dr. O'Brien, published in Vallancey's *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, pp. 557, 558, 559; and Hardiman's *History of Galway*,

passed into the country of the Joyces^m, by Fuathachⁿ, by Bon-an-Bhonnain^o. The inhabitants of the town of Galway came to defend the ford of Tir-Oilein^p against him, but he crossed it with the good-will of some, and in despite of others, and marched through the plain of Clanrickard, both when going and returning.

Mahon, the son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Donough, son of Donnell, son of Turlough Meith^q [O'Brien], went into Desmond with the crew of a ship and boat, from the island of Aran. He took prisoners in the southern country, but some assert that the taking of them was of no advantage, and that they only accompanied him through friendship. On his return with his spoils, the wind became rough^r, and the sky angry; and the ship and boat were separated from each other; and when the ship was making for Aran in the beginning of the night, the sail was swept away from the hands of the men and warriors, and torn to rags off the ropes and tackles, [and wafted] into the regions of the firmament; and the ship afterwards struck upon a rock, which is at the mouth of Cuan-an-fhir-mhoir^s, in West Connaught, where she was lost, with her crew, except Mahon and three others. Upwards of one hundred were drowned in that harbour, among whom was Tuathal O'Malley, the best pilot of a fleet of long ships in his time.

Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, was taken prisoner at Limerick, by order of the Lord Justice, and sent from thence to Dublin, to be imprisoned; and all said that the Earl of Thomond had a hand in this capture.

O'Gallagher (Owen, the son of Edmond, who was son of John), by no means the worst son of a chieftain in Ulster, died.

pp. 52, 207, 319.

^r *Became rough*, literally, "roughness grew in the wind, anger in the firmament."

^s *Cuan-an-fhir-mhoir*, now "the Great Man's Harbour," barony of Moycullen, and county of Galway, opposite the Great Island of Aran. The Four Masters have written this name incorrectly, for the true form of it is unquestionably *Cuan mōir mōir*, i. e. the harbour of Invermore. This is evident from the fact, that it is pronounced exactly like *Cuan mōir mōir*, the Irish name for Broad Haven in Erris, and that

the mouth of the river which falls into it is called *Inbeap mōir*. It should be also observed that *Cuan mōir mōir*, meaning "the harbour of Invermore," and *Cuan an fhir mōir*, meaning "the harbour of the great man," would be similarly pronounced in the west of Ireland, and hence the mistake about this name. The Editor's attention was first directed to this mistake of the Four Masters, and of popular tradition, by the Right Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, R. C. Bishop of Galway, who is well acquainted with the topographical nomenclature of the west of Ireland.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1561.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúig céd, Sírcca, ahaon.

Αρτ mac peilim pínó uí gallcubair eppcop Razha both décc i ccínó maḡair, 13. Augurτ. Scéél mór i ττίρ conaill eipíde.

Μαιρε ιηḡín an cálbairgh, mic Maḡnurα, mic Αοḡα duib uí domnaill bfn í neill Shlain ḡραḡail báir daḡuaḡ, 7 dupḡrain, do ḡpuaiḡe, 7 do ḡpomnemele na daoircímídechta dochpauḡe do paḡ ua néll don cálbach dia haḡair ina piauḡairi.

Ο bfn τaḡcc, mac cairppe, mic maolreachlainn, pfn srḡna, iolḡanaḡ illaiḡin, 7 ιηḡaioḡeilcc, 7 ip an dá ḡliḡḡh .i. ciuil 7 cánóin, do écc, 7 a mac ócc ḡoirḡneaḡ ina ionaḡ.

Υαιḡne, mac pírḡanaim, mic maolpuanaid mic Sḡain uí ḡsrbaill do mairbaḡ i mbaile uí ḡuirc i nupmumain. Nír bo pú a τḡárla ina τimḡeall a ḡuin nó a ḡabail, 7 do ba ḡilleḡta duḡhaiḡ éle dia éir an uair pin óir do bfnraḡ ceill da ccaḡair 7 da ccorpaḡ ó do imḡiḡ uaiḡne.

Neḡtain, mac an Calbairḡ, mic maḡnurα uí domnaill do mairbaḡ ḡo ḡlónaiḡḡe dupḡor do ḡae do caḡ pe pfn, 7 an ḡae aḡa ḡelcceaḡ ḡuicce a ppiḡiri.

Αρḡιurτir na hEpeann .i. tomár Píḡuater do ḡol i ττίρ eoḡain a ndioḡail ḡabala an cálbairgh uí domnaill, 7 ap a pḡltanar pfn ppiir an τir 7 pḡr lonccpḡrτ pḡuaiḡ lionmair do puiḡiuccāḡ ḡó i narpmaḡa, 7 páḡa pḡḡoiḡne, 7 ḡúncḡaid ḡioḡocchḡaiḡi do ḡoccbail ḡó a τtimcell ḡḡmpaill móir Αρḡamacha po dáḡ co ppuicpḡ báirda acca buancoimḡeττ. Iar na pḡor pin dua neill (Sḡan) po ḡuir ḡpḡḡ dia paimmuinτir, 7 dia aḡra ḡraḡa Iar an ccalbaḡ ua ndomnaill dia iomḡabail 7 dia iomḡoiḡḡeττ pḡr an Iurτir ó ḡaḡ iur 7 ó ḡaḡ oílen ḡo apḡile i ndiaḡpauḡh, 7 i nḡpḡibelaib τίpe heoḡain ḡo po pácc-

^c *Ceann-Maghair*, now *Ceann a mhaghair*, *anglice* *Kinnaweer*, in the north of the parish and barony of Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal.—See this place already referred to at the year 1392, 1461, 1522.

^u *O'Neill*.—The crime of O'Neill was rendered still darker and more loathsome by his

cohabiting with Calvagh O'Donnell's wife, who was the stepmother of his own wife.

^w *Baile-Ui-Chuirc*, i. e. O'Quirk's town, now Ballyquirk, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in good preservation, in the parish of Lorha, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.—See this place again referred to at

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1561.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-one.

Art, the son of Felim Fin O'Gallagher, Bishop of Raphoe, died at Ceann-Maghair^t (Kinaweer), on the 13th of August. He was much lamented in Tirconnell.

Mary, the daughter of Calvagh, son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell, and wife of O'Neill (John), died of horror, loathing, grief, and deep anguish, in consequence of the severity of the imprisonment inflicted on her father, Calvagh, by O'Neill^u, in her presence.

O'Beirne (Teige, the son of Carbry, son of Melaghlin), a learned man, well skilled in Latin and Irish, and in the two laws, namely, civil and canon, died; and his young son was installed in his place.

Owny, the son of Ferganainm, son of Mulrony, son of John O'Carroll, was slain at Baile-Ui-Chuirc^w, in Ormond. Those who surrounded him were not worthy to have wounded or taken him. The territory of Ely was an orphan after him, for they felt the loss of their help and protection after the death of Owny.

Naghtan, son of Calvagh, son of Manus O'Donnell, was designedly killed by the cast of a javelin, which he himself had first thrown, and which was cast back at himself again.

The Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, Thomas Fitz-Walter^x, proceeded into Tyrone, to avenge the capture of Calvagh O'Donnell, and on account of his own enmity against that country. He pitched his camp of numerous hosts at Armagh; and he erected strong raths and impregnable ramparts around the great church of Armagh, in order that he might leave warders constantly guarding that place. When O'Neill (John) received intelligence of this, he sent some of his own faithful friends, and his servants of trust, to guard and keep Calvagh O'Donnell out of the way of the Lord Justice, from one island^y and islet to another, in the wilds and recesses of Tyrone, until the Lord Justice should leave the

the year 1599.

^x *Fitz-Walter*.—This is incorrect, for he was Earl of Sussex at this time.

From one island.—These were islands in

fresh water loughs, on which O'Neill had crannogs, or wooden houses.—See *Account of the Dominion or Territory of Farney*, by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., p. 90, *et sequent*.

βαῖδ̃ an lurtir an tír. Ro fáoíð tpa an lurtir on ccampa rin Apta maça cuideçta do çaptimib̃ go mile fñ etir tpoig̃teac̃ 7 mapcaç do ðenam̃ cpeac̃ 7 oipccne i noip̃gialloibh, 7 puair ó neill bpat̃ 7 taircélað ap na tpoim̃ploḡaib̃ rin do ðol i noip̃giallaib̃, 7 do tarraincc co taoí toptaðac̃ dia p̃aig̃id̃, 7 puair iaττ iar ccpuinnucchað a cpeach. Ro picchf̃o iomairf̃cc f̃ttopra go po mapbað ðpeçta diáir̃me ðib̃ l̃t̃h ap l̃t̃. Ro fáccbað na cpiçha po ðf̃oíð aḡa nðaoímb̃ f̃ñin ðon çur rin.

O Nell do bñt̃ acc com̃lot, 7 acc cpeachað cpiçhe bñf̃gh 7 miðe an tan po. Tir conaill ap na cñnpucchað 7 ap na timceallað lair iar nḡaḡail an çalbaiḡ poimhe rin, 7 iar mbñt̃ ðua ðom̃naill hi f̃poc̃aib̃e, 7 hi f̃p̃ip̃enip̃te, cona baof̃i aoiñneach acc pollamhnucchað flait̃f̃ra i ccenel cconaill ðon çur po. Ro ḡaḡ ua neill (Sf̃an) ñf̃t̃ coiccið Ulað uile o ðpoc̃f̃t̃ aḡa go hep̃ne, conap bo maçt̃nað coiccf̃oach op ulltoib̃ do ḡair̃m ðe an tan po munbaðh f̃p̃it̃b̃f̃t̃ ḡall f̃p̃ir.

An Calbach ua ðom̃naill do léccað a ḡemel la hua neill iar na f̃uarlaccadh la cenel cconaill.

An lurtir cedna do t̃ionol tpoim̃ploic̃f̃o ðop̃iðiri do ðol i t̃t̃ir eoḡain i f̃p̃oḡmar na bliadh̃a po ap tarrainḡ an çalbaiḡ uí ðom̃naill. Tanccatt̃ap̃ina t̃oichf̃rt̃al na cuicc iarla bat̃tar i nep̃inn in ionbaðh rin .i. ḡf̃p̃oitt̃ mac ḡf̃p̃oitt̃, mic ḡf̃p̃oitt̃, mic Sémair, mic Sf̃ain, mic tomáir iarla cille ḡap̃ae. Tomár, mac Semair, mic P̃iap̃air puaið iarla up̃muman, ḡep̃oitt̃, mac Semair, mic Sf̃ain, mic tomáir iarla ḡf̃muman, Concuḡap̃, mac ðoñnchað, mic concob̃air, mic toip̃p̃ḡealb̃aiḡ uí ḡp̃iair iarla tuad̃muman, 7 Riocap̃o mac uillicc na ccñd̃, mic piocap̃o, mic uillicc cnuic tuag̃ iarla cloinne piocap̃o. Ro im̃tiḡ tpa an lurtir 7 na hiarlaðae rin co na poçhp̃ait̃te t̃ir eoḡain ḡan f̃p̃f̃raḡra, ḡan f̃p̃it̃op̃ccain f̃p̃iú go pangat̃ap̃ go loch f̃eḡail. Acc f̃oáð tap̃ a air ðon lurtir ap í com̃ap̃le po çinn, p̃iðh do ðenam̃ le hua neill 7 a p̃ap̃ḡún do t̃aḡair̃t̃ ḡó, 7 a ḡap̃ḡa do bñt̃ a hApt̃ macha. Apeað do çoið an lurtir co na f̃oçp̃ait̃te iar̃am̃ i t̃t̃ir conuill ḡulban go po

^{*} O'Donnell, i. e. Manus, the father of Calvagh.

^{**} *Provincial King of Ulster*, coiccf̃oach op ulltoib̃.—The word coiccf̃oach is always used in old Irish writings to denote “a provincial

king.”—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, reign of Tuathal Teachtmhar, and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 56.

[†] *Loch Feabhail*, i. e. the lake of Feabhal, the son of Lodan, one of the Tuatha De Danann

country. The Lord Justice sent out from the camp at Armagh a company of captains, with one thousand men, both horse and foot, to take preys and spoils in Oriel. And O'Neill received information and notice of the advance of these great troops into Oriel; and he marched silently and stealthily to meet them, and came up with them, after they had collected their preys. A battle was fought between them, in which countless numbers were slain on both sides. The spoils were finally left to their own rightful owners.

At this time O'Neill was harassing and plundering the territories of Bregia and Meath. Tirconnell was also subjugated and surrounded by him, after having already made a prisoner of Calvagh, and O'Donnell² being sick and infirm, so that there was no one ruling Kinel-Connell at this time. O'Neill (John) then assumed the sovereign command of all Ulster, from Drogheda to the Erne, so that at this time he might have been called with propriety the provincial King of Ulster²², were it not for the opposition of the English to him.

Calvach O'Donnell was released from his captivity by O'Neill, after he had been ransomed by the Kinel-Connell.

The same Lord Justice, at the instance of Calvagh O'Donnell, assembled a numerous army, to march a second time into Tyrone, in the Autumn of this year. The five earls who were then in Ireland joined his army, namely, Garrett, the son of Garrett, son of Garrett, son of James, son of John, son of Thomas, Earl of Kildare; Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, Earl of Ormond; Garrett, the son of James, son of John, son of Thomas, Earl of Desmond; Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough O'Brien, Earl of Thomond; and Rickard, the son of Ulick-na-gceann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-Tuagh, Earl of Clanrickard. The Lord Justice and the Earls proceeded with their forces through Tyrone, until they arrived at Loch Feabhail^a, without opposition or battle. When the Lord Justice was returning, the resolution he adopted was, to make peace with O'Neill, and to grant him pardon, and take away his own warders from Armagh. He afterwards proceeded with his forces into Tir-Chonaill-Gulban^b, and left the command of the fortresses

^a colony, now Lough Foyle, situated between the counties of Londonderry and Donegal.—See the Poem on Aileach, printed in the Ordnance Memoir of Templemore.

^b *Tir-Chonaill-Gulban*, i. e. the country of Conall Gulban, the son of the Monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages, and ancestor of the O'Donnells, O'Dohertys, and other distinguished fami-

ῥάccαιῖ cῑnouῖ longpope, γ cαῖplén típe conuill acc an ccalḃac ua ndomnaill. Luid iapaḃ tap éinne i ccῑich coῑpppe do ῑorḃaῑpe ῑor cαῖplen Sliccig. Raḃaighῑ an Calbach indῑin comḃh é aῑῑcc ap ῑaῑmcc a mῑῑccé buḃḃin do cḃor go hincleḃe gup in mbaile, γ a noḃtaḃ ῑor taibhlḃ an tuῑr combo ῑo ḃῑῑc do cḃac i ccḃoitcῑnne. Ro aḃcomḃaῑpe an luptῑr cῑa an mḃpaḃac aḃ cḃonnaῑpe. ῑῑῑrcapḃ an Calḃac, γ aḃbeῑḃ gup bó hῑ a ḃpaḃach buḃḃin, γ gup bo laῑr ῑῑn, γ la a buḃaḃ cenél ó cῑn maῑr an baile ῑῑn, conaḃ iapaḃ do ῑaḃ an luptῑr eoḃpaḃae an baile don ccalḃac.

O Nell do ḃol i Saḃῑoibh i ttῑmcell na ῑaḃna dḃionḃῑaῑgḃ na baῑḃῑoḃḃna,

lies of Tirconnell. This name is usually anglicised Tirconnell.

° *To the Queen.*—The appearance of O'Neill in London is thus described by Camden in his Annals of the reign of Elizabeth :

“ A. D. 1562. Ex Hibernia jam venerat Shanus *O'Neal*, ut quod ante annum promiserat, præstaret, cum securigero *Galloglassorum* satellitio, capitibus nudis, crispatis cincinnis dependentibus, camisiis flavis croco, vel humana urina infectis, manicis largioribus, tuniculis brevioribus, et lacernis villosis : quos Angli non minori tunc admiratione, quam hodie Chinenses et Americanos, prosequabantur.”—Edition of 1639, p. 69.

Campion has the following account of his submission, and conduct on his return home, in his *Histoire of Ireland*, written in 1570; Dublin edition of 1809, p. 189 :

“ After this usurpation and tyranny, hee was yet perswaded by Melchior Husse, sent unto him from Gerald, Earle of Kildare, to reconcile himselfe to good order, and to remember the honourable estate wherein King Henry placed his father, which monition he accepted, besought his protection, and made a voyage into England, where the Courtiers noting his haughtiness and barbarity, devised his stile thus : O'Neale the great, Cousin to S. Patricke, friend to the Queene of England, enemy to all the world be-

sides. Thence he sped home againe, graciously dealt with, used Civility, expelled the Scots out of all Vlster, where they intended a conquest, wounded and tooke prisoner Captaine Iames Mac Conill, theire Chieftaine, whereof the said Iames deceased : ordered the North so properly, that if any subject could approve the losse of money or goods within his precinct, he would assuredly either force the robber to restitution, or of his owne cost redeeme the harme to the losers contentation. Sitting at meate, before he put one morsell into his mouth, he used to slice a portion above the dayly almes, and send it namely to some begger at his gate, saying, it was meete to serve Christ first.”

Ware, and from him Cox, says that he made his submission in the presence of the Ambassadors of Sweden and Savoy; that upon his promise of amendment the Queen gave him some presents, and Cox adds that she lent him two thousand five hundred pounds.—See *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 316. On the 18th of November, 1563, he bound himself by articles to serve the Queen in the most loyal manner, as appears from Patent Roll of that date, of which the following abstract will give the reader an idea of the nature of his submission. The original is in Latin :

“ Whereas at the humble suit of John O'Nele, son of Conacius, late Earle of Tirone, made

and castles of that country with Calvagh O'Donnell. He then proceeded across the Erne, into the territory of Carbury, to lay siege to the castle of Sligo. Calvagh, noticing this, bethought him of a stratagem [namely], he sent his own standard to the town, and displayed it on the battlements of the tower, so that it was visible to all. The Lord Justice asked whose standard it was that he saw. Calvagh made answer, and said, that it was his own standard; and that the town was his own, and had belonged to his ancestors from a remote period; upon which the Lord Justice delivered up the keys of the town to Calvagh.

O'Neill went to England about Allhallowtide, to the Queen^c; and he re-

known to the Queen by Sir Thomas Cusake, Knight, Privy Councillor, she was given to understand that he had submitted himself in all things to her Majesty, as a good and faithful subject, and sincerely repented of all his past actions, committed or meditated by him and his adherents in disturbance of the peace, in the county of Ulster, by which, as he said (and so the truth was by the relation of others), he was reduced with the feare of his life, by a conspiracy of some wicked persons against him; and now, that he might obtain Her Majesty's grace and favor, faithfully promised for himself, and all her subjects under his jurisdiction, who according to their ancient custom derived from their ancestors, had any way been subservient to him, that he and they for the future would behave themselves as the Queen's good and faithful subjects against all persons whatever. Which humble submission the Queen graciously considering, was pleased to accept him into her grace and favor, and that her said favor might be the more conspicuous for his comfort, and in order to retain him the better in his office, Her Majesty hereby confirms certain articles" [which follow upon the Roll] "concluded between the said Sir Thomas Cusake and him executed under his hand and seal, and subscribed by almost all the noble and principal persons of his jurisdiction" [ditionis], "and which articles the Queen

had caused to be annexed to these Letters Patents under the great Seal, and to be indented between her and him, the contents of which she hereby approved and ratified. Dated at Wynd-sor, 15th January, 1563. By which articles, in consideration of his becoming a faithful subject, he was constituted captain or governor of the territory or province of Tirone in Ulster, under her Majesty, in the same manner as other captains of the said nation, called O'Neles, had rightfully & lawfully executed that office in the time of King Hen. 8; and moreover should enjoy and have the name and title of O'Nele, with the like authority, jurisdiction, and pre-eminence, as any other of his ancestors, called O'Neles, had lawfully enjoyed the same; with the service and homage of all the lords and captains, called Ur-raughts, and other nobles of the said nation of O'Nele, in the Lordship and Territory of Tirone, as his ancestors had rightfully & lawfully enjoyed, or ought to have had the same, upon condition that he and his said nobles should truly and faithfully, from time to time, serve her Majesty, and where necessary, wage war against all her enemies, in such manner as the Chief Governor or Lord Lieutenant for the time being should direct. Which name or title of O'Nele, the said John should enjoy and use only so long as the Letters Patent of King Hen. 8, for the county of Tirone, granted to his

ἡ φυαίρ οἱοίρ, ἡ αἰρμιττιν μορ υαίτε, ἡ ταναίcc τὰρ α αἰρ ἰ mbelcene na bliadna ar ccionn.

Eocchan mac aoda buide mic aoda duib ἰ domnaill fḡr paorclannoda poiceneoil eapccna ilcḡrdaḡ décc.

Ταḡcc mac τοιρḡdealbaiḡ, mic neill, mic τορḡdealbaiḡ uí baioḡill do marbaḡ ἰ ττḡrmonn mécc epaiḡ la mac alarḡrainn ḡallba.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1562.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc céo, Sḡccat, aḡó.

Ο Ruairc brian ballac mac eocchan rinneap ḡil pḡrccna ἡ caḡa aḡḡa rinḡ, fḡr ḡar luḡt iomḡap ἡ oílḡna cḡḡaiḡ ἡ comāḡ a mbaoí ón ccalaḡ hi ccḡic ua maine co ḡroḡaoíρ ττορḡapḡaiḡ ττονḡḡaiḡḡiḡ coiccpioḡ cíoicciḡ ollblaḡhach ulaḡ, ἡ ó ḡrianaḡ ḡḡḡba ḡo τḡaiḡ eoḡuile an τḡaoíρ ἰ τḡίρ ua pḡiaḡḡac muaiḡe, aḡ rin an τί pḡa τocḡaiḡe ḡuanaḡpe ἡ ḡuara aḡmolḡa baoí ḡia ḡunaḡ pḡeiḡ do écc do ḡiḡin ḡapḡḡuḡḡle do paḡa ḡó, ἡ a mac aḡḡ ḡallba do oḡḡneāḡ ina ionaḡ.

Iapla τuaḡmunan do ḡol ap cuaiḡτ cḡḡaiḡ pḡḡna ἰ nḡuḡhaiḡ uí cōncō-ḡaiḡ, ἡ ἰ nḡḡḡḡ corḡḡaiḡe. Mac uí loḡlainn do marbaḡ uaḡa ḡaon upḡcor

father, Conacius O'Neyle, with the appointment of the honor and title of the said county to the barony of Dungannon, by the name of the son of his said father, after the death of the said Conacius, should be viewed and considered by authority of the next Parliament to be summoned in Ireland, of what value and effect in law they were from the beginning, or now ought to be; and if the same shall be adjudged void by Parliament, or be revoked by the said Parliament for just cause and annihilated, then he should forbear to use the said title of O'Nele, and should be created and named Earl of Tirone, as his father was created and named before him, and should have the said county with the title and honor of Tirone, to him and the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten. And, moreover, all his followers, called Ur-raughts, who should

evidently appear in the said Parliament to have belonged to him or his predecessors, O'Neles, should be assigned to him by authority of the said Parliament or her Majesty's Letters Patents, with all other things which the said Parliament should adjudge to have belonged to his said father, as O'Nele, or Earl of Tirone. In consideration of which great favor and royal clemency, he promised as a faithful and true subject, upon his corporal oath, to observe all and singular such things, which by right or custom ought to have been observed and fulfilled by his ancestors or captains, called O'Nele, and to his power preserve peace and justice, and to make such full satisfaction and restitution for all injuries, losses, and offences, which should be hereafter committed by him or his said Ur-raughts, or any others adherents to him or them,

ceived great honour and respect from her. He returned to Ireland in the May following.

Owen, the son of Hugh Boy, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell, a man of high and noble descent, learned and skilled in various arts, died.

Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Niall, son of Turlough O'Boyle, was slain at Termon-Magrath, by Mac Allister Gallda.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1562.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-two.

O'Rourke (Brian Ballagh, son of Owen^d), the senior of Sil-Feargna, and of the race of Aedh Finn^e, a man whose supporters, fosterers, adherents, and tributaries, extended from Caladh^f, in the territory of Hy-Many, to the fertile^g, salmon-full Drowes, the boundary of the far-famed province of Ulster; and from Granard in Teffia to the strand of Eothuile^h, the Artificer, in Tireragh of the Moy,—who had the best collection of poems, and who, of all his tribe, had bestowed the greatest number of presents for poetical eulogies, died in consequence of a fall; and his son, Hugh Gallda, was installed in his place.

The Earl of Thomond went upon a chieftain's expedition into the territory of O'Conorⁱ, and into Gleann-Corbraighe^j, on which occasion there was slain

upon any of her Majesty's subjects, as should be adjudged, upon a true examination thereof before four good men, two to be chosen by the Chief Governor for the time being, and two by him the said John O'Nele, and this without any delay or fraud of any party. Dated at Benborbe, 18 Nov. 1563. Moreover, the Queen should revoke all former confessions contrary to this, made by the said John O'Nele with her Majesty, and should only hold this confirmed and ratified (E^o. D. R. I.)"

^d *Owen*.—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, adds in Irish that this Owen was the son of Tiernan, who was son of Teige, the son of Tiernan More O'Rourke, which is correct.

^e *The race of Aedh Finn*.—These were the

O'Rourkes, O'Reillys, and their correlatives in the counties of Leitrim and Cavan.

^f *Caladh*, a marshy meadow, now Callow, in the parish and barony of Kilconnell, in the county of Galway.—See note ^t, under the year 1475, p. 1097, *supra*.

^g *Fertile*, *τοῖς ἀπείροις*.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 104, line 14, where the compound *πον-τοῖς ἀπείροις* is used to express "abounding in seals."

^h *The strand of Eothuile*, now Trawohelly, near Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.

ⁱ *The territory of O'Conor*, i. e. of O'Conor Kerry, now the barony of Iraghticonor, in the north of the county of Kerry.

^j *Gleann-Corbraighe*, now Glin, on the south

α cloic ḡlḡna don cūp rīn .i. Maoileclainn mac uaitne, mic maoileaclainn, mic Ruḡraiḡe, mic ana, mic donnchaiḡ an cúil, mic ana bacaiḡ.

Αν τιαπλα cedna do ḡol corprḡluag cḡndair fḡna fa cáenraiḡe ipin aimpīr cedna ḡ dubḡall mac an ḡiolla ḡuib mic concḡbair mic Shuibne do marbaḡ uada don dul rīn.

Mac ḡiolla riabaiḡ décc .i. Riocairḡ mac duinn, mic concḡbair, mic tomair, mic domḡnall, ḡ adḡirḡi ḡup bo hé rīn aoín fḡr ḡraḡa bá fḡr ag iarla tuadḡmūan ina aimpīr. Concḡbar mac concḡbair mic Riocairḡ do ḡabail a ionaḡ.

Domḡnall mac concḡbair, mic τοιρḡdealbaiḡ, mic ταιḡcc uí ḡriain an tí baos ina iarla tuadḡmūan rīa concḡbar mac donnchaiḡ, ḡ dia ngoirḡír ḡaoiḡil ó ḡriain do τοḡτ dia ionnarbaḡ dia ḡeopaiḡeaḡτ ḡ dia ḡuibḡe a hul-toibh tar a air dia aḡarḡa fḡrīn, ḡ bá in aoín τḡeaḡτmain τaimccrīum ḡ ταιḡcc mac mupchaiḡ mic τοιρḡdealbaiḡ iar neluḡ a haḡcliaḡ, ḡ iar τοḡτ ḡóib i naoirḡḡḡτ dia τḡir, tuccḡat a naiḡḡe anaóirḡeḡτ ar iarla tuadḡmūan. Ro cúp an τιαπλα forlongḡort iomḡa pé a nacchaiḡ. Do bé céḡ ruatḡar na ccomḡbairḡeaḡ ro ar apoile, ionḡraiḡchiḡ oíḡe do paḡraḡ dá mac Mupchaiḡ uí ḡriain ar forlongḡort baile meḡ rīaḡáin, do marbaḡ ḡaoíne leó, ḡ ro cḡuinḡḡrīot cḡeaḡa, ḡ τaimc an tír ina τḡopaiḡeaḡτ. Is and do ḡlan lá ar na laocḡuibḡib lḡ ar lḡ ag caḡair meḡ ḡormain i mḡóh ua fḡrmaic, ḡ i nuactar ḡálccair. ḡáτtar an clann rīn Mupchaiḡ uí ḡriain (ταιḡcc, ḡ

side of the Shannon, in the barony of Lower Connello, and county of Limerick, near the borders of Kerry.—See the year 1600, under which it is stated that Gleann Corbraighe is the glen or valley from which the Knight of Glen took his name: “*Gleann Corbraighe óp hainmniḡeaḡ Riḡpe an ḡleanna.*”

^k *Cloch-Gleanna*, i. e. the rock of the Glen or Valley, latinised Vallirupes by Philip O’Sullivan, throughout his *History of the Catholics*. “It was the name of the castle of Glen, the seat of the Knight of Glen.—See it again referred to at the year 1600, where it is described as on the brink of the Shannon: “*ḡaile fīl for ḡruac na Sionna.*”

^l *Caenraighe*, now Kenry, a barony on the south side of the River Shannon, in the north of the county of Limerick.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 309, note ⁿ.

^m *Lost*, literally, “there was slain from him.”

ⁿ *Mac-Gilla-Riabhaigh*.—This would be anglicised Mac Gilreevy. According to Philip O’Sullivan Beare, it is the name which was called in English Creagh. Keating, however, writes the name of the famous Archbishop of Armagh, of the Creagh family, Rīḡearḡ Cḡao-bac, from which it would appear that he did not consider it the same as Mac ḡilla riabaiḡ. According to the tradition among the Creaghs themselves their name was originally O’Neill,

on his side, by one shot from Cloch-Gleanna^k, the son of O'Loughlin, namely, Melaghlin, the son of Owny, son of Melaghlin, son of Rury, son of Ana, who was son of Donough-an-chuil, son of Ana Bacagh. The same Earl proceeded with a host upon a chieftain's expedition into Caenraighe^l, about the same time, and on that occasion lost^m Dowell, the son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor Mac Sweeny.

Mac Gilla-Riabhaighⁿ died, namely, Rickard, the son of Donn, son of Conor, son of Thomas, son of Donnell. It was said that he was the best servant of trust that the Earl of Thomond had had in his time. Conor, son of Conor, who was son of Rickard, took his place.

Donnell (the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige) O'Brien, who had been Earl of Thomond^o before Conor, the son of Donough, and whom the Irish used to style O'Brien, returned from Ulster, to his own patrimony, after his expulsion, exile, and banishment; and in the same week Teige, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough, made his escape from Dublin; and, upon their arrival together in their [native] territory, they united in opposition to the Earl of Thomond. The Earl raised many encampments against them. The first contest^p between these kinsmen was a nocturnal assault, made by the two sons of Murrough O'Brien, upon the encampment at Baile-Meg-Riagain^q, on which occasion they slew several persons, and obtained spoils; but the inhabitants of that country went in pursuit of them. The day dawned upon both these heroic bands at Cathair-Meg-Gormain^r, in the centre of the territory of Hy-Fearmaic^s, in the upper part of Dal-Cais^t. The two sons of Murrough O'Brien, Teige and

and they obtained the cognomen Cpaobac, i. e. Ramifer, from one of their ancestors who carried a green branch in a battle fought at Lime-rick.

^o *Who had been Earl of Thomond.*—This is an error of the Four Masters, for this Donnell, who was the brother of Donough, second Earl of Thomond, could not have succeeded as Earl, but he exerted himself to set aside the earldom, and succeed as O'Brien, or king of Thomond, according to the Irish law of tanistry.

^p *The first contest*, literally, "the first attack of these kinsmen upon each other was a nocturnal attack which the two sons of Murrough

O'Brien made upon the encampment of Baile Meg Riagain," &c.

^q *Baile-Meg-Riagain*, now Ballymacregan, a townland in the parish of Dysart, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

^r *Cathair-Meg-Gormain*, i. e. Mac Gorman's Caher, or circular stone fort. This name is still preserved in Cahermagorman, a cottage in the townland of Soheen, parish of Dysart O'Dea, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

^s *Hy-Fearmaic*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Deas, and their correlatives, in the barony of Inchiquin.

^t *The upper part of Dal-Cais*.—Hy-Fearmaic

Donough^u, shamefully suffered themselves to be all along beaten, until they reached Cnoc-an-scamlhail^w, over Rath-Blathmaic^x, where they turned round on their pursuers, and the Earl's people were defeated, numbers of their chieftains and plebeians were slain, and Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Turlough O'Brien, was taken prisoner, as was also Brian Duv, son of Donough, son of Conor na-Srona O'Brien; and he [Brian] was not set at liberty until Selga^y had been given to Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, for his ransom.

Donough, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire, died; a man by no means the least famous of the Irish of his age, and who was not expected to die as he did die, in his bed.

Hugh, the son of Niall Oge Mac Sweeny from Tir-Boghaine, died of the galar-breac^z.

Magrath, of Termon-Daveog^a, died.

Mac Mahon (Hugh, son of Brian-na-Moicheirghe, son of Redmond, son of Glasny) was slain by the men of Farney.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1563.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-three.

O'Donnell (Manus, the son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine), Lord of Tirconnell, Inishowen, Kinel-Moen, Fermanagh, and Lower Connaught; a man who never suffered the chiefs who were in his neighbourhood and vicinity to encroach upon any of his superabundant possessions, even to the time of his disease and infirmity; a fierce, obdurate, wrathful, and combative man towards his enemies and opponents, until he had made them obedient to his jurisdiction; and a mild, friendly, benign, amicable, bountiful, and hospitable man towards the learned, the destitute,

the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, and the *Feil-lere Aenguis*, in which it is placed i nuac̃t̃ap Oail C̃ap, i. e. in the upper, or northern part of Dal-Cais. Blathmac's name is still remembered at the church, but his festival is no longer celebrated.

^y *Selga*, now Shallee, in the barony of Inchiquin.

^z *Galar-breac*, i. e. the speckled disease, i. e. the small pox.

^a *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon-Magrath, in the parish of Templecarn, barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.

γ δολλάνναιβ, ουρδαιβ, γ δεccailpib aínail ap peil acc pínaiβ γ acc píncaib, pín pínna, ilcínac co mbuaiβ ninnlecta, γ naitne ap gac nealaδain ap éfna do écc, 9. februaip na longpopt pínpin illitébfi ipin mbaile do ponaδ laip-rium cetup daiínóóin í neill, γ énel eoγain, γ a adnacal í notaplige a pín γ a pínnpior í ndún na ngall í mairprip .S. Pponpér co nonoir, γ co nairmi-ctin móip iap mbrifé buaδa ó δóman, γ o δóman.

Ο Σύλλεβάν δέippe doínall, mac diarmata, mic doínall, mic doínall, mic diarmata bailb do éuitim le dpochuipad .i. mac giollaδua, γ gep badbclopaδ diarmait a aδair baof a diol doipre pa doínall pin, γ a bpaδair eoγan ó puilleδain do gabáil a ionaib.

Μαιppecc ingín τδemair, mic Sδain, mic tomair, mic an iapla bfi Mfic mairip éiapraiγe do ecc, γ ba haδbar eccaoine ipiδhe.

Tomar mac mairip duib, mic Sδain, mic an iapla décc.

Τuaδmuma na tuinn coccad, γ na cleé éfnairce ón callainn go a cele an bliadairi.

δaile uí galaiγ do gabail γ do bripad ap éloinn Mupchaiδ uí bripain lap an iapla iap τtabairp opδanair γ pocpaitte ó luimneac laip éuicce.

δaile uí cáptaiγ mar an ccétta do gabail lap an iapla.

Mac bpuaiδfa ollam o mbracain γ o bfpimac décc .i. diarmait, mac concobair mic diarmata, mic Sδain, γ a bpaδair Maoilin do gabail a ionaib.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1564.

Αοip Cripopt, mile, cuicc céδ, Sfpcca, a cδair.

Ο Ruairc Aoδ gallδa, mac bripain ballaiγ mic eoγain do mapbaδ co mipcnech miorunaδ la a muintip pín hi liaδopuim muintipe heolair,

^b *From the one Calends*, i. e. from the Calends of January, 1563, to the Calends of January, 1564. This expression is very common in ancient Irish writings, as in the Life of St. Maidoc and other tracts.

^c *Baile-Ui-Ghalaigh*.—There is no castle or place now bearing this name in the county of Clare, nor mentioned in the list of the castles of Clare preserved in the manuscript in the Library

of Trinity College, already often referred to (E. 2. 14), so that it is probable that Baile-Ui-Ghalaigh is a corruption of Baile-Ui-Aille, now Ballyally.—See note ^s, under 1559, p. 1571, *sup*.

^d *Baile-Ui-Charthaigh*, i. e. the townland of O'Carthaigh. This is still so called in Irish, but is anglicised Ballycarhy, and sometimes shortened to Ballycarre. It is the name of a townland in the parish of Tomfinlough, barony

the poets, and the ollaves, towards the [religious] orders and the church, as is evident from the [accounts of] old people and historians; a learned man, skilled in many arts, gifted with a profound intellect, and the knowledge of every science, died on the 9th of February, at his own mansion-seat at Lifford, a castle which he had erected in despite of O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen, and was interred in the burial place of his predecessors, and ancestors at Donegal, in the monastery of St. Francis, with great honour and veneration, after having vanquished the Devil and the world.

O'Sullivan Beare (Donnell, the son of Dermot, son of Donnell, son of Donnell, son of Dermot Balbh) was slain by a bad man, namely, Mac Gillycuddy; and if his father, Dermot, was a man of great renown, this Donnell was a worthy heir of him. His kinsman, Owen O'Sullivan, took his place.

Margaret, the daughter of James, son of John, son of Thomas, the son of the Earl [of Desmond], and wife of Mac Maurice, died; and she [i. e. her death] was a cause of lamentation.

Thomas, the son of Maurice Duv, son of John, the son of the Earl, died.

Thomond was one scene of warfare and contention, from the one Calends^b to the other, this year.

Baile-Ui-Ghalaigh^c, the residence of the sons of Murrough O'Brien, was taken and demolished by the Earl, who had brought ordnance and forces from Limerick for that purpose.

Baile-Ui-Charthaigh^d was likewise taken by the Earl.

Mac Brody, Ollav of Hy-Bracain and Hy-Fearmaic^e, died, i. e. Dermot, son of Conor, son of Dermot, son of John; and his brother, Maoilin, took his place.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1564.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-four.

O'Rourke (Hugh Gallda, son of Brian Ballagh, son of Owen^f) was maliciously and malignantly slain by his own people, at Leitrim, in Muintir-Eolais;

of Bunratty, and county of Clare.

^e *Hy-Bracain and Hy-Fearmaic*, i. e. the baronies of Ibrickan and Inchiquin, in the county of Clare. Mac Brody resided at Ballybrody, or

Ballybroden, a townland in the parish of Dysart-O'Dea, and barony of Inchiquin, and about one mile west of Ballygriffy Castle.

^f *Owen*.—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare adds

an tír uile ara haite rin do iadað pa brian mac brian uí ruairc 7 atbírte gur ab dó do rónað an mígmoim mebla rin gion go raibhe cuio dóraim ina dénam. Aoð buide mac brian, mic eoðain uí ruairc a mbraetar ele, rórar aoda galla, 7 rinnreap brian do gairm uí ruairc de fín a huét uí neill.

Ua Domnaill an Calbach, 7 Ua bairgill toirpdealbac do dul co haé chiat do roighið an lurtir do denam a torcca ppi, 7 ruair o domnaill onoir 7 airmoitir uada, 7 roair Ua domnaill do toét dia éig go painic go fíraib manac, 7 airiuidh ann, 7 ticc Ua bairgill dia baile fírrin. Baí conn mac an calbairg fop a éionn hiruide. Nír bo cian baí ua bairgill ip in mbaile an tan po cúmdig conn fair toét lair go dun na ngall dur an ccaímpað a gabail fop Aoð, mac Aoða óicc, mic Aoða ruaid baí ann an tan rin. Ba hann baí oirpíom an Aoða hírin ipin tor nua, 7 po cuir eicneéan 7 conn dá mac Aoða buide mic Aoða duib clann a ósbratar ipin tríncairlén, 7 bátar iaduide baí acc tairccelað an baile do Chonn. Tánais tra conn 7 Ua bairgill do raigíð an baile, 7 ba haðhað ann an tan rin. Ro líccrte clann Aoða buide conn dia raigíð po éstoir 7 do rauidiot na líccrteir Ua bairgill co na muirtir éuca mun. Atbírteat muirtir uí bairgill na líccrteir a ticcírna uata a aéanar. Do coid iartain Ua bairgill go mainirtir na mbraetar do denam cuarta aca. Zeibíð conn ua domnaill, 7 clann Aoða buide fop toðail an tuir i mbaoí Aoð mac Aoða duib. Ní po ráthairiot naé ní go po doirp rruiclégen plóig lionmair lanmóir ap fud an baile, 7 ina iomtaemong in gac air. Ba hiað báttar annrin Ua néll élan, 7 Aoð mac maðnupa uí domnaill co na pocraite, go lír plóig lionmair lanmóir ina fparpað iar cclunrin Uí domnaill do bíte fop pligíð Aéta chiat 7 na ccombraetar naile do bíte i naðaid apóile. Ro gabad annride Conn mac an calbairg an 14 Maí, 7 do óscatar rirthe plóig uí néill ap fud típe bógaime, 7 po marbað leo mac mec

in Irish that this Owen was the son of Tiernan, who was the son of Teige.

⁸ *Brian*.—Charles O'Connor adds that this was Brian na murtha.

^h *At home*.—Ip in mbaile, means *at home*, or in the town.

ⁱ *Requested*.—Ro cúmdig, i. e. he asked, begged, or requested.

^k *To see*.—"Dur .i. dá fíor," to know.—*O'Clery*.

^l *Who were betraying*.—This is a striking instance of the defect of the style of the Four Masters. They speak here as if the reader were already in possession of what they are about to narrate. The style could be easily corrected by omitting iaduide baí, and writing báttar ruide

after which the whole country closed round Brian^s, the son of Brian O'Rourke; and it was rumoured that it was for him this treacherous misdeed was committed, though he had no [personal] share in perpetrating it. Hugh Boy, the son of Brian, son of Owen O'Rourke, another brother, who was younger than Hugh, but older than Brian, called himself O'Rourke by the influence of O'Neill.

O'Donnell (Calvagh) and O'Boyle (Turlough) repaired to Dublin to the Lord Justice, to confer with him. O'Donnell received great honour and respect from him. O'Donnell returned for home, and came into Fermanagh, where he stopped [for some time]; and O'Boyle proceeded directly to his own residence, where Con, the son of Calvagh, had come to meet him. O'Boyle had not been long at home^b when Con requestedⁱ him to go with him to Donegal, to see^k if he could take it from Hugh, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, who was in it at that time. Hugh at that time held his residence in the new tower; and he had sent Egneghan and Con, the two sons of Hugh Boy, son of Hugh Duv, his brother's sons, into the old castle; and these were the two who were betraying^l the castle to Con. Con and O'Boyle came to the town by night; and the sons of Hugh Boy admitted Con at once, but they said that they would not permit O'Boyle to come into them with his people; [and] O'Boyle's people said that they would not suffer their lord to go from them alone. O'Boyle, thereupon, went to the monastery of the friars to make them a visit. Con O'Donnell and the sons of Hugh Boy proceeded to demolish the tower in which Hugh, the son of Hugh Duv, was; and they took no notice of anything until very numerous hosts had poured into the town and around it in every direction. These are they who were there: O'Neill (John), and Hugh, the son of Manus O'Donnell, with their forces, which were very great and numerous [who had come thither], after having heard that O'Donnell was on his way from Dublin^m, and that these other relatives were at strife with each other. Con, the son of Calvagh, was taken prisoner here on the 14th of May; and marauding parties of O'Neill's army went forth through Tir-Boghaine, and slew the son

acc ταιρccelað; but the Editor will leave the Four Masters their own mode of narrating events, though, indeed, they are very often not only inelegant, but even inaccurate in their diction.

^m *On his way from Dublin*, πορ ρλιγιð Αἰσα cliaē literally, "on the way of Dublin." It may mean either "going to," or "returning from Dublin."

of Mac Sweeny, i. e. Mulmurry Meirgeach, the son of Mulmurry, son of Niall, in Gleann-Eidhnighe^a, and Hugh Meirgeach, the son of John Modardha Mac Sweeny, and many others along with them.

The O'Briens were at strife with one another in this year. Donnell and Teige, the sons of Conor, son of Turlough O'Brien, and Teige and Donough, the sons of Murrough, set out upon a predatory excursion alongside Abhainn O'gCearnaigh^o, in Clann-Coilen^p. The Earl happened to be at this time at Ross-ruadh^q; and they burned and plundered that town more than they did any other. The [inhabitants of the] country from all quarters, from Sliabh-Oidheadha-an-Righ^r to Luchat^s, and from Rinn-Eanaigh^t to Scairbh^u, overtook them. They took an advantage of the soldiers of the Earl, and slew near a hundred of them on that occasion, but dared not approach them again until night. These O'Briens of the upper part of Thomond made their escape across the fair fields of the Forgas^w with their preys and acquisitions, without receiving a wound or injury. They afterwards brought from beyond the Shannon numerous bonnaghtmen and mercenaries of the Clann-Sweeny and Clann-Sheehy; and they had the ranging of the country, and its preys and property in their power, until the expiration of the term of their bonnaght. There remained not, however, of cattle^x with the inhabitants of the country, the value of what was permitted to be taken out of it by those soldiers for their services.

Corcomroe, with its rents and customary services, and acquirements in land in the territories of Thomond, and its church livings, were given to Donnell

ford over which this bridge stands is called *ae lucaib*, in a poem by Cormac Mac Cullenan, on the boundaries of Thomond, and an old road which ran in this direction is called *Dealaic na lucaib* by Keating, in the reign of Diarmaid, son of Fearghus Ceirbheoil.

^t *Rinn-Eanaigh*, i. e. the point of the marsh or morass, now Rinanny, a townland in the south extremity of the parish of Kilconry, in the barony of Lower Bunratty, and county of Clare. It forms a *rinn*, or point of land, extending into the River Shannon, a short distance to the east of the mouth of the River Fergus.

^u *Scairbh*, i. e. the shallow ford, now Scarriff

a small town in the parish of Tomgraney, barony of Upper Tullagh, and county of Clare, and near that arm of Lough Deirgdherc which contains Iniscealltra.

^w *Forgus*, now the Fergus, a river which rises in the north of the barony of Inchiquin, and, flowing by Ennis, unites with the Shannon near the ancient town, now poor village of Clare.

^x *Of cattle*.—This is a roundabout mode of saying that these O'Briens gave the hired soldiers for their stipends more of the cattle of the country than what remained to the inhabitants after their departure.

δομναλλ ua ἔβαιν do cōmaiō a ticcēhnaρ τυαδmuman, 7 tap cēnn pioda 1
ngēimpeaō na bliadhna po.

Muirir dub mac Sēain mic an iarla do dōl ap cēhic 1 murccpaiḡe. Clann
ταιδcc, mic corbmaic óicc, mic corbmaic, mic ταιδcc μέḡ captaiḡ do ἔpēth
paiρ .i. διαρμαιτ, 7 corbmac, Muirir do dōcēhnaō leo, 7 ba pēp tapba a
ēcpaipccēi naρ ap buaōaiḡō dia bār. Mīρ cpuaōa ḡpēltaō ap ḡupτ ḡabaō,
aipccēōiρ a eapccapaτ, 7 bāpaiḡτōiρ a bioōbaō an tī topcāip and pīn.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1565.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc céd, Sēcca, a cúicc.

Siubān inḡh τδemair, mic Muirir, mic tomair decc. Ro ba do mōp
pccelaō lēte moḡa ipiōe ilēē pī dēpē 7 daonnacht.

Cuairτ da ndeachaō iarla dēymuman .i. ḡpōiττ mac Semair mic Sēain
1 ndēipō muman, do cūip ticcēhna dēpēach .i. Muirir mac ḡeapailτ mic Sēain
mic ḡpōiττ tappaiḡ ceilccē ap iarla upmuman .i. tomair mac Semair, mic
pīapaiρ puaō, in oipcīll iarla dēymuman. Tānaicc dna an tiapla don tīp, 7
nī puaip paōaō ḡo hiaōaō uime ap ḡaō taōb pān maiḡin diaiō ainn aē mō-
āin. Ro luiō iomaō anpōpilaiḡn paiρ ḡo po ḡabaō 7 ḡo po ḡonaō é. Ro
ḡabaō 7 po mapbaō dponḡ mōp dia muinτip ina pōcāip. bāττapa puaō
pōimēhnaō buitilēpaiḡ tpiā iomaτ a mbpaiḡōō 7 a nēdala an lá pīn. bā

¹ *The lordship of Thomond.*—Donnell O'Brien would have succeeded to the lordship of Thomond, according to the Irish law of tanistic succession; and the English, to pacify him, gave him O'Conor Corcomroe's country, and some of the forfeited church lands, and also such lands as descended to himself by gavelkind, or such as he had acquired in any other way. From this Donnell, Christopher O'Brien of Ennistimon, living in 1713, was the fifth in descent.

² *Muskerry.*—This territory is now comprised in the baronies of East and West Muskerry, in the county of Cork.

³ *Ath-meadhain.*—The situation of this ford is still well known, and vivid traditions of this

battle are preserved in the neighbourhood of Cappoquin, in the county of Waterford. The place is still called *Át meádhain*, *anglice* Affane. It is now the name of a townland and parish, in the barony of Decies without Drum, but the locality originally so called was a ford on the River Nemh, now the Blackwater, and situated about two miles to the south of Cappoquin. The Life of St. Carthach of Lismore gives the exact situation and a curious description of this ford, under the name of *Ath-medhoin*, which is translated *Vadum alvei*. For a fuller account of this rencounter between the Earls of Desmond and Ormond at Affane, the reader is referred to Philip O'Sullivan Beare's *History of the Irish*

O'Brien, as a compensation for the lordship of Thomond^y, and for his observance of peace in the winter of this year.

Maurice Duv, the son of John, son of the Earl [of Desmond], went upon a predatory excursion into Muskerry^z. The sons of Teige, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, namely, Dermot and Cormac, overtook him, and beheaded him, though the profit of sparing him would have been better than the victory gained by his death. He who was there slain was the firm steel of the Geraldines in the field of danger, the plunderer of his enemies, and the destroyer of his opponents.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1565.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-five.

Joan, the daughter of James, son of Maurice, son of Maurice, died. Her death was among the sorrowful news of Leath-Mhogha, on account of her charity and humanity.

On one occasion as the Earl of Desmond (Garrett, the son of James, son of John) went on a visitation into the Desies of Munster, the Lord of the Desies (Maurice Fitzgerald, the son of John, son of Garrett) treacherously drew the Earl of Ormond (Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe) into the country, unknown to the Earl of Desmond. The Earl [of Desmond] arrived in the country, and received no notice [of their designs] until he was surrounded on every side, at a place called Ath-meadhain^a, where he was overpowered by numbers, so that he was wounded and taken prisoner, and many of his people were slain and taken prisoners along with him. The Butlers were elated^b and in high spirits on that day, by reason of the great number of their prisoners

Catholics, tom. ii. lib. 4, c. 8, and *Initium*, &c. *Giraldinorum*, c. 14; Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, A. D. 1564; Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*; and the Abbé Ma-geoghegan's *Histoire d'Irlande*, tom. iii. c. 21, p. 396. Leland, book iv. c. 1, adds:

"As the Ormondians conveyed him" [Desmond] "from the field, stretched on a bier, his supporters exclaimed, with a natural triumph, 'Where is now the great lord of Desmond!' He

had the spirit to reply: 'Where, but in his proper place? still upon the necks of the Butlers.'" This anecdote, however, is from romantic writers, and not worthy the serious notice of the historian.

^b *Elated*, báttar ruḃaí póimínnaí. The older writers would say, báttar ruḃaí póimínnaí. —See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, part iii. c. 1. p. 352.

and spoils. The result of this capture was, that the two Earls went (i. e. were obliged to go) to England, at the summons of the Queen; and having remained for some time in London, they returned, under the appearance^c of peace and friendship.

Mahon, the son of Turlough Mantagh, son of Donough, son of Donnell, son of Turlough Meith, was treacherously slain in his own town of Aircin, in Aran^d, by his own associates and relations. When the chief men of Galway^e heard of this, they set out to revenge this misdeed upon the treacherous perpetrators, so that they compelled them to fly from their houses; and they [the fugitives] went into a boat, and put to sea; and where they landed was in the harbour of Ross^f, in West Corca-Bhaiscinn^g. Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, having heard of this, he hastened to meet them with all the speed that he could exert; and he made prisoners of the greater number of them, and carried them in close fetters to Magh Glæ^h, in the upper part of Corcomroe, in order that their sorrow and anguish might be the greater for being in view of the place where they had perpetrated the crime; he hanged some of them, and burned others, according as their evil practices deserved.

A great defeat was given by O'Neill (John, the son of Con, son of Con, son of Henry) to the sons of Mac Donnell of Scotland, namely, James, Aengus, and Sorleyⁱ. Aengus was slain, and James was wounded and taken prisoner, and he died of the virulence of his wounds at the end of a year. The death of this gentleman was generally bewailed; he was a paragon of hospitality and prowess, a festive man of many troops, and a bountiful and munificent man. And his peer was not [to be found] at that time among the Clann-Donnell in Ireland or in Scotland; and his own people would not have deemed it too much

History of Galway, p. 52, note ^d.

^f *Harbour of Ross*, cuan Ruip, now Ross bay, situated a short distance to the north of Loop-head, in the barony of Moyarta, in the south-west of the county of Clare.

^g *West Corca-Bhaiscinn*, now the barony of Moyarta, in the west of the county of Clare.

^h *Magh Glæ*, now commonly called Tuath-Clæ, a district situated within sight of the Aran Islands, in the upper or northern part of Cor-

comroe. From this district Tadhg Glæ O'Brien, the ancestor of the Clann-Teige of Aran, received his cognomen, and not from *gle*, neat, or fair, as Dr. O'Brien incorrectly states in his *Law of Tanistry Illustrated*, published in Vallancey's *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, vol. i. p. 558.

ⁱ *Aengus and Sorley*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare adds, in Irish, that they were "the sons of Alexander, the son of John Cahanagh."

μαδ̃ ρυαρρελαδ̃ δό. Τορ̃πατταρ̃ τ̃ρα ρο̃αιδε ele nác áipim̃teap̃ ran maiðm̃ riñ glinne ταιρι.

Murchað mac doimnaill mic Ruaid̃ri uí flait̃b̃s̃it̃aig̃ do bãtað.

Ο cleirĩg̃ ταδ̃cc cam mac τυα̃tail ollam̃ uí ðoimnaill lé S̃inc̃ur̃ ραοί hi ρ̃p̃il̃ðeãct̃, 7 hi cc̃p̃oim̃ic, πορ̃t̃ cong̃malã τι̃gẽ naoið̃s̃ do ðámaĩb̃, 7 do ðeõpað̃aĩb̃, 7 do ρ̃eal̃mac̃aĩb̃ ρõgl̃amã na cc̃p̃iõc̃ báτταρ̃ com̃p̃oc̃cur̃ dó do écc̃ (.i. an 20. lã doctober) iar̃ ρ̃s̃ñdãtaĩð̃ το̃gãidẽ iar̃ mb̃p̃s̃it̃ buãða õ ð̃s̃mañ 7 ó ðõmañ, 7 ã ãð̃nac̃al̃ ĩ maĩm̃p̃t̃ir̃ .S. P̃p̃oñp̃ẽir̃ ĩ nõúñ nã ñg̃all̃ cõ nãip̃m̃ĩt̃iñ, 7 cõ noñoĩr̃ náð̃bal̃.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1566.

Αοίρ Cριορ̃t̃, m̃ile, cuic̃c̃ ced̃, S̃f̃p̃cca, ãðe.

Ο doimnaill an cal̃bãc̃ mac̃ Mãg̃ñupã, mic̃ ãõðã ðuĩb̃, mic̃ ãõðã ρ̃uãĩð̃, mic̃ neill̃ g̃aĩp̃b̃ Mic̃ το̃ip̃p̃ðeal̃baĩg̃ añ ρ̃íonã dõ t̃ũĩt̃im̃ ðiã eoch̃ .i. hĩ τ̃t̃ur̃ añ g̃s̃im̃p̃eãð̃ .i. 26. Nouember, ap̃ añ cc̃oñaĩr̃ cc̃oĩt̃c̃inñ et̃ir̃ bailẽ ãg̃aĩð̃-
c̃aõíñ, 7 t̃s̃mp̃all̃ ρá̃tã ĩ ñs̃ĩõip̃m̃s̃ð̃oñ ã mãp̃c̃r̃l̃uãg̃ gañ añp̃oc̃p̃ãct̃ gañ õil̃b̃s̃im̃ gañ ρ̃g̃s̃im̃ gañ S̃ccãt̃ iar̃ τ̃t̃õc̃t̃ dó ó̃ S̃hãc̃p̃oĩb̃ añ ð̃liãð̃aiñ riñ ρ̃éim̃. Τι̃gẽap̃nã ap̃ c̃eill̃ 7 ap̃ c̃p̃ũt̃ añ cal̃bãc̃ riñ g̃é̃p̃p̃at̃ ap̃ g̃ail̃, 7 ap̃ g̃aĩp̃cc̃eãð̃ ñs̃m̃t̃aĩr̃
mãtã ρ̃p̃ĩ nãim̃ð̃ĩb̃ coñnãl̃bãc̃ cãip̃ðeam̃ail̃ ρ̃p̃ĩ cãip̃ð̃ib̃h̃, gañ mãc̃t̃nãð̃, gañ m̃oĩp̃ioñg̃nãð̃ hĩ maĩt̃ d̃á̃ hãĩð̃blẽ ðã ñð̃ĩng̃é̃nãð̃, neãc̃ ná̃ p̃õ ρ̃aõí̃leãð̃ écc̃ añ
ioñnãp̃p̃ riñ ãc̃t̃ cõ ρ̃oĩp̃cc̃eãð̃ laĩr̃ ðiõg̃ail̃ g̃p̃ẽir̃ĩ ã c̃enẽóil̃. Α̃ ðeap̃ð̃p̃ãtaĩr̃, ãõð̃ mac̃ mãg̃nãpã uí doimnaill̃ dõ ó̃ip̃ð̃nẽãð̃ inã ioñãð̃.

Μαι̃pẽ iñg̃s̃ñ M̃hãg̃nãpã mic̃ ãõðã ðuĩb̃ mic̃ ãõðã ρ̃uãĩð̃ uí doimnaill̃ b̃s̃ñ M̃écc̃ ãeñgãpã ðécc̃ añ 8. doctober.

* *Gleann-taisi*.—According to the tradition in the country, the place where John O'Neill defeated the Scots, on this occasion, is Glenflesk, a remarkable valley near Ballycastle, in the north of the county of Antrim. There is a place called Glentask, in the parish of Dunluce, in the same county; but there is no glen there, nor does there exist a tradition of a battle connected with the place. This name should have been introduced earlier into this entry by the Four Masters, thus: "Μαιðm̃ m̃óp̃ dõ t̃ãð̃ãp̃t̃

iñg̃l̃ioññ ται̃ρι̃ lã h̃uã neill̃," &c.

¹ *Baile-aghaidh-chaoín*, now Balleeghan, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.—See note ^u, under the year 1557, p. 1553, *supra*.

^m *The church of Rath*.—The ruins of this church are still to be seen near Manor Cunningham, in the parish of Rathmoaghy, now corruptly Rye-moghy, in the barony of Raphoe, Donegal.

ⁿ *That same year*.—Philip O'Sullivan Beare says, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, that

to give his weight in gold for his ransom, if he could have been ransomed. Many others not enumerated were slain in this defeat of Gleann-taisi^k.

Murrough, the son of Donnell, son of Rory O'Flaherty, was drowned.

O'Clery (Teige Cam, the son of Tuathal), Ollav to O'Donnell in history,—a man learned in poetry and chronology, a prop (i. e. a supporter), who kept a house of hospitality for the learned, the exiled, and the literary men of the neighbouring territories, died, on the 20th of October, at a venerable old age, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world; and was buried with great respect and honour in the monastery of St. Francis, at Donegal.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1566.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-six.

O'Donnell (Calvagh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine) fell [dead] from his horse, in the beginning of Winter, i. e. on the 26th of October, on the public road, between Baile-aghaidh-chaoi^l and the church of Rath^m, in the midst of his cavalry, without the slightest starting, stumbling, shying, or prancing of his horse, after his return from England, where he had been that same yearⁿ. This Calvagh was a lord in understanding and personal shape, a hero in valour and prowess, stern and fierce towards his enemies, kind and benign towards his friends; he was so celebrated for his goodness, that any good act of his, be it ever so great, was never a matter of wonder or surprise; a man who was not expected to meet his death in this manner, but who was expected to live until he should have avenged the wrongs of his tribe. His brother, Hugh, the son of Manus O'Donnell, was inaugurated in his place.

Mary, the daughter of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, and wife of Magennis, died on the 8th of October.

O'Donnell had richly deserved this fate for having brought the English, a short time before, to profane the monastery of Derry. His words are:

“Odonellus quoque qui Catholicus in oppidum sanctum Hæreticos induxit sacra contaminantes haud serò dignas pœnas pependit. Nam-

que deletis his Anglis cum magnum clientium suorum exercitum in Onellum duceret, et in medio ejus serenâ die lætus et viribus validus incederet subito malo pressus exanimis equo corruit. Illi successit Hugo Odonellus frater,” &c. fol. 84.

Ρόιρ ινḡιρ μέγυιðιρ cuconnaçτ .i. an comarba bñ Αοðα buiðe mic Αεðα ðυιð ðécc an 22. Iúil.

Μαγυιðιρ Σσαν mac conçonnaçτ, mic conçonnaçτ, mic bñiain, mic pilið mic tomair meγυιðιρ ðécc .i. 29 September, ap pñuaγ an iurτίρ iar ná ionnarbað ðua néill ap a tíρ. Τιγεapna tuicceapç τpiðeapç τιοðλαicτεapç ειριðe. Νί ba pñpail ðó pñaiτér ðá μέð ðá bñuíγðeapç ap iomaτ a ðam, γ a ðeopað, ap τpoma a ðuar, γ a ðeaγτοιρðeapτ, γ a ðpaτair ðoirðneapç ina ionað .i. cúconnaçτ.

Ο Ρuarpc aοð buiðe mac bñiain ðallaiγ ðo mαrbað i mbaile an τόçair lá conallçoið pø ðáiγ γø mað la mac ιnḡine Μαγnyρα ui ðomñail (i. bñian mac bñiain mic eocçain) τιγεapnap na bñeipne.

Μαγ capταιγ pñbaç ðécc .i. pñḡin, mac ðomñail, mic pñḡin, mic ðomñail ðuine nár çuir pñim ipin paoγal, γ la na baoi eolar ap a çpuiñnuccað nó ap a çoiçcill.

Ο μαðαγáin .i. Μαoileaçlainn moðapða mac maoileaçluinn mic bñeapail ðécc, léγτόιρ laiðne, γ γaoiðilce ap luga bá holc ðuaiplið epeann ina pé, copnañaç a pñpainn, γ a epice ap comapñanaið, uaiτne iomaçair ban γ boçτ γ aopα anpñann anapñaçta, γ ðomñall mac Σσαν ui maðαγáin ðo γabail a ionaið.

Πiapup buiτilep mac emainn τιγεapna τpiña cluana meala ðécc neaç pñair inñe γ oiðpeaçτ a ðuiτçe γan caτ γan coccað ðuine nár pñealbað γ nár pñolaτair én pñḡinn ðo cuio lγlaiρi ðé le çñit papa no pñionnpa, γ a mac τepóio ina ionað.

Çioτ éipcc ap na pñpçain hi ττίρ çonail an bliaðain pñ.

^o *The vastness*, literally, the weight.

^p *Baile-an-tochair*, now Ballintogher, a village in the parish of Killerry, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.

^q *Trian-Chluana-Meala*, i. e. Clonmel-third, now the barony of Iffa and Offa East, in the county of Tipperary.

^r *Theobald*.—He received the honour of knighthood in 1567, from the Lord Deputy Sir Henry Sidney, who mentions him in a letter to the Lords of the Council, dated Lime-
rick, 27th February, 1577, as follows:

“ There were with me that descended of English race, Sir Maurice Fitzgarrold, brother to the Viscounte Decies; Sir Thibald Butler, whose uncle and cozen germaine were Baronnes of the Cayre [Cahir], whose lands he lawfullye and justlye enjoyete, and better deserveth that title of honor than any of them ever did; for whome I intende more speciallye to write, for trulye, for his deserte, he is worthie any commendation.”

^s *A shower of fish*.—The pipe or vacuum of a water-spout often opens upon a shoal of herrings,

Rose, the daughter of Maguire (Cuconnaught, the Coarb), and wife of Hugh Boy, the son of Hugh Duv, died on the 22nd of July.

Maguire (John, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Thomas) died on the 29th of September, in the army of the Lord Justice, after having been banished from his country by O'Neill. He was an intelligent, virtuous, and bounteous lord; he was worthy of any chieftainship he could obtain, by reason of the great number of learned men and exiles supported by him, and the vastness^o of his premiums and goodly gifts. His brother, Cuconnaught, was inaugurated in his place.

O'Rourke (Hugh Boy, the son of Brian Ballagh) was slain by the Kinel-Connell, at Baile-an-tochair^p, in order that the son of the daughter of Manus O'Donnell, namely, Brian, the son of Brian, son of Owen (O'Rourke), might enjoy the lordship of Breifny.

Mac Carthy Reagh (Fineen, the son of Donnell, son of Fineen, son of Donnell) died. He was a man who had not placed his affections on this world, and who had no knowledge of his possessions, or how much he had laid up.

O'Madden (Melaghlin Modardha, the son of Melaghlin, son of Breasal) died. He was, as a reader of Latin and Irish, by no means the least distinguished of the gentlemen of Ireland in his time. He was the defender of his lands and his territory against his neighbours, a supporting pillar of women, of the poor, and of the weak and unwarlike; and Donnell, the son of John O'Madden, took his place.

Pierce Butler, the son of Edmond, Lord of Trian-Chluana-Meala^q, died. He was a person who had obtained the wealth and inheritance of his territory without battle or war, a man who did not possess or procure [the value of] a single penny of the property of the Church of God by right of Pope or prince. And his son, Theobald^r, [succeeded] in his place.

A shower of fish^s in Tirconnell this year.

when they are sucked up into the cloud which is over the column of water. Such spouts are often driven from the sea to a considerable distance over land, where they at length break and deluge the plain with water and live herrings. This is what is now called, on the western

coasts of Ireland, a shower of fish. A shower of this description fell some twenty years since, near Slievemore, on Achill Island, in the county of Mayo, where the natives, who preserve a distinct recollection of it, state the herrings remained putrid on the fields for weeks afterwards.

Slóiccheað lá hua ndomnaill aod mac maḡnura hī tτίρ eóccain ipin
nḡsimrēð do rōnnrað, 7 do rōnað cpeaça iomða lair, 7 tainḡ plán dia tīg.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1567.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc céð, Sírcca, aḡeaçt.

Sluaicceað lá hua ndomnaill aod ipin eappraç do rōnnrað. Ipeað do
ðeachað tap loç peaðail ḡo painicc ḡur an rliað ccarbataç ḡo po lomair-
ccēð 7 co po lérimrað lair ina mbaoí ina comḡocraib, 7 roair plán dia tīg.

Slóicceað lánmór lértionoilte lá hua neill (Sfan mac cuinn, mic cuinn
mic enri, mic eocçain) do ðol hī ccenel cconail for ua ndomnaill (Aod mac
maḡnura, mic aodā óicc, mic aodā ruaid) do iondrað 7 do orccain na típe
peib do rōnað lair peaçt riam cið an tan ná caomnaccair ua domnaill
(Maḡnur) pollamuccað ná fír imðeaḡail a plata náç a típe ar a einḡirte,
7 a earláinte, 7 tπia ḡriḡðearc 7 comḡuaçtain a cloinne buðéin fπia poile.
ðá hann do pala dua domnaill (aod) a bñt ḡo nuathað roçraite im aod
mac aodā óicc mic aodā ruaid co na comḡuilidib aḡ arð an ḡáipe alla tuaid
don inḡsr diaimð ainm Súleaç, 7 iar ná cloirteaçt dó ḡo po dái ó neill co na
rlóḡaib don tíρ po faoíð teaçta do tōcupeað in po bo comḡoccur dó dia
aireaçaib 7 baí fñrin aḡá nepnaide an dú rin, ar a aoí ní tanḡaττar rom
ineallma fō a toḡairm. A mbattaρ ann iapañ i nupḡopaç laoi ní po ráτchaḡ-
rioc ní conur facaττar fō a paðairc uaça don taob arail ḡpearraic rúilid
bale plán do rlóccuib acc dianarccnañ ina ndócum ina ndronḡaib 7 ina
ndóipmaib, ní po anpaτ dia rñmim co ranḡaττar ḡan anað ḡan airipiom tap
an fñrpaic ar bá haite an an tan rin. Ar na airiuccað rin dua domnaill
po cuir a broðlom bñcc rlóicch i minneall, 7 i norpuccað fō céðoir, 7 po la

^t *Sliabh gCarbatach*, now Slieve Carbadagh, near Strabane, in the county of Tyrone.

^u *Very numerous*, literally, “a full-great entire-assembled hosting by O’Neill.”

^w *O’Donnell*.—Charles O’Conor of Belanagare adds, *mac a ðeapb ḡeaçpa*, i. e. “his sister’s son,” which is correct.

^x *Hugh Oge*.—Charles O’Conor interpolates

that this Hugh Oge was otherwise called *Aod ouð*, i. e. Black Hugh, which is correct.

^y *Ard-an-ghaire*, i. e. height or hill of the shouting or laughter, now Ardingary, a place near the town of Letterkenny, on the north side of the River Swilly, in the parish of Aughinunshin, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.

A hosting was made by O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus) into Tyrone, in the winter of this year; and he committed many depredations. He returned safe to his house.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1567.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-seven.

A hosting was made by O'Donnell (Hugh) precisely in the spring of this year; and, having crossed Lough Foyle, he proceeded to Sliabh gCarbatach^t, and plundered and totally ravaged the whole neighbourhood, and he returned in safety to his house.

O'Neill (John, son of Con, who was son of Henry, who was son of Owen) mustered a very numerous^u army, to march into Tirconnell against O'Donnell^w (Hugh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe), to plunder and ravage the country, as he had done some time before, when O'Donnell (Manus) was not able to govern or defend his principality or country, in consequence of his own infirmity and ill health, and the strife and contention of his sons. The place where O'Donnell happened to be with a few forces at this time, with Hugh Oge^x, the son of Hugh Roe, [and] with others of his relations, was Ard-an-ghaire^y, on the north side of the estuary which is called Suileach; and, hearing that O'Neill had arrived with his forces in the country, he dispatched messengers to summon such of his chieftains as were in his neighbourhood, and he himself awaited them there [at Ard-an-ghaire]; they did not, however, come fully assembled at his summons. As they were here waiting, they received no notice of any thing^z, until, at break of day, they perceived, just within sight, on the other side of Fearsad-Suilighe^a, a powerful body of forces rapidly advancing towards them, in hosts and squadrons; [and] they stopped not in their course, without halting or delaying, until, without halting or delaying^b, they had crossed the Fearsad, for the tide was out at the time. When O'Donnell perceived this,

^z *They received no notice of any thing*, i. e. they remained ignorant of the proceedings of the enemy.

^a *Fearsad-Suilighe*, i. e. the *trajectus*, or passage of the Swilly. This *trajectus* is now called Farsetmore, and is situated about two miles to

the east of the town of Letterkenny, and opposite Ardingary. It can be now easily crossed at low water.

^b *Without halting or delaying*.—The language is here childishly redundant, but it would be wrong to leave a single word untranslated.

διορμα μαρελρίεχ im mac uí domnaill .i. afo mac afoa do deabaid ppi
 topac an eplóig ap dáig co ttoirpib a tpoigteacha iomlán lair tapr na peo
 maiğib i taprapair é go hionad inmill ná caomratap a bioðbaða a tim-
 ceallað, ná a tacmancc. Ima companaicc etip marepluacé uí domnaill 7
 upētopac mareplóig uí néill do poćair miall mac donnachaid cairbriğ mic aoda
 óicc, mic aoda puaid, 7 domnaill ulltac mac an doctupia ollañ uí domnaill
 lé lñğr, 7 Ματραβαρταιğ ağá mbaoí iomcoiméd cataiğe colaim cille, lá
 pluağ uí neill. Aét cñna adbeapad apaiie ġup ab lá a muinup budéin do
 éñr miall ó domnaill. Do poćair beór ó cñél neocćain Mac mécc matğamna
 co ndpoing oile cenmo tá rom. O Ro pidiu mac ui domnaill (.i. aed mac
 aoda) an poplón baoí ina acchaid, 7 a tigeapna do poćain ap dainğñ, Ro
 lñram hé conup tapraið acc airipumh ppi poipidin a muinupe do bñit fair.
 Ní cian tpa baoípumh in udmaille moip mñman conup paca dpećta dia
 paimmuinup ina dócum bá po lít laipum a poćain cuicce. Tánais ann
 cetup mac puibne na ttauat, Murcáð miall mac eocćain óicc mic eocćain,
 clann mec puibne fanatt, ttoirpdealbác ócc 7 aod buide, 7 mac puibne
 bóğaineac, Maolmuire mac aoda, mic neill, 7 iar poćain go haon maiğin
 dóib nup bó haðbal a poćpauie ap ní paðapad cenmotá ceitpi céð nama. Ro
 acaoín ua domnaill a imnē 7 a ettualang ppiu na maiğib pin, 7 atbñit ppiú
 ġup bó lanne 7 ġup bó mairi lair a écc, 7 a oitēad do maiğin, piariú no
 pōdaimpñh an do paðpat cenel eocćain do tār 7 do tapcapal fair buðñn,
 pop a ðñbñine, 7 pop a cōmpuiliðib amail ná po pñlaign 7 ná po pōdaim a
 bunad cēnēl piam pñime, 7 go pōnnapad an dñmiað 7 an dñmoccin po imupñt
 fair don cup pin .i. a atcup 7 a ionnapad co poipeicneac ap a longport. Ro
 aontuiğpñot na maiğe pin uile ppi haićñcc an apñpñata, 7 atbeaptrap ġup bó
 pñop na pōpñanta 7 na pñiğle po cān conad fair ðñpñð oca ua neill co na
 plócc ðionnapaićcið. Bá dāna doćoircc, ainduið, ecceillig an comaple do
 pñnad ann pin .i. paiccið an mōp ġabaid 7 an mōp ġuapaćta po baoí pop cionn

^c *The enemy*, literally, "the army."

^d *Ullagh*, now Donlevy.

^e *The Cathach*.—This is a curious box containing a copy of the Psalter, supposed to be in the handwriting of St. Columbkille. It is the property of Sir Richard O'Donnell of Newport,

by whom it has been deposited in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.—See note ^b, under the year 1497, p. 1232, *supra*. See also the year 1499, p. 1252.

^f *To fall and to die*.—The language is here remarkably redundant. The literal translation

he instantly drew up his little army in order and array, and dispatched a troop of cavalry, under the command of the son of O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh), to engage the van of the enemy^c, in order that he might bring all his infantry across the level fields into a secure position, where his enemies could not encompass or surround them. In the engagement which followed between O'Donnell's cavalry and the van of the cavalry of O'Neill, fell, by O'Neill's army, Niall, the son of Donough Cairbreach, son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell]; Donnell Ultagh^d, son of the Doctor, Ollav to O'Donnell in physic; and Magroarty, who had the custody of the Cathach^e of St. Columbkille. Some, however, assert that Niall O'Donnell was slain by his own people. On the side of the Kinel-Owen fell the son of Mac Mahon, and many others. When the son of O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh) perceived the numbers who were opposed to him, and that his lord had retired to a place of security, he followed him, in order to await the arrival of relief from his people. Nor was he long in a depressed state of mind, when he perceived numbers of his faithful people advancing towards him, and rejoiced was he at their arrival. Thither came, in the first place, Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath (Murrough Mall, the son of Owen Oge, son of Owen); the sons of Mac Sweeny Fanad, Turlough Oge and Hugh Boy; and Mac Sweeny Banagh (Mulmurry, the son of Hugh, son of Niall). And when all had arrived at one place, they formed no very great force, for they were only four hundred in number. To these chiefs O'Donnell complained of his distress and injuries; and he protested to them that he would deem it more pleasing and becoming to fall and to die^f in the field, than to endure the contempt and dishonour with which he himself, his tribe, and his relations, had been treated by the Kinel-Owen, such as his ancestors had never suffered or endured before; but more especially the insult and indignity they had offered him on this occasion, by violently expelling and banishing him from his fortress. All the chieftains assented to the speech of their prince, and said that all the remarks and sentiments he had expressed were true, so that they resolved to attack O'Neill and his army. The resolution here adopted, of facing the great danger and peril which awaited them, was bold, daring, obdurate, and irrational;

is: "and he said to them that it would be more pleasing and becoming with him that his death and destruction should take place by field, sooner than brook what of insult and indignity the Kinel-Owen had offered to himself, his tribe, and his relations," &c.

δοίβ. Αρ α αοί βά μό πο φορταμλνιγ, γραδ α νεινιγ, γ α ναταρδα ινα cειριδε
 ολδάρ γραδ α cκορρ, γ α cκαομανmann. Ro αρccνάτταρ ιαραν co haoín
 mñmnaç φορ ccύλα ινα mñneall cρóbfcç boðba, γ ινα naonbρóin ναταρδα φορ
 amur longpoιrτ uí néill. Αμáιλ αδ cοnnαιpc ó neill ινα ðoçom γαc ndípeac
 ιατ, πο cίρ α μέανμα co μόρ ορρα co nebirτ, ΑS macτnað, γ αρ ιογnað
 αðbaλ lñm αρ πέ nár ðupa don lucτ úð αρ noiγriαρ γ αρ mbríca ðpulang,
 inár τοct δια naípleac γ δια muðuccað πο cédóir διαρ ραιγíð. Δια mbaóí
 φορρ na hionpáitib ρin πο ðóirτpíoc ðamprað cenel cconail γo διογáir
 ðápaçtaç hi ccñn plóig uí néill, mρ bó pεic opca lá hanpaðaið í néill an ní
 ρin uair βάτταρ αγά nñðð amáil αρ ðéine conpaγaτταρ ó ðo puaçtaταρ
 poñ eað α pφairccpíona ðoib. ðá píoçða φοργpanna an péccað φορmíata
 φοργpuaμðα ðo bñτ caç φορ apoile ðíð ðionnaib α ποpc pñnpaðapcaç, ðo
 bñτpατ α ηγáipe caça op aipð γup bó lóρ ðpupail time γ tεicíme φορ píallaç
 anbpann anappaçta an comγáiriuccað ðo pónpατ αγ poçtain hi ccñn apoile
 ðoib. Ro γaðpατ φορ tuapγain γ φορ tpeínaçcuma φορ macτað γ φορ muð-
 uccað apoile pρi πέ pðα co πο paρccbað pρi hi paoinliγe γ cupað cpeçt-
 naíγte, γ óicc açγaoíte, γ laoiç lñðmeaça αρ na pφiaρlçopað pañ apmíac αρ
 τpíoll. Αct cñna πο mεaðaið φορ cenel neoγain tpe nñτ iomγona γ iom-
 buaλta γup bó hñccñn ðoib α laçaiρ caça ðpólmuccað, γ ραιγíð γup an
 cconaiρ φορρ α τtuðcaτταρ γion γup bó poðainγ ðoib α poçtain an tan ρin
 αρ πο líon an muiρ ipñ pφñpait tapρ α tεaγaτταρ α ttyρ laoiç, co nár bó
 poðula τaiρpí iop, munbað tñnepnaiγi na toγpama, ðeðlachte γ dúipe na
 ðpuiγge βάτταρ ινα nðuið acc aíte α nðímiaðα, α nanpφalað, γ α nañcpiðe
 αγ φορconγpa φορpa α hionnpaiçcið. Nñρ bó hailpðac πο cingpíoc γup an
 pñanmuiρ αρ ni aipρíð neac ðib pφia combpαçaiρ, ná pφia còmpuiliðe γion
 γup bó tépnuð α γábað nó α γupaçct ðoib Roçtain γup an imðeap oiccen
 ðuð ðomáin baóí φορ α ccionn. Nñρ bó ραιγíð tñpa iap pφuaçt, na anacail
 iap nñccñ an ionnpaiçcið ρin, αρ πο báðeað líon dípime φορ an lionnmuiρ lan
 nðomáin ðib γéρ bó lañn lá cáç uaðaið (anðapleó) α leγað δια ραιγíð. Ro

^s *The love of their proteges*, γραδ α νεινιγ, i. e. the love of their wives and children, and of all others who looked to them for protection.

^b *Venomous*, αταρδα, literally, "serpent-like." The writer of the *Battle of Magh Rath*

uses τοπαταρδα to express "terrific," from τοπαταρ, a monster.

ⁱ *To sustain their onset*, literally, "this was not an onset of refusal with the soldiers of O'Neill." The verb obað, which is sometimes

but the love of their proteges^s and inheritances prevailed in their hearts over the love of body and life, and they marched back with unanimous courage, in a regularly arrayed small body, and in a venomousⁿ phalanx, towards the camp of O'Neill. When O'Neill perceived them [moving] directly towards him, he became disturbed in spirit, and he said: "It is very wonderful and amazing to me that those people should not find it easier to make full concessions to us, and submit to our awards, than thus come forward to us to be immediately slaughtered and destroyed." While he was saying these words the troops of the Kinel-Connell rushed vehemently and boldly upon the army of O'Neill; nor did O'Neill's soldiers refuse to sustain their onsetⁱ, for when they [the Kinel-Connell] had come within sight^k of them, they began to accoutre themselves with all possible speed. Fierce and desperate were the grim and terrible looks that each cast at the other from their starlike eyes; they raised the battle cry aloud, and their united shouting, when rushing together, was sufficient to strike with dismay and turn to flight the feeble and the unwarlike. They proceeded [and continued] to strike, mangle, slaughter, and cut down one another for a long time, so that men were soon laid low, heroes wounded, youths slain, and robust heroes mangled in the slaughter. But, however, the Kinel-Owen were at length defeated by dint of slaughtering and fighting, and forced to abandon the field of battle, and retreat by the same road they had come by, though it was not easy for them to pass it at this time, for the sea [the tide] had flowed into the Fearsad, which they had crossed in the morning, so that to cross it would have been impracticable, were it not that the vehemence of the pursuit, the fierceness, bravery, and resoluteness of the people who were in pursuit of them, to be revenged on them for their [previous] insults, enmity, and animosity, compelled them to face it. They eagerly plunged into the swollen sea, and no one would wait for a brother or a relation, although it was no escape from danger or peril for them to have reached the dark, deep ocean estuary which was before them. This was not an approach to warmth after cold, or to protection after violence, for a countless number of them was drowned in the deep full tide, though it would be happy for them all, as they

written opaò, means "to shun, or refuse,"
opaò caça, the refusal of battle.

^k *Within sight*, ó do nuáctatar rom eaò a

ppaípcpíona, .i. feaò a paóaipe, i. e. distance
of their sight. This is the ancient Irish mode of
saying "within view." In the modern lan-

ῥαεεβατε ῥοεαδε ιομδα ετιρ μαρβαδ ἡ βαδαδ δο ῥλυαḡ υἱ νελλ ιριν μαἱḡιν
 ῥιν. βάτταρ ιαδ βα χαῖρḡδα διβριδε βριαν mac εηρι mic Sḡain ι νελλ co
 na δεαρβραταρ, Mac δομναλλ ḡallócclac conῥapal ι νελλ co νοῖρινḡ μοῖρ
 do cloinn νοδομναλλ amaille ῥῥιρ, an δουβαταε ua donoḡaile δεαρβκομάλτα
 ι νέλλ (αοιν ῥḡρ βά διλε ἡ βά τοεα λαιρ ιριν mbiε) co ῥοεαδε μόρ δια εἱneaδ,
 ἡ οῖρέετα δεαρμαρα do μυντιρ εοινne, ἡ do μυντιρ áḡáin. Áετ εἱna αρḡ
 a εἱmaρ, ῥο μαρβαδ, ἡ ῥο βάιδḡδ τρι ced décc do ῥλυacc ι νελλ ιριν ccaε-
 ḡleó ῥιν, Áεβεαρατ αραιλε liubair ḡup bó τρι mile ῥḡρ co ττωilleaδ eapβαδ
 ῥλόḡ ι νέλλ ιριν ló ῥιν. Oála ι νέλλ τpa τέρνα ριδε αρ an μαἱδm ιῖριν, ἡ
 βά ῥεαρρ λαιρ náε τέρναῖḡ οἱρ ῥο ραοβαδ a εἱall, ἡ a εἱεῖῥαδ δια εἱρ.
 Áελαἱ ḡo hinεlεἱε ḡan αιρνεεαδ do neoε la ταοδ na haδann ῥuar ḡo ραινεε
 ταρ áε εαιρρι hi ccoἱῖῥοεραἱb don Sḡairb ῥολαιρ lá heolar οῖρινḡe do μυν-
 τιρ ḡallεubair (δοῖρεaετ ἡ οῖῥοῖρ μυντιρ υἱ δομναλλ ῥḡριν) ἡ ní ῥο hanαδ
 λαιρ ḡo ρuaετ τῖε εἱοεταρ διαμαρ ḡaεa conaῖpe ḡo τῖρ eοḡain, Nἱρ bó
 hiomδα ona εἱḡ no εἱḡδαιρ ḡan daἱnna δέρ ἡ ῥοεα ῥἱοῖεaοἱneaδ ó εαιρἱnne
 ḡo ῥinn ἡ ḡo ῥeaδail. βά haδbal, ἡ βά οἱρἱm an ῥο ῥáεεβαδ deδalaἱb ετιρ
 eachaἱb, αρm, ἡ εδḡd aḡ cenel cconail don εἱρ ῥιν. An τοεεμαδ lá do mí
 Máin do ῖοηηραδ do ῥῥaoἱneaδ an μαἱδm ιῖριν.

larndol dua neill ι ετιρ neoεεain amail pemebeῖῥtaρ ní δεαρναδ ῥοεραετ,
 nó ῥaδaile λαιρ, ἡ ní ῥο εἱul a ῥuanταεαἱm ḡo ῥο εἱρ τοḡaἱρm ἡ ταῖρἱnḡ
 αρ cloinn εḡemaρ mic alaῖεῖῥἱnne mic eoin caεanaἱḡ meic meic δομναλλ ḡo
 halbain. βά tuar τιμδιbι ρaoḡail ἡ βά haδbar οἱδḡda δόῖom ιηηρἱn ι. clann
 an ῥἱρ do εἱul λαιρ ῥeaετ ρiaἱm do εἱόεἱῖῥeaδ εἱicce. Tanḡaτταρ ριδε co
 εἱnneαρναε¹ coδlaε μόρ μἱῖριδε ḡo ῥο ḡabpaτ ῥοῖε aḡ bun aδann duine ι

guage it would be expressed, “ó pángasapran
 ι n-a ῥaδapc.”

¹ *Dubhaltach*.—This name is sometimes angli-
 cised Dwaltagh, and sometimes Dudley.

^m *Muintir-Coinne*, i. e. of the family of
 O’Coinne. This is to be distinguished from
 O’Quin, *hibernicè* O’Cunn.

ⁿ *Muintir-Again*, i. e. the family of O’Hagan.

^o *Upwards* here means towards the source of
 the River Swilly. He therefore proceeded west-
 wards.

^p *Ath-thairsi*.—This name is now obsolete,

but the ford is known and lies between Sgairbh-
 sholais and the town of Letterkenny, in the
 county of Donegal.

^q *Sgairbh-sholais*, i. e. the shallow ford of the
 light, now Scarriffhollis, a ford which was de-
 fended by a castle, on the River Swilly, about
 two miles west of the town of Letterkenny.
 The site of the castle is still pointed out on the
 south side of the river; but its walls were nearly
 level with the earth in 1835, when the Editor
 visited this locality.

^r *By retired and solitary ways*, literally, “by

thought, to be permitted to approach it. Great numbers of O'Neill's army were lost here, both by slaying and drowning; the most distinguished of whom were: Brian, the son of Henry, son of John O'Neill, and his brother; Mac Donnell Galloglagh, constable of O'Neill, with many of the Clann-Donnell besides; Dubhaltach¹ O'Donnelly, O'Neill's own foster-brother, and the person most faithful and dear to him in existence, with a great number of his tribe; also great numbers of Muintir-Coinne^m and Muintir-Againⁿ. In short, the total number of O'Neill's army that were slain and drowned in that battle was thirteen hundred; some books [however] state that O'Neill's loss in this battle was upwards of three thousand men. As for O'Neill, he escaped from this battle; but he would rather that he had not, for his reason and senses became deranged after it. He passed privately, unperceived by any one [of his enemies] upwards^o along the river side towards its source, until he crossed Ath-thairsi^p, a ford which is in the vicinity of Sgairbh-sholais^q, under the guidance of a party of the O'Gallaghers, some of O'Donnell's own subjects and people; and he travelled on by retired and solitary ways^r until he arrived in Tyrone. There were not many houses or families, from Cairlinn^s to the River Finn and to the Foyle, who had not reason for weeping, and cause for lamentation. Great and innumerable were the spoils, comprising horses, arms, and armour, that were left behind to the Kinel-Connell on this occasion. This defeat of Fersad Swilly was given on the 8th day of May.

After O'Neill had arrived in Tyrone, as we have already stated, he did not take ease, nor did he enjoy sleep, until he had sent messengers to Scotland, to invite James, the son of Alexander, son of John Cahanagh Mac Donnell [to come to his assistance]. It was an omen of destruction of life, and the cause of his death, that he should invite to his assistance the sons of the man who had fallen by himself some time before. They came hastily with a great marine fleet, and landed at Bun-abhann-Duine^t, in Ulster, where they pitched their

the solitary shelter of each passage."

^s *Cairlinn*, now Carlingford bay, in the county of Louth.

^t *Bun-abhann Duine*, i. e. the mouth of the River Dun, now Cushendun, in the barony of Glenarm, and county of Antrim. On an old map of Ulster, made in the reign of Elizabeth,

preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, and also on Norden's map, the place at which Shane O'Neill was murdered is called Bunondune, which is shown in the parallel of the present Cushendun, and at it is written on the face of the map: "Here Shane O'Neale was slaine."

nullταῖς. Ro ρυθιζῶ longpopt ραιδῖρ ρραιδλιονμαρ leó annrín. Oo éualaid ó neill an tpoim dáim rin do éoct pó a éuairim ni po péc dia srccair-
 dír ppiu gan dol ar ionchaid na dáime dorrda dioḡaltaiḡe írin gan éor gan
 éomairce ar dáig a aincride 7 a ain inne do dioḡail 7 daite por cenél ccon-
 aill, 7 bá he ρiaðuccað ρuair uata iar mbíe aḡhaið ina ρpóair (iar tḡubad
 dóibrim a neccraitir 7 a nanpolað ppiu) a lópað ḡo lánaclam 7 a éloid-
 mío gan coicill ḡo ρpaccabrioḡ marb gan annam.

^u *His enmity towards them.*—An English writer would say: “Forgetting the cause of enmity that subsisted between them and himself, he intrusted himself to their protection without guard or guarantee.”

^w *The reception.*—The word ρiaðuccað is used in these Annals in the sense of “salutation or reception.”—See it again used at the years 1587 and 1600.

^x *Bereave him of life*, literally, “so that they left him dead without a soul.” Camden describes this murder much better than the Four Masters, as follows:

“Ad hos præmisso eorum fratre Surleio Baio .i. Surleis Flaro, quem captivum diu detinuerat, ad gratiam redintegrandam, accessit, cum rapta O'Donelli” [mortui] “conjugē” [nunc conciliatâ].

“Illi in vindictam fratrum, et cognatorum quos occiderat, ex ardentē, simulata comitate exceperunt, et mox in tentorium admissum inter pocula ad jurgia prolapsi de probrosis Shani in eorum matrem verbis, strictis machæris aggrediuntur, ipsumque et è comitibus plerosque contrucidarunt. Hunc cruentum vitæ exitum habuit medio Iunio Shanus, qui patrem dominatu, fratrem nothum vita spoliaverat, homicidiis et adulteriis contaminatissimus, helluo maximus, ebrietate adeo insigni, ut ad corpus, vino et aqua vitæ immodice hausta inflammatum, refrigerandum, sæpius mento tenus terra conderetur. Liberos ex uxore reliquit Henricum et Shanum, ex O'Donelli uxore et concu-

binis plures. Possessione et bonis Parliamentaria regni Hiberniæ autoritate in fiscum reductis, Turloghus Lenigh ex O-Neali familia potentissimus vir sedato ingenio, Regina volente populari electione O'Neal salutatur. Hugo tamen Baro Dunganoni vulgo dictus Shani ex Matthæo fratre notho nepos, juveni tunc despectus, qui postea patriæ turbo, imo pestis, Regiæ in gratiam recipitur ut haberet quem Turloghs opponeret, si forte ab officio recederet.” —*Rerum Anglicarum et Hibernicarum Annales regnante Elizabetha*, edition of 1639, A. D. 1567, pp. 127–130. See also Carve, A. D. 1567; Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, A. D. 1567; Hooker, p. 113; Cox, A. D. 1567; Leland's *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 1; and Stuart's *Memoirs of the City of Armagh*, pp. 258–261.

The celebrated Jesuit, Edmund Campion, who was in Ireland at the time, describes the particulars of his murder, and the causes that led to it, as follows:

“But the Lords of Vlster, and elsewhere, whom he yoked and spoiled at pleasure, abhorring his pride and extortion, craved assistance of the Deputy for redresse thereof: O'Neale advertised, increaseth his rage, disturbeth and driveth out Mac Gwire, the plaintiffe, burneth the Metropolitane Church of Ardmagh, because” [*recte*, in order that] “no English army might lodge therein, for which sacriledge the Primate accursed him, besiegeth Dundalke, practiseth to call strangers into the land for ayde, as appeareth by those letters which Sir

rich, many-tented camp. As soon as O'Neill heard of the arrival of that great host, he did not consider his enmity towards them^u; he went under the protection of that fierce and vindictive host without surety or security, in order that [by their assistance] he might be able to wreak his vengeance upon the Kinel-Connell. And the reception^w he got from them, after having been for some time in their company (after having shewn [the causes of] their enmity and animosity towards him), was to mangle him nimbly, and put him unsparingly to the sword, and bereave him of life^x. Grievous to the race of Owen, son of

Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy, intercepted, occupied all the North of Ireland, being 100 myles broad, 120 long. Then addressed he plausible letters to the Potentates of Mounster, exhorting them to rebell, that the force of England at once might be dismembered. This message the Deputy prevented, stayed the Countrey, abridged him of that hope, and then proclaimed him Traytor. An Irish Iester standing by, and hearing O'Neale denounced with addition of a new name, traytor: Except (quoth he) traytor be a more honourable title than O'Neale, he shall never take it upon by my consent.

"While the Deputy was absent in England, the towne of Droghedagh was in hazard to be taken by the Rebels, which to preserve, at the motion of the Lady Sidney, then abiding in Droghedagh, came Master Sarsfield, then Major of Divelin, with a chosen band of goodly young men citizens, and brake the rage of the enemies. The Deputy returning made him knight, and finding it now high time utterly to weede and roote out the Traytor, he furnished a substantiall army, and with the readiness thereof hastened the Irish whome O'Neale had impoverished, cut off his adherents, and all accesse of succour, chased him and his into corners, spent him, cast him into such despaire, that he consulted with Secretary Neale Mac Connor to present himself unknowne and disguised to the Deputy, with an halter about his neck, begging his pardon. Ere you doe so (quoth his Clarke),

let us prove an extreame shift, and there he perswaded him to joyne with the Scots, whom he had lately banished: of whom, should he be refused or finde inconvenience, at any time, submission to the Deputy might then be used when all faileth. Shane knew himselfe odious to the Scots, especially to them whom he thought to linck with the brother and kindred of Iames Mac Conill" [Mac Donnell], "yet in those hard oddes hee devised rather to assay their friendship then to grate upon mercy, which so oft and so intollerably he had abused.

"Mac Conill, whom Shane overthrew, left two brethren and a Sister, whereof one Suarly Torwy remained with O'Neale, entertayned" [as a prisoner] "after his brother's death. The other was Alexander Oge, who with 600 Scots incamped now in Claneboy. The woman was Agnes Ilye, whose husband Shane slew in the said discomfiture. Agnes had a sonne, Mac Gillye Aspucke, who betrayed O'Neale to avenge his father's and vncle's quarrell. At the first meeting (for thither he came accompanied with Torwy" [Sorley Boy], "and his Secretary, and 50 horsemen) the Captaines made great cheere, and fell to quaffing, but Aspucke, minding to enter into his purpose, there openly challenged his Secretary as the Author of a dishonourable report, that Mac Conill's wife did offer to forsake her country and friends, and to marry with Shane O'Neale her husband's destruction; Mary (quoth the Secretary), if thine Aunt were Queen

Ὁ δὲ δοῖλις τοῦ γενεῖ εὐχόμενος μὴ νείλλοιτο ἀνὰ τὴν τοῖς αὐτοῖς ἀνὰ γυναικαὶ ἀνὰ
 ἡμέραν ἐκκοῦσθαι ἀνὰ τοῖς ἀνδράσι, ἀλλὰ λαμβάνει ἀνὰ λαοὺς ἀνὰ τὴν ἀνδρῶν γαῖαν
 ἢ γαίρῃ ἀνὰ τὴν νείλλοιτο. Ὁ δὲ συνάδῃ οὐροῦσθαι ἀνὰ τοῖς ἀνδράσι.

Seēt mbliadhna Sírccatt cúicc céo,
 míle bliadhain is ní brécc,
 co báir tréam mic mic cuinn
 ó tóideēt crioirt hī ccolaimh.

of Scotland, it might beseeme her full well, to seeke such a marriage. To this brawle O'Neale gave eare, upheld his man, advaunced his own degree. The comparison bred a fray betweene their souldiours; Out sprang Aspucke, and beat O'Neale's man, and then suddainly brought his band upon them in the tent, where the souldiours, with their slaughter-knives, killed the Secretary and Shane O'Neale, mangled him cruelly, lapped him in an old Irish Shirte, and tumbled him into a pit, within an old Chappell hard by: whose head four dayes after Captaine Pierce cut off and met therewith the Deputy, who sent it before him staked on a pole to the castle of Divelin, where it now standeth. It is thought that Tirlagh, who now usurpeth the name of O'Neale, practised this devise with Agnes, Alexander, and Torwy, when he perceived Shane discouraged, and not able to hold out. Thus the wretched man ended, who might have lived like a prince had he not quenched the sparks of grace that appeared in him, with arrogancy and contempt against his prince."—*Historie of Ireland*, reprinted edition of 1809, pp. 189–192.

Ware adds that Captain Pierce received a thousand marks, which was the reward promised by proclamation to him who should bring up his head.

The Captain Pierce here referred to was William Piers, Esq., from whom Sir John Piers, of Tristernagh Abbey, in the county of Westmeath, is the ninth in descent. His son, Henry Piers,

Esq., of Tristernagh, conformed to the Roman Catholic Church, and prevailed upon his sons to embrace the same faith, of whom Thomas, his third son, became a Franciscan friar. His great grandson, Sir Henry Piers of Tristernagh, was the author of *A Chorographical Description of the County of Westmeath*, a work of great merit for the age which produced it. It was published in 1770, in the first volume of Vallancey's *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*. The family residence at Tristernagh is now in a frightful state of dilapidation, and the family estates much incumbered.

The Editor's late friend, Matthew O'Connor, Esq., of Mount Druid, has, in his *Recollections of Switzerland*, instituted a comparison between this remarkable Irishman and Arminius. His words are:

"Woe to the reputation of a people whose fame and character are at the mercy of conquerors. The Irish were subdued; the Germans ultimately triumphed. The Romans conquered Carthage, and Livy their historian has decried Annibal, the greatest general, statesman, and patriot of antiquity. The character of Shane O'Neal has been discoloured by the national prejudices of Camden. The noble mind of Tacitus disdained falsehood, and in his admiration of heroism, even in a foe, has erected a monument to Arminius, which will last longer than any which poetry, painting, or statuary could have raised. Shane O'Neal is represented as a glutton, a drunkard, an adulterer, and a murderer; yet this barbarian, by the natural vigour of his mind, raised

Niall, was the death of him who was there slain, for that O'Neill, i. e. John, had been their Conchobhar^y in provincial dignity, their Lugh Longhanded^z in heroism, and their champion^a in [time of] danger and prowess. The following [quatrain] was composed to commemorate^b his death :

Seven years, seventy, five hundred,
And a thousand years, it is no falsehood,
To the death of John, grandson of Con,
From the coming of Christ into a body.

armies, erected forts, besieged fortified towns, defeated regular troops led on by experienced generals, and made a resolute stand against the first nation then in the world in riches, in arts, and in arms. He was often victorious and never vanquished. A generous historian would have beheld in him a second Arminius, the champion of the freedom of his native country: both were unconquered in war, both were opponents to mighty powers, both were treacherously slain by their own relatives, both were long famed among their respective nations, and their praises were transmitted to many successive generations in the songs of bards and shanchies; both were unknown to the polished nations of their ages, and both were deserving of the notice of posterity. Shane O'Neal slumbers in oblivion; Arminius will live for ever in the immortal pages of Tacitus."—pp. 46, 47.

Doctor Stuart, in his *Historical Memoirs of the City of Armagh*, p. 261, shews, from the public records, that the war with this O'Neill cost the Queen of England the sum of one hundred and forty-seven thousand four hundred and seven pounds three shillings and nine pence, independent of the cesses laid on the country for its support, and of the great damages sustained by her subjects; and that of her soldiers, three thousand five hundred were slain by Shane and his troops. Shane was attainted by Act of Parliament, passed on the 23rd of February, 1569,

by which also the name O'Neill, with the ceremonies used at its inauguration, was abolished, and heavy penalties were enacted against any person who should assume that title; and Shane's lands were vested in the Crown for ever. It was, however, enacted that a portion of the country might be held by English tenure by Turlough Luineach O'Neill and his adherents. There are curious intercepted letters and other original materials for a life of this remarkable man in the Libraries of Lambeth and the British Museum, which, it is hoped, some one of our antiquaries will collect and give to the public.

^y *Conchobhar*, i. e. he was another Conchobhar Mac Nessa in maintaining the rights and dignity of the province of Ulster. For some account of Conchobhar and his heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, see Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, pp. 370–405, and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 47, 48.

^z *Lugh Longhanded*.—He was a King of the Tuatha De Dananns, A. M. 2764, and is much celebrated in ancient Irish historical tales.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 13.

^a *Champion*.—The word *gpeib* is also written *gpeir*, which is explained *gairgeadhac* by Michael O'Clery: "*gpeir* .i. *gairgeadhac*, ba *gpeib* *gáib* .i. ba *gairgeadhac* a *ngabáib*, i. e. he was a champion in [time of] danger."

^b *To commemorate*.—" *Foirtémeab* .i. *cummuḡab*."—*O'Clery*.

O neill do gairm do toirpdealbác luineac mac neill conallaiḡ iar mar-
bád Shlain.

Iarla dŕmuman do gabail iar an iuruir hi ccill moceallócc ḡ a bŕit
lar ḡo luimneac, arriḡe ḡo ḡaillm ḡo háḡ luain ḡ co haḡ cliaḡ iaraim iar
pfeil patraicc do rónad in gabáil rin, ḡ do éuaiḡ a bratair Sŕan mac
Semair po ŕamain ar cciontt hi ccŕnn ḡall dŕiorpuccáḡ an iarla, ḡ po ḡabáḡ
é fḡ céḡóir. Ro cuiread arason ḡo ŕaxaiḡ iad iaraim.

Mac ŕiariar décc .i. emann mac Semair mic emann, ŕear einḡ cōitcōnn,
ḡ éḡe naoiḡḡ, ŕŕi ŕoḡlamḡa hi tḡŕnḡḡoiḡ ḡ i mbeaplaib eiriḡe, ḡ a mac
Semur doirḡnead ina ionad.

Sŕan abúŕc, mac Sŕain, mic Sŕain na bŕiacal, mic uillicc ŕuaiḡ do marbád
lá hanḡaoimib, ḡ lá moḡabaiḡ mŕccneacá do muintir iarla cloinne ŕiḡairḡ.

Mac uí bŕiain tuiadmuman .i. taḡcc, mac donnchaiḡ, mic conḡobair, mic
toirpdealbaiḡ. Mac iarla urmuman .i. Semar ócc mac Semair, mic ŕiariar

^c *Turlough Luineach.*—He was so called from having been fostered by O'Luinigh of Muintir-Luinigh in Tyrone.

^d *The Earl of Desmond was taken prisoner at Kilmallock.*—The Lord Deputy soon after this capture went over to England, taking with him the Earl of Desmond, the Baron of Dungannon, O'Connor Sligo, and others. The Earl of Desmond and O'Connor Sligo were confined in the Tower of London; but O'Connor, by indenture, made his submission to the Queen, and was, therefore, set at liberty. The Earl made his submission on the 12th of July, 1568, when he was likewise enlarged. The Queen wrote the following letter in favour of O'Connor Sligo, in pursuance of which he afterwards received a patent for his estates, bearing date the 22nd of December, 1584:

“Rot. Pat. anno 10^o Eliz. Dorso.

“Eliz. R.

By the Queene.

“Trustie &c. Whereas Sir Donald O'Connor Sligo, Knyght, of the partes of Conagh, cum-
myng with our right trustie Sir Henry Sydney,

Knyght, our Deputie of that our realme, hither to our Courte, to [ac]knowledge his loyall dutie to us his soveraigne Lady, hayth very humbly and voluntarily submytted himselfe to our grace, and frelie surrendered to us all his possessions; whereupon wee have receyved hym into our protection, and have farther accorded to make unto hym and theyres males of his father, certayne Estates of Inheritaunce, as more at lardge may appeare by our letters patents, which he will shoue youe: Wee have thought mete to recommend hym unto youe, as one whom wee certaynly trust will prove and continue a faythfull subject: and, therfor, wee will and chardge you readily to here souch complaynts as he hayth to make unto you, for the deteyning certain his castells from him, as he sayth, that is to say, the castells of Bondrowys by O'Donnell, and Bayleintochair [Ballintogher] by O'Warch [O'Rourke], & Ardnariach [Ardnarea] by Olyver Burghe's sons, & that you cause the s^d parties to appeare and make aunswer before yourselves or souch other as youe shall thinke mete, to hear the complaynts of the said O'Connor

After the murder of John, Turlough Luineach^c, the son of Niall Conallagh, was styled O'Neill.

The Earl of Desmond^d was taken prisoner at Kilmallock, by the Lord Justice, who conveyed him from thence to Limerick, and from thence to Galway, to Athlone, and afterwards to Dublin. This capture was made a short time after the festival of St. Patrick. And his kinsman, John, the son of James, went to the English to visit the Earl the ensuing Allhallowtide, and he was immediately taken prisoner. Both were afterwards sent to England.

Mac Pierce^e died, i. e. Edmond, the son of James, son of Edmond. He was a man of general hospitality, who kept a free house of guests, a man learned in tongues and languages ; and his son, James, was elected in his place.

John Burke, son of John, who was son of John-na-bhfiacal^f, son of Ulick Roe, was killed by [some] peasants and spiteful labourers belonging to the Earl of Clanrickard.

The son of O'Brien of Thomond, i. e. Teige, the son of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough ; the son of the Earl of Ormond, i. e. James Oge, the

Slego, and to give direction for restitution to the said Sir Donald O'Connor, of that which shall be found due to hym by order of justice.—And furthermore wee will, that yf there hath bene any spoyles made of any his goods during his absence, in commyng hither & retourne thither, that upon his complaynt, order be gyven for the triall thereof, and restitution to be made to hym as the case shall requyre : Lastly, wee let youe to understande that upon his humble and reasonable request, wee are well contented that the howse of the Fryerie of Slego, whearin, he sayth the sepulture of his Auncestors hayth bene, shalbe so preserved, as the Friars thear being converted to secular prestes, the same Howse may remayne & contynue as well for the sepulture of his posteritie, as for the mayntenance of prayer and service of God. And yf in any outhr reasonable thinge the said Sir Donald O'Connor Slego shall for the mayntenance of hymself, his tenants and possessions in our Peax, as

shall belong to a good and faythfull subject, requyre your aide, wee will and chardge you to ayde & assist hym, in our name, to the best of your power, for so wee are disposed to shewe all favor to so good a servant & subject as wee take him to be ; and by the experience, wee have sene of his behavior here, wee thinke assuredly he will contynue : And where he hayth required that he myght have the true copie of this our letter, wee are contented that youe shall delyver unto him a copie of the same, in souche sort as in lyke cases youe are accustomed, under our seale theare.—Yeven under our signet at our Palais of Westminster, the xxvth daie of January, 1567, the tenth year of our reign.

“ To our trustie, the Justices of our realm of Ireland.”

^e *Mac Pierce*.—He was the head of a branch of the Butlers.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, chap. viii. sect. 3, p. 59.

^f *John-na-bhfiacal*, i. e. John of the teeth.

ρυσσὶν, ἡ Μὰς μέγ' ἀρτῆαί, εὐζαν μὰς κορβμαίς ὅις, μὶς κορβμαίς, μὶς ταιὸς δὸ ἐκ ἀν βλιαῖν ρι.

Μαῖνυρ μὰς εἰμῖν, μὶς μαῖνυρ μὶς ριτῖς δὸ μαρβὰδ λά μὰς μυρῖρ
 ἀαρρῆαί, .i. le τομῶρ μὰς εἰμῖν μὶς τομῶρ, ἡ νὶ βαοὶ ρεῶρ α ἀορῶρ δια
 εἰνεῶδ βά ρῖρρ ῖνῖνῶν ἡ εἰνεῶδ ἰνῶρ.

Ὅρῖςτ ἀτῶ λυῖν δὸ δένῶν λά ἰυρτῖρ νᾶ ἠερεῶν .i. Σῖρ ἠενρῦ ριδνεῦ.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1568.

Αοῖρ Κριοςτ, μίλε, κυκκ κέδ, Σῖρρεα, α ἠοστ.

Κονταοῖρ κλοῖννε ριόκαρδ .i. Μαῖρρεκκ ἰνῖν δοννχαῖδ μὶς κονκόβαρ
 μὶς τοῖρρδεαλβαί, ἀον λᾶν βεοῖλ ρῖρ νερεῶν, βῖν κοταῖττε α ἀαρῶρ, ἡ α κομ-
 ῖαοῖλ δέκκ.

Μὰς ματῖῶννα τῖγεῶρνα ῶρρεα βαῖρρῖν ἀρτῆεῶρρῖαί, .i. βῖρῖν ὅςς μὰς
 βῖρῖν μὶς τοῖρρδεαλβαί μὶς ταιὸς δέκκ, ἡ ταιὸς μὰς μυρῖχαῖδ μὶς ταιὸς
 ρυσσὶν μὶς τοῖρρδεαλβαί μὶς ταιὸς δὸ ῖαβαῖλ α ἰοναῖδ.

Μὰς ρυῖβνε ρανᾶτ δονῖνᾶλ ῖορρ μὰς δονῖνᾶλ ὅις δὸ μαρβὰδ ἠ ρῖρρ
 λά δῖρρῖν δια μυῖντῖρ ρῖν .i. μυῖντῖρ ρῖρῖτῖν.

Καιτῖλῖν ἰνῖν ἰνῖνῖν (κύκονᾶτ) βῖν υῖ βαοῖγῖλ (τοῖρρδεαλβαί μὰς
 νεῖλ μὶς τοῖρρδεαλβαί) ἀν ἀοῖν βῖν τοῖρῖς βά ρῖρρ ἡ nullταῖδ δέκκ ἀν. 5.
 ἰανουᾶρῖ.

Σλυῖκκεῶδ λα Σαμῦρ μὰς μυρῖρ μὶς Σῖαν μὶς ἀν ἰαρῶ (ἰν λυῖνῶρδ
 δὸ ῖονῖνᾶδ) ἀρ μὰς μυρῖρ ἀαρρῆαί, .i. τομῶρ μὰς εἰμῖν. Βᾶ ἠε ἀν
 Σαμῦρ ρῖν ρὸ βα κοῖνᾶδ ἀρ ῖεῶρρῶταῖδ α ἰονᾶδ κλοῖννε Σαμῖρ μὶς Σῖαν
 βαοὶ ἠῖλῖν ἠῖλῖνᾶνν le βλιαῖν ροῖν ρῖν. Ὅδ ἠῖνᾶδ ἡ δὸ ἠαρκεῶδ, δὸ
 λοῖρκεῶδ ἡ δὸ λοῖμῖρεῶδ ἀν τῖρ ῖο τῖνῖρῖνᾶδ le ρεμῦρ κο νᾶ ῖλόκκαῖδ.
 Ρὸ τῖρῖρῖνᾶδ ὑῖνῖνᾶδ ἀν τῖρ, ἡ ρυκῶρ ἀν ρὸ ρέδῶρττ δια ἠῖνῖνᾶδ leό ῖο ἠε
 ῖνᾶνᾶ. Βαοὶ δῖοματτ ἡ δὸ λῖνῖνᾶρ ῖλόῖς Σαμῖρ ῖο ρὸ ρυῖνῖνᾶδ δᾶ λῖνῖνᾶδ.

^s *Sir Henry Sidney*.—Charles O'Connor inter-
 polates .i. ἠενρῖ μῶρ νᾶ βεῶρᾶδ, “i. e. Big
 Henry of the Beer.”

^h *East Corca-Bhaiscinn*.—This territory is in-
 cluded in the present barony of Moyferta, or
 Moyarta, in the south-west of the county of

Clare.

ⁱ *This James*.—O'Daly states, in his *History of
 the Geraldines*, c. xvii., that the Earl of Desmond
 and his brother privately intimated to this James
 their anxious desire that he would take upon
 himself the leadership of the Geraldines, while

son of James, son of Pierce Roe ; and the son of Mac Carthy, i. e. Owen, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige, died in this year.

Manus, the son of Edmond, son of Manus Mac Sheehy, was slain by Mac Maurice (Fitzmaurice) of Kerry, i. e. by Thomas, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas. And there was not of his tribe a man of his years more distinguished for prowess and hospitality than he.

The bridge of Athlone was built by the Lord Justice of Ireland, i. e. Sir Henry Sidney^s.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1568.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-eight.

The Countess of Clanrickard, i. e. Margaret, daughter of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough, the most famous woman in Ireland, and the supporter of her friends and relations, died.

Mac Mahon, Lord of East Corca-Bhaiscinn^h, i. e. Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of Turlough, son of Teige, died ; and Teige, the son of Murrough, son of Teige Roe, son of Turlough, son of Teige, took his place.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Donnell Gorm, the son of Donnell Oge) was treacherously slain by a party of his own people, i. e. by Muintir-Sruithen.

Catherine, the daughter of Maguire (Cuconnaught), and wife of O'Boyle (Turlough, the son of Niall, son of Turlough), the best chieftain's wife in Ulster, died on the 5th of January.

A hosting was made by James, the son of Maurice, son of John, son of the Earl, about Lammas, against Mac Maurice of Kerry, i. e. against Thomas, the son of Edmond. This Jamesⁱ was commander of the Geraldines in the stead of the sons of James, son of John, who had been kept in captivity in London for a year previous to that time. The country was soon plundered, devastated, burned, and totally ravaged by James and his forces. The greater part of the [inhabitants of the] country fled, carrying with them to Lec-Snamha^j as much

they should be detained in captivity.

ⁱ *Lec-Snamha*, i. e. the flag-stone of the swimming, now Lixnaw, a village on the River Brick, which is one of the tributaries of the Casan Ciarraighe, or Cashen river, in the barony

of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry. Close to the village are to be seen the ruins of an old church, and the extensive remains of the castellated mansion of the Fitzmaurices, the Earls of Kerry, and a monument to the third Earl of Kerry.

πορτ λιονμαρσ λάναιδβλε λαιρ αρ γαδ ταοδ don baile. Ro cúip ó concobair ciarrpaiḡe, ḡ clann trítuḡ co na ccóirigéib, ḡ uppann duairlib ḡ daireacáib an trlóig amaille ppiú don taob éoir don baile. Do chuaid fín gur an luét bá mñmarc lαιρ do bñt ina fócair don taob tiar don baile, ḡ baóí mac muirir co na muirir hi trñnta móir ftoppa. Ro baóí beór po bpué aeóir tr, ḡ tiormac aóbal amail po ba dú ir in amirir rin gur bó héigñ dá ndaoínib, ḡ dá nairnñir mñpáile na habann dól lé trpuime an tarpa ḡ lá pobarpa a po iotan. Ar é bá conrapal do mac muirir an tan rin emann mac an ḡiolla duib, mic concobair, mic donnchaid mic domnaill na maómann mec puibne, ḡ ní tarla ina fócair aét bñcc buidñ gallócclac dá luét lñamna co nár bó puail ḡo mbaoí ina parrad ḡénmoéta aon éaoceat fñ namá ar ccaitñ amirre a namraine. Ar a aoi nñ bó miaó leó iméaét ó mac muirir iar mbñt don foirñccñ rin fair, do baóí beór irin mbaile rin Sñan na Seoltaó mac domnaill uí maille luét luinge fair do éairuib coblaig Mheic muirir tanic do tadall cuarpa ina cñd ḡan cor ḡan cñnac, ḡ nñ bó maip a pagbáil don cúir rin. Do éuaid mac muirir dá comairliuccáó ppiir na maipib rin dia fíor créó do ḡenáó. Ppiircaitrat dó, ḡ atberitrat ppiir daiéfrcc aoínñir gur bó tanairi dia mbár a mbñta amail po battpa, ḡ noéa cabair do ḡébam do deóin an loét a táid inar nacchaid fñlt i nompuide foirñ, ḡ ó nácc mñmarc latpa ḡiallaó do mac muirir mic an iarla arfb ar dénta duit do rén ḡ do pobarptan do cor i nuét an toice ḡ an conáig irin ló po aníú, ḡ ḡab éugatt mar cúid dñirññ ḡo hoibce ina mbia po bonnab do bioóbaó, ḡ ionnpaiḡñm clann trítuḡ uair ir ppiú ar mó ar pñrcc ḡ ar pñola. Iar ccinnñó ar an ccomairle rin dóib do rónrat eirḡe aélamh aoín pñr, ḡ tucc mac muirir inneall ḡ opduccáó catá ar an mogall do épunnpuaḡ éairññmail tarla ina parrad, ḡ tuccadh torac lé hiombualad do cloinn trpuibne. Ní baóí inme nó ardpaiéir (an dar leó) pob fñir lé cloinn

^k *Cattle*.—"Innle, .i. αιρνέιρ."—*O'Clery*.

^l *James*.—O'Daly, in his History of the Geraldines, does not describe the particular acts of this James while he was leader of the Geraldines; but he remarks, in general terms, that during the five years that he held this office, and carried on the war by permission of the Pope, he won many a glorious victory, and car-

ried innumerable trophies; and that Queen Elizabeth, dreading his growing power, sent him an embassy to bring about a peace.

¹¹ *John-na-Seoltadh*, i. e. *Joannes velorum*, John of the sails. He was so called from the number of sails which he had manufactured, and perhaps from his skill in sailing. The O'Malleys are celebrated by the Irish poets, as the most ex-

of their cattle^k as they were able. James^l had so numerous an army that he pitched two very extensive camps on both sides of this town. He placed O'Connor Kerry and the Clann-Sheehy, with their battalions, and a proportionate number of the gentlemen and chiefs of the army along with them, at the eastern side of the town; and he himself went, with that portion of the army which he wished to accompany him, to the west side of the town, so that Mac Maurice and his people were in great jeopardy between them. Intense heat of the air, sultriness and parching drought, also prevailed (as was natural at that season), so that their people and cattle were obliged to drink the brackish water of the river, in consequence of the intensity of their drought and the oppressiveness of their thirst. Edmond, the son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Donnell-na-madhman Mac Sweeny, was constable to Mac Maurice at this time; and he had with him only a small party of gallow-glasses of his followers, scarcely fifty men, the time of their service being expired. However, they did not think it honourable to depart from Mac Maurice, as this danger had overtaken him. There happened also to be in the town at this time one John-na-Seoltadhⁿ, son of Donnell O'Malley, with the crew of a long ship, who, being friends to the fleet of Mac Maurice, had come to visit him without visitation or engagement, and did not think it becoming to desert him on that occasion.^o Mac Maurice consulted with those chieftains, to know what he should do. They answered and said unto him with one accord: "In our present situation our life is next to death, and it is not relief we shall receive by the consent of those who are opposed to us, and who are besieging us; and, as it is not thy wish to give hostages to the son of Maurice, the son of the Earl, what thou shouldst do is, to resign thy luck and prosperity to fate and fortune^m this day, and take for thy portion of Ireland till night what shall be under the feet of thine enemies, and let us attack the Clann-Sheehy, for against them our enmity and indignation are greatest." This resolution being agreed to, they rose up quickly with one accord, and Mac Maurice placed in order and array of battle the small body of friendly forces that he had with him, and the Clann-Sweeny were placed in the van to make

pert mariners in all Ireland.

^m *To fate and fortune.*—The word *toice* certainly means fate or destiny here.—See the year

1559, note ^p, where the word is used in the same sense thus: "Aṛ ann rṇ do tṇlṇṇ an tṇice ṇ do cṇbailṇ an cṇnnṇmān a ccup ar aon mṇailṇ,

τρίτηγ 7 λέ α ταπλα ινα τιμείαλλ ινά α πραιριν δια μονηραιcció ar an
 opducáð rin uair nob pñp leó a ccorcc díob ar én laτair inár blit ag ite
 gñain glairr déraicé, 7 acc ibe puar uirce pé a naccaio amail po batτar.
 Iméupa mñic muirir 7 a muirirpe ní po gabratt cor don conair coitcinn go
 rangatτar hi ccñd cloinne ritig, go po pécað leó fulang a ppaobair plig,
 pñd a pañtaé, coingeall a cclioðñm, 7 cpuaio a ccaτbarr, lñt ar lñt, 7 iar
 ccaitñmh pee aimirpe dóib acc an ccoméuapccain rin po ppaóinead don glan
 pluaç gñalτaé 7 tuccrat acchao ar imteaét, 7 cúl pé comפורuccáð a
 ccaτlaitpeaé. Ro dianτinnññaiçñd ina ndñdhaiç lá muirir meic muirir
 ciarraiç, 7 po gabrat aga ppaoiçññd 7 acca pñopairleaé co nári bupara
 pñom nó aipññ gac ar pacbað do gñalτaéaið, 7 do cloinn τρίτηγ ipin
 ppaóinead hí rin. Ro marbað éct móri ann rin .i. ó concobair ciarraiç, con-
 cobair mac concobair, bá do móri éctaið cloinne Ruðraiç an tan rin an tí
 torcair ann rin, aoiðeal beó a cinead, 7 a clannmaicne, pórari dia paimicc
 oplamair a aτarða ar bélaið rinnpear, uaitne pulaing dáñ, 7 deóradh, 7
 dñç aora gacá dána, porc coτaiçte coccaio, 7 cññairpce pñi comarranaio
 7 coiccpiochaið. Ro páccbað ann dñá, emann ócc mac emainn mic pñtñç
 apñ conrapal gñalτaé, pñi coitceacé τpñmconaiç go lán ainn láime 7 tiçe
 aoiðñ, 7 Mupchað balb mac maçnupa, mic pñtñç, Taðcc puad o ceallaéain,
 Mac uí ðuibíðir, Mac an puirpe pñnn, Páltaé ðuine maolín, 7 Són mac
 gearóio mic gearailt oirpe leice bébionn. Ro gabadh ann puaiðri mac maç-
 nupa mic pñtñç, Ro marbað 7 po gabad pócaiðe ele cenmoτát pñðe don
 cup rin.

i. e. it was there that fate, will, and destiny per-
 mitted to bring them to one place."

²*Subdue them.*—The style here is clumsy, or,
 at least, very artless. It could be easily im-
 proved by altering the construction and puri-
 fying the language, but this would not be fair
 in any translator. The whole story could be
 better told in fewer words thus: "The Clann-
 Sheehy, whose only food since they had en-
 camped at Lixnaw was the green grain from the
 blade of corn, and whose only drink was the
 brackish water of the River Brick, rejoiced ex-
 ceedingly at seeing Fitz Maurice's party come

forth so soon to the engagement, for they felt
 confident that so small a number could be easily
 subdued."

³*The strength.*—"Sead .i. láioir no láioir-
 eaét."—*O'Clery.*

⁴*Clanna-Rury*, i. e. the descendants of Rudh-
 raighe Mor, King of Ulster, A. M. 3845, accord-
 ing to O'Flaherty's Chronology. Duald Mac
 Firbis states, in his pedigrees of the Clanna-
 Rudhraighe, that O'Conor Kerry is the most
 illustrious chieftain he finds among them. He
 gives the pedigree of two branches of this fa-
 mily, namely, of John, the son of Conor, son of

the onset. No wealth or principality was, they thought, more agreeable to the Clann-Sheehy, and all those who were about them, than to see them approach in this order, for they had rather subdue them^a on the spot [as they thought they could], than to remain awaiting them [any longer], eating, as they had been, the green grain from the blade of corn, and drinking cold water. As for Mac Maurice and his people, they deviated not from the common road until they came up with the Clann-Sheehy; and then it was that both parties made trial of the temper of their sharp spears, the strength^o of their battle-axes, the keenness of their swords, and the hardness of their helmets; and after having thus fought for some time, the fine army of the Geraldines were worsted, and took to flight, and turned their backs from maintaining the field of battle. They were vehemently and swiftly pursued by the people of Mac Maurice of Kerry, who proceeded to wound and slaughter them; so that it would not be easy to reckon or enumerate all of the Geraldines and of the Clann-Sheehy that fell in this defeat. There was one in particular slain there whose fall was a cause of great grief, namely, O'Conor Kerry (Conor, the son of Conor); his death was one of the mournful losses of the Clanna-Rury^p at this time; the lively brand of his tribe and race; a junior, to whom devolved the chieftainship of his native territory, in preference to his seniors; a sustaining prop of the learned, the distressed, and the professors of the arts; a pillar of support in war and contest against his neighbours and against foreigners. There also fell Edmond Oge, the son of Edmond Mac Sheehy, chief constable to the Geraldines, a wealthy and affluent man, famed for his dexterity of hand and house of hospitality; also Murrough Balbh, the son of Manus Mac Sheehy; Teige Roe O'Callaghan; the son of O'Dwyer; the son of the White Knight; Faltach of Dun-Maoilin^q; and John, the son of Garrett Fitzgerald, heir to Lec-Beibhionn^r. There Rory, son of Manus Mac Sheehy, was taken prisoner: and many others besides these were slain or taken prisoners.

Conor, son of Conor, son of John, son of Conor, son of Conor, son of Dermot O'Conor Kerry, who was the fifty-eighth in descent from Rudhraighe, and of an older branch who would appear to have been extinct in the writer's time, namely, of Conor, son of John, son of Conor, son of Dermot, who was the fifty-fifth

in descent from the same Rudhraighe.

^a *Dun-maoilin*: i. e. Maoilin's Fort, now Dunmoylin, near the village of Ardagh, in the barony of Lower Conillo, and county of Limerick.

^r *Lec-Beibhionn*, now Lickbevune castle, built on a cliff over the sea, in the parish of Kilconly, barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry.

*

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1569.

Αοιρ Κριοστ, mile, cuicc ced, Sfrcca, anaoí.

Erpocc cille dá lua .i. τοιρρδεαλβας mac matganna mic τοιρρδεαλβαιγ uí brian décc.

O Sschnapaich .i. an giolla dub mac διαρματα, mic uilliam, mic Ssain buide tulae τοιρλνγα do gallaib 7 do gaoidealaib doneoc ticcfo dia paignib oib, ffr gan bñt eolac hi laidoin nó hi mbérpla roba mó cion 7 cáil hi ppiad-nairi gall an ffr í rin, 7 a écc. A mac Ssain do gabáil a ionaidh.

Sláine inghn Murchaid mic τοιρρδεαλβαιγ, mic ταιδcc, mic τοιρρδεαλβαιγ uí brian décc.

Mór pécae inghn brian, mic ταιδcc, mic τοιρρδεαλβαιγ, mic brian caea an aonaig uí brian bñ uí pēachapacē .i. διαρmaid mac uilliam mic Ssain buide bñ deapccaiγte ap deilb 7 ap deaplacead ipide do écc.

Semur mac muirir mic an iapla do bñt na duine cocctac congairfē an bliadain ri go po cñgairiot goill 7 gaoiōil na muñan ó beapba co capn uí nñd daon pann 7 daon ndaingn ffrir i naγaiō comairle an pñg. Iapla upmñman do bñt i Sachoib .i. tomar mac Semair mic Piarair mic Semair, mic emainn, 7 a diaρ deapbpaetar .i. emann an calad 7 éduapd do dōl in én pann lé Semur mac muirir, do cōtтар an diaρ mac rin an iapla lá peile muire mór pa aonac innri corp, 7 bá dírim doairnéir ap glacrat deachaiō 7 gpoigib, dór, 7 dairccfct, 7 deapraōaib allmarōa ap an aonac rin. An tiapla dñā do teaet in epinn an bliadain cedna 7 pioducchaō dia bpaiprib ffrir an Státa.

* *Bishop of Killaloe*.—Harris states, in his edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 595, that this Turlough, or, as he calls him, Terence, obtained the bishopric of Killaloe in the reign of Queen Mary, and governed it until the end of the year 1566; but adds, that he had not been able to discover how long after. This entry settles this point.

† *Gilla-Duv*, i. e. *juvenis niger*. His real name was Ruaidhri, Rory, or Roger, and usually called Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy. He was the son of

Sir Dermot, who was knighted by King Henry VIII. in 1533.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 376.

“ *More Phecagh*, i. e. More, or Martha, the gaudy, or showy.

“ *Son of the Earl*, i. e. of the Earl of Desmond.

“ *Was a warlike*, &c.—An English writer would say, “broke out into open rebellion this year.” O'Daly says that when this James was elevated to the place vacated by the imprisonment of the Earl, he sent a herald to Pope Gre-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1569.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-nine.

The Bishop of Killaloe^s, i. e. Turlough, the son of Mahon, son of Turlough O'Brien, died.

O'Shaughnessy (Gilla-Duv^t), the son of Dermot, son of William, son of John Boy, the alighting hill to all the English and Irish who came to him; a man who, though not skilled in Latin or English, was held in much respect and esteem by the English, died. His son, John, took his place.

Slaine, the daughter of Murrough, son of Teige, son of Teige, son of Turlough O'Brien, died.

More Phecagh^u, daughter of Brian, the son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Catha-an-aenaigh O'Brien, and wife of O'Shaughnessy, i. e. Dermot, the son of William, son of John Boy, a woman distinguished for her beauty and munificence, died.

James, the son of Maurice, son of the Earl^v, was a warlike^w man of many troops this year; and the English and Irish of Munster, from the Barrow to Carn-Ui-Neid^x, entered into a unanimous and firm confederacy with him against the Queen's Parliament. The Earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce, son of James, son of Edmond, being [at this time] in England, his two brothers, Edmond of Caladh and Edward, had confederated with James, the son of Maurice. These two sons of the Earl went to the fair of Inis-corr^y on Great Lady-Day; and it would be difficult to enumerate or describe all the steeds, horses, gold, silver, and foreign wares, they seized upon at that fair. The Earl returned to Ireland the same year, and his brothers were reconciled to the State^z.

gory XIII. to pray his blessing on the success of the war, and that his Holiness animated this chieftain to the glorious work.—c. xvii.

^x *Carn-Ui-Neid*, i. e. the carn of the grandson of Neid, one of the Tuatha-De-Dananns. This carn was near Mizen-head, in the south-west of the county of Cork.—See this place again referred to at the year 1580, where it is described as in the south-west of the province

of Clann-Deirgthine.

^y *Innis-corr*.—Cox makes this Iniscorthy (now Enniscorthy), on the River Slaney, in the county of Wexford, *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1568, which is probably correct; and if so, the Four Masters should have written this name *Inir cópēāð*, as they have it at the year 1460.—See note ^t, under that year, p. 1009, *supra*.

^z *Reconciled to the State*.—Cox says that they

Sluaicceadh mór lá iurtir na hEireann Sir hanry Sidney hi pfozmar na bliadhna ro do dol ar muinneachaib a ndiaid na rioða 7 an daingniúgte do rón-
 rat, 7 arís do gab tre laigrib riardear, 7 ní ro airtir go raimic go huið
 maccaille ra munain, 7 ro ruidiúis longport roðraib. rluaiúisóða lair hi
 ttimceall baile na martra, 7 baí ríctmain lé hacchaib an baile, 7 báttar
 muimniúg ag bagar gac laoi don treacáttmain rin iomaireacc do tabairt don
 iurtir co na rluag, 7 ní ro comailriot in ní rin. Ro gabadh an baile ra deóid
 lár an iurtir, 7 ro fáccaib barda a huét na banríogna inn. Do cuaid ar
 rin tre duthaig an bairraig, 7 tre glinn maðair do dol go corcaig. Báttar
 eirge amac muimneac ann rin ar a cionn in oiréill iommbuailte rriir. Ar
 a aoí do léicceadh an conair don iurtir. Baí an iurtir lé hacchaib hi ccor-
 caig, 7 a rannra coccuib ag deiliuccadh lé Sémar an airtir rin acc teaét ar
 ppoetx 7 ar papóun. Tanais an iurtir ar rin go luimneac, 7 ro bpiúis blað
 do bailtib na munain lair etir corcaig 7 luimneac. Ro gabadh cluain dubáin
 7 baile í bscáin hi ttuadmunain don toircc rin lair an iurtir, 7 do cóid
 iaram go gailimh. Baí riðe rri hís ir in mbaile rin ag cñnrucadh dáleccair
 7 cloinne huilliam, 7 iartair connaét, 7 iar rracbáil na gailime dó ro
 gabadh lair dún mór mec rpeoir, 7 Rorcomain, Ro fáccaib rperidenr i
 mbaile ata luain or cñn cóicid connaét uile ó droðaoir go luimneac agá
 rfollamnuccadh 7 agá rfrírcñnrucadh. Bá heride ced rperident na tíre
 rin riam, Sir eduard Rirun a ainm. Ro rui an iurtir tar a air hi rfine

were pardoned for the sake of the Earl, and perhaps by special orders from the Queen, who by the mother was related to this noble family, and used to boast of the untainted loyalty of the house of Ormond.—See also Camden's *Annals of the Reign of Elizabeth*, A. D. 1569, edition of 1639, p. 173.

^a *Ui-Maccaille*, now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.

^b *Baile-na-martra*, now Castlemartyr, in the barony of Imokilly, and county of Cork.

^c *This threat*, literally, "this thing."

^d *Barry's country*, now the barony of Barrymore, in the county of Cork.

^e *Gleann-Maghair*, now Glanmire, a beau-

tiful glen with a small village, about four miles to the north of the city of Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. p. 167.

^f *Cluain-Dubhain*, i. e. Duane's lawn, meadow, or bog island, now Cloonoan, a castle in ruins, near Rockvale, the residence of James Darcy, Esq., in the parish of Kilkeedy, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

^g *Baile-Ui-Bheachain*, i. e. the town of O'Beaghan. This name is now anglicised Ballyvaughan, and applied to a small village in the parish of Drumcreehy, barony of Burren, and county of Clare. The castle of this place stood on the brink of the bay close to the village, but

A great hosting was made by the Lord Justice of Ireland, Sir Henry Sidney, in the autumn of this year, to proceed against the Munstermen, after the peace and league which they had made; and the route he took was south-west, through Leinster; and he did not halt until he arrived in Ui-Mac Caile^a, in Munster, and there he pitched a commodious camp of vigorous hosts around Baile-na-martra^b, and he remained for a week besieging the town, the Munstermen threatening every day of that week to give battle to the Lord Justice and his army, but they did not put this threat^c into execution. The town was finally taken by the Lord Justice, and he left warders in it to guard it for the Queen. He passed from thence through Barry's country^d, and through Gleann-Maghair^e, to proceed to Cork. Here there was a rising out of Munstermen in readiness to give him battle; but the pass was nevertheless ceded to the Lord Justice. The Lord Justice abode some time in Cork, during which time his military confederates were separating from James, and coming in under protection and pardon. From thence the Lord Justice went on to Limerick, and he demolished some of the towns of Munster between Cork and Limerick. On this expedition Cluain-Dubhain^f and Baile-Ui-Bheachain^g in Thomond, were taken by the Lord Justice, and he afterwards proceeded to Galway. In that town he remained some time, reducing the Dal-Cais, the Clann-William, and [the inhabitants of] West Connaught, to subjection. On his departure from Galway he took Dunmore-Mic-Feorais^h and Roscommon, (and) he left a president in Athlone to govern and reduce to obedience all the province of Connaught from Drobhaois to Limerickⁱ. This was the first president ever [appointed] in that country: his name was Sir Edward Phitun^k. The Lord Justice returned at the close of that autumn into Fine-Ghall^l and

only a few scattered fragments of the walls are now to be seen.

^h *Dunmore-Mic-Feorais*, i. e. Mac Feorais's or Bermingham's great fort, now Dunmore, a small town in a barony of the same name, about eight miles to the north of Tuam, in the county of Galway.

ⁱ *From Drobhaois to Limerick*, i. e. from the River Drowes, which forms the boundary between the barony of Carbury, in the county of

Sligo and the county of Leitrim, to the city of Limerick. The county of Clare was made a part of the province of Connaught in this reign.

^k *Sir Edward Phitun*.—Leland calls him Sir Edward Fitton.—See his *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 2.

^l *Fine-Ghall*.—This is the Irish name for what English and Anglo-Irish writers call the "English Pale." On the fifth of the Calends of March this year the Pope excommunicated Queen Eli-

ḡall, 7 ḡo háč cłiač iar mbuaio ccorccair i ndóiread an roḡmair rin buóim,
7 ní deapna fear ionaid an ríḡ i neponn riam lá hoiríe an tḡlóiḡ ro baóí-
rionm eacḡra rob aiteapraige már an riubal rin do rónad laipriam.

zabeth, by his *Bulla Declaratoria*, a copy of which was posted by night, in the year 1570, on the door of the Episcopal Palace in London.—See Camden's Annals, at the year 1570, where this Bull is printed, and Philip O'Sullivan's *History of the Catholics*, fol. 237.

On the 3rd day of November, 1569, the Lord Deputy and Council issued an order in favour of Mac-I-Brien, Chief of Arra, or Dooharra, in the north-west of the county of Tipperary, in pursuance of the Queen's letter, dated the last day of February, 1567. As the Four Masters have given no notice of Mac-I-Brien's submission, the Editor deems it his duty to give the Queen's letter and the subsequent order of the Council in this place, as these documents have never been printed :

“*Rot. Pat. de Anno 12 Eliz. Dorso.*

“For Mac I Brene Arra.

“Elizabeth, R.

“By the Queene.

“Right trustie & welbeloved, wee greete youe well. Wheras M^e I Brene Araa, our faythfull & lovinge subjecte, hayth humbly submytted hymself to our trustie & welbeloved Sir Henry Sydney, Knyght of our order of the Garter & Deputy of [our] Realme of Ireland, recognysing hymselfe as a faithfull subjecte to us and to our Crowne, offring to surrender his Estate from hym & his sequele, and to receyve from us an Estate according to our Pleasure, & haith sent his son Donagh to make in our Presence the said submyssyon & offers, who hayth very lowlie & expreslie done the same. Wee, thearfor, in consideration of the said humble submyssion & offers, are pleased to accept & allowe the said M^e I Brene Araa, & Donagh his son, as our Liege men & leafull subjectes, and are pleased that they shall receyve from us thies Graces & spe-

ciall Favors in manner and forme following.

“Furst. That the said M^e I Brene Araa delyver unto youe, our said Deputie, a full & pleyne particular Note & Extent of all the Manors, Castells, Lordshippes, Landes, Tenementes, Seignories, Rules, Rentes, Dutyes, Customes, & Comodities, whearof he is by any maner of meane seysed at this present, & after wee wyll & order that our Chauncellor shall accepte & receyve of the said M^e I Brene Araa, by Deed, to be enrolled in our Courte of Chancery within that our Realme of Ireland, the submyssion of the said M^e I Brene Araa, & surrender & resignation of his Name of M^e I Brene Araa, & of all the said Manors, Castells, Lordshippes, Seignories, Rules, Hereditaments, Comodities, & Profits, with all and singular their Appurtenances. After which submyssion & surrender so made, our pleasure is, that youe, our Deputie, cause our Letters Patentes, under the greate seale of that our Realme, to be made to the said M^e I Brene Araa, & theyres males of his body leafully begotten & to be begotten, of all the said Castells, Manors, Landes, Tenements, & Hereditaments, to hold of us, our Heires, & Successors, in Capite by Knyght's Fees, & yealding, payeng, contributing, & doying, to us, our Heires, & Successors, all souch Rentes, Services, & Attendance, as nowe by any Lawe, Composition, use, or custome he is bound, or oughte to doe, with souche farther Reservations, as to you, our Deputie, by Assent of the said M^e I Brene Araa, shalbe thought convenyent. Neverthelesse, yf it shall seame necessarie to youe, our Deputie, to alter or change the said Rentes, Duties, & Attendance, which M^e I Brene Araa is presentlie holden to doe, into outhur kyndes, meeter for our service, wee authorise you so to doe.

to Dublin, after victory and triumph; and no deputy of the King of Ireland had ever before made a more successful expedition, with a like number of forces, than that journey performed by him.

“Item. Our Pleasure is, in Consideration that all manner of obedyence is by the said M^c I Brene Araa, for hym & his, offred to us, that is due for a good and faythfull subjecte, that ther be added in the said Letters Patents a speciall Proviso & Condition, that the said M^c I Brene Araa, & his said Heires males of his body, their issues, offspringe, Posteritie, Sequele, Servants, Tenants, & Folowers, shall, to the uttermost of their Powers, contynue for ever true & faythfull & loyall subjectes to us, our Heires, and Successours, as outhur our Subjectes of that Realme are bound by their Allegyance to doe, and in lyke manner shall accepte, obey, and effectually accomplyshe & fulfyll the Lawes, Statutes, Writtes, Processes, & ordinances of us, our Heires & Successours. And yf youe, our said Deputie and Counsayll there, thinke necesarie to deale with the said M^c I Brene Araa, more particularlie, wee are pleased that youe shall & may adde to the said Letters Patentes, so to hym to be made, souche further Articles & Covenants, on his parte, to be observed by hym, his said Heires, Sequele, & Folowers for theirr better Instruction howe to behave theymselves towards us, our Heires, & Successours, & to all outhur our loving Subjectes, & to free & exempt from the Exactions, Servitude, & oppression of all outhur, contrary to our Lawes, demanding eny thinge of hym or theym, yeoven under our Signett at our Pallais of Westminster the last day of February 1567 and in the tenth yere of our Reigne.”

“To our trustie & welbeloved our Deputie & Chauncellor of our Realme of Ireland, for the tyme being, or to the Justices of our said Realme.”

“Order of Councill for M^c I Brene Arra.

“By the Ld. Deputie and Counsayll.
“H. Sydney.

“Wheare Tirelagh M^c I Brene Arra, Chief of his nation, in the Contrie of Arra, and Lord of the said Countrie, have made his humble submyssion unto the Queene’s moost excellent Majestie, requiring her Highnes to accepte of hym the surrender of his Name of M^c I Brene Arra, & of the said Contrie of Arra, and all outhur his Castells, Lands, Tenements, & Heredit^s. with all & singular their Appurtenances; and further that it might please her Majestie to graunt the same to him & the Heires males of his body lawfully begotten & to be begotten, to hold of her Highnes: Whearunto she moost graciouslie have condiscended, as more amply by her Majestie’s said Letters, dated the last daie of February, 1567, in the tenth yere of her Raigne, & signed with her Majestie’s most gracious Hande, enrolled in the Rolles of her Majestie’s Court of Chauncery, doth appere. Forasmuch as souch Circumstances & Ceremonies as necessarilie doth appertaine to be executed for the Perfection of the Premises cannot, for many occasions, be presentlie accomplyshed in due forme as becometh. We, the Lord Deputy & Counsaill, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, consideringe neverthelesse the gracious and princelie meaninge of her most excellent Majestie towards the said M^c I Brene Arra, expressed in the said Letters, which for our parts we will see inviolably observed to the said M^c I Brene Arra & his said Heires males of his body. Therefore we will and require all her Majestie’s officers, Mynisters and other her faithfull subjects, to permitt and suffir the said

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1570.

Αοιρ Κριοτ, μίλε, cuicc ceo, Sícτμοζατ.

Mac ruibne fánat .i. τοιρρδεαλβας όcc, mac τοιρρδεαλβαιζ, mic maol-muire, γ α βραταρ αοδ buide ruad, γ Mac ruibne na ttauat, Murchaδ mall mac eoccan όcc do marbad i ndún na long hi ffiull hi ffiadnairi í neill (τοιρρδεαλβας luineac) lá cloinn ndomnaill gallócclac γ pob oilbñm aδbal uñneac γ uñghnam, do tpeoir, γ do tairptiγte do cornam, γ do cotuccaδ tuairceirt epeann tuicim an tpiir írin, γ pob ecτ mór fñr uib rin γér bδ maic an diar naile .i. Murchaδ mall cnú όr cpoδaibz, γuipbeó gan báδaδ, epp γairccio γaoidel, pinu iomaρβαζa fear nulaδ i nacchaid fear nepeann, uaitne bpipte berne baogail, poδailteaδ péd γ paop maóineaδ ril ruibne an murchaδ rin. Α βραταρ eoccan όcc do γabail a ionaid, γ α βραταρ doinnall uoirbneaδ i monadh Mheic ruibne fánat.

Eiccneaδan mac aδa buide uí doinnall do marbad hi ffiull aγ tioneτuδ ó pluaz uí doinnall lá fñrpoρca mac uí gallcubair co na muinrip γ lá upuinz ele do plioct donnchaδ uí gallcubair.

Mac conmapa, Sfan, mac ríoda, mic meiccon, mic Síoda, mic taidcc mic loclainn tiγearna an taoibc tair do cloinn coiléin do ecτ duine maδac mór-

Tirrelagh M^c. I Brene Arra, & his Heires males of his body begotten and to be gotten, to have and enjoy the full benefit of her Majestie's said gracious Letters, according the tenor of the said Letters, as yf the same were duely & formally done & executed by Letters Patentes under the great Seall. All whiche is fully mente to be to hym past by Letters Patentes with all conveyent spede. Hereof we eftsones will & commaunde you not to faile, as you will aunswer to the contrarie. Yeoven at Dublin the third daie of November 1569.

“Robert Weston, Canc. P. Carewe.
T. Armachan. H. Draycourt.
Adam Dublin. Frances Agard.
John Chaloner.”

[Rot. Pat. de Anno 12^o Eliz. d.]

^m *Dun-na-long*, i. e. the fort of the ships, now Dunna-long, on the Foyle, in the north-west of the barony of Strabane, in the county of Tyrone, and about five miles to the south of Londonderry.

ⁿ *Without extinction*.—The Four Masters should have written: “A champion who was a glowing furnace in military ardour, till he was extinguished by the Clann-Donnell on this occasion.”

^o *Champion*.—“Eapp no epp .i. γairgeadhac.”—O’Clery.

^p *The star of conflict*.—The Irish word pinu signifies a star, and also the point of a weapon. Either meaning could be figuratively applied to a distinguished warrior.

^q *Pass of danger*, literally, “the pillar of breaking the gap of danger.” The word tu-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1570.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Turlough Oge, the son of Turlough, son of Mulumurry), the brother of Hugh Boy Roe and Mac Sweeny-na-dtuath (Murrough Mall, the son of Owen Oge) were treacherously slain at Dun-na-long^m in the presence of O'Neill (Turlough Luineach), by the Clann-Donnell Galloglagh. The fall of these three was a great blow to the hospitality and prowess, to the power and pomp, to the protection and support of the north of Ireland, but [the death of] one of them was more particularly a cause of great lamentation, though the other two were truly good, namely, Murrough Mall, who was renowned above heroes, a burning brand without extinctionⁿ, the champion^o of the valour of the Gaels, the star of the conflict^p of the men of Ulster against the men of Ireland, a mighty champion at forcing his way through the Pass of Danger^q, the distributor of the jewels and noble wealth of the Clann-Sweeny. His kinsman^r, Owen Oge, took his [Murrough's] place; and his kinsman, Donnell, was elected in the place of Mac Sweeny Fanad.

Egneghan, the son of Hugh Boy O'Donnell, was treacherously slain, on his return from O'Donnell's army, by Ferdoragh, the son of O'Gallagher, and his people, and by others of the descendants of Donough O'Gallagher.

Mac Namara (John, the son of Sida, son of Maccon, son of Sida^s, son of Teige, son of Loughlin), Lord of the eastern part of Clann-Coilen^t, died. He

cupgne would be better here than uaiċne. The beapna baogail, i. e. gap of danger, was a perilous pass, where the chief usually placed guards to prevent his enemies from making an irruption into his territory. For a beautiful description of a pass of this kind the reader is referred to Sir Walter Scott's *Waverley*, vol. i. c. 15.

^r *His kinsman.*—The construction of the original is here very careless. It should run thus: "Mac Sweeny-na-dtuath was succeeded by his kinsman, Owen Oge Mac Sweeny, and Mac Sweeny Fanad was succeeded by his relative, Donnell Mac Sweeny."

^s *Sida.*—This name is still common amongst the family of Mac Namara, and usually anglicised Sheedy, but sometimes translated Silk.

^t *Clann-Coilen.*—According to a Description of the County of Clare, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, the territory of the eastern Mac Namara, who was otherwise called Mac Namara Finn, comprised the following parishes in the east of the county of Clare, viz., Killaloe, Aglish, Killurin, Kilkedy, Kilroony, Tullagh, Moynoe, Kilnoe, Killokennedy, Kiltinanelea, Feakle, Kilfinaghty, and Inishcaltragh. According to this list, the O'Gradys, who were

δαλας leandran ban, 7 inghn ar ruarca, 7 ar ribhnaid, 7 domnall maibac mac conmhda, mic donnchaid do gabail a ionaid.

Ρόγνα cúirte hi mainirtir inhir hi tuadmumain do cor lá pperidenr cóiccid connaet go ríol mbriain, 7 go huactar connaet, taðcc mac murchaid uí briain aré bá rirriam ir in tír an tan rin, 7 rob epide céd rirriam tuadmuman. Do rónad lairide urgham bíð, 7 biotaille ró comair an pperidenr hi mainirtir inhir. Ticc iaram an pperidenr don baile a timcell na féle briðde do ronnrad. Bá hann baói iarla tuadmuman concobair mac donchaid mic concobair uí briain ir in clár in tan rin. Ro cúir an pperidenr irin trír lá gairm fair, 7 do lodar dromg do gárida an pperidenr do maiúib a muintire 7 a marcrluaid do tócuiread an iarla. Bá in aon uair do ló do códar ríde go doruir an baile 7 domnall mac concobair uí briain acc toct cuicce mar an ccéda. Bá hí comairle po cinnead lar an iarla, domnall 7 a raibe ó plaðrad na comlad arteað do gabáil, 7 dromg dá raibe amuig díð do marbad. Ro imtið an cúid ele díð do tórad ríta 7 pionnluar a neac hi cclhn an pperidenr go himir. Ro imtið an pperidenr ar ná marac, 7 clann murchaid mic toirpdealbaid .i. taðcc 7 donnchad dá tpeópuccad ar in tír, 7 acc dénam eolair dó tpe capcpaid cumgaib, 7 tré droibélaid diamra doi-eolair. Baói an iarla agá ttopaiðeet, 7 ag tabairt amair forpa go pangatтар горт inhir guaire in adhaig rin. Iar poctain na pccél rin gur an iuruir po gab fícc 7 lonnur é, 7 arló po éinn fín, 7 an comairle a forcongpa ar iarla urmuman, Tomar mac Semair mic Riapair ruaid a huét na ban-ríogha toct do énnpuccad iarla tuadmuman ir in ngnom anuaidreac do rinne uair bá gar a ngaoil 7 a mbraðairri dia poile. Taimcc iarla urmuman co na rlog hi tuadmumain ró cédoir, do ríact an iarla concobair in áit iomaccallma fpir, 7 do geall go ndionghad a toil riumh 7 toil na com-

seated at Tomgraney, Scarriff, and Moynoe, were tributary to this chief of the Mac Namaras.

^u *Upper Connaught*, i. e. the southern part of Connaught.

^w *Donnell, the son of Conor*.—He was the Earl's uncle, i. e. his father's brother.

^x *The rest of them*.—The style here is remarkably imperfect, as appears from the words enclosed in brackets.

^y *Narrow passes*.—The word capcar, which makes capcpaid in the dative or ablative case plural, is still understood in the county of Clare as denoting a steep, narrow pass.—See Carcaina-gcleireach at the years 1599 and 1600.

^z *Gort-innsi-Guaire*, i. e. the field of the island or holm of Guaire, now the town of Gort, in the south-west of the county of Galway. Some will have it that this place took its

was a noble and majestic man, the favourite of women and damsels, on account of his mirthfulness and pleasantry. And Donnell Reagh, the son of Cumeadha, son of Donough, took his place.

A proclamation for holding a court in the monastery of Ennis, in Thomond, was issued by the President of the province of Connaught, to the O'Briens and [the inhabitants of] Upper Connaught^u. Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, who was at this time sheriff in the territory (and he was the first sheriff of Thomond), placed a quantity of food and liquors in the monastery of Ennis for the use of the President. The President arrived in the town about the festival of St. Bridget. The Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien) was at this time at Clare, [and] the President on the third day dispatched a party of his guards, [consisting] of the chiefs of his people and his cavalry, to summon the Earl. It was at the same hour of the day that these and Donnell, the son of Conor^w O'Brien, who was also coming to the Earl, arrived at the gate of the town. The Earl came to the resolution of making prisoners of Donnell and all those who were withinside the chain of the gate, and killing some of those who were outside. [This he did]. The rest of them^x [perceiving his intention] escaped, by swiftness of foot and the fleetness of their horses, to the President, to Ennis. On the following day the President departed, and the sons of Murrough, son of Turlough [O'Brien], i. e. Teige and Donough, conducted him out of the country, and guided him through the narrow passes^y and the wild and intricate ways. The Earl followed in pursuit of them, and continued skirmishing with them until they arrived at Gort-innsi-Guaire^z on that night. When this news reached the Lord Justice, he was filled with wrath and indignation; and he and the Council agreed to order the Earl of Ormond (Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe), in the Queen's name, to go to chastise the Earl of Thomond for that very arrogant deed which he had committed, for there was a close relationship and friendship between them. The Earl of Ormond [accordingly] immediately proceeded into Thomond with his forces; [and] the Earl, Conor [O'Brien], came to a conference with him, and promised that he would do his bidding

name from a Guaire O'Shaughnessy, but the general opinion is, that it was called after the celebrated Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught,

who flourished in the seventh century.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 35, 61, 376.

αιπλε. Οο παδ α βαλτε φορ λάιμ ιαπλα υπμύμαν .i. cluain pam̃p̃ada an clár mór, 7 bunp̃aite, 7 po léiccead̃ dom̃nall ó b̃riain, 7 maite b̃p̃aig̃oíō tuad̃mu-
m̃an báτταp̃ h̃illáim̃ ag̃ an ιαπλα am̃ac̃, 7 b̃p̃aig̃oe an p̃p̃ep̃ideñp̃ mãp̃ cceod̃na.
Ro g̃ab̃ ιαπαμ̃ αιτ̃peac̃up̃, 7 απ̃tuip̃p̃i an τιαπλα p̃á na bailtib̃, 7 p̃á na b̃p̃aig̃-
oib̃ do ε̃ab̃aip̃t̃ uad̃a, uaĩp̃ ní p̃aib̃e d̃á long̃p̃op̃taib̃ aicce ac̃t̃ mãg̃ ó mb̃p̃a-
c̃áin am̃áin, 7 po p̃ácc̃aib̃ bar̃oada buant̃aip̃p̃i ann, 7 ap̃í com̃aip̃le do pinne
gañ dol p̃ó ð̃lig̃o ná p̃ó g̃ráp̃aib̃ com̃aip̃le na hepeanñ coið̃ce, 7 pucc̃ do
põg̃aiñ g̃up̃ b̃ó p̃f̃p̃i laĩp̃ b̃ñ̃t̃ ap̃ p̃aoim̃deal̃ 7 ap̃ põg̃ra, 7 cúl do c̃up̃ p̃é a
ó̃ut̃haĩg̃ 7 p̃é a ð̃f̃gaτ̃ap̃õa iñár̃ dol̃ diã p̃aig̃ið̃. Baoí̃ ιαπαμ̃ lé̃ hac̃haið̃ go
h̃iñcl̃ñ̃ite hi c̃cloinñ M̃huĩp̃p̃i, 7 do c̃uaið̃ ap̃ riñ a τ̃tim̃ceall̃ na p̃ele Eóiñ doñ
p̃p̃ainc̃, 7 bá̃i p̃é h̃f̃o anñ riñ, 7 t̃icc̃ ιαπαμ̃ gõ Sãx̃oib̃h, 7 p̃uaĩp̃ g̃p̃ara, p̃ap̃oúñ,
7 oñoip̃ ó̃ bañp̃iõg̃aiñ τ̃p̃ax̃an, 7 do pað̃ liτ̃ipeac̃a laĩp̃ ð̃ioñnp̃aig̃ið̃ com̃aip̃le
na h̃Ẽpeanñ diã αι̃t̃ne ð̃ioð̃ an τιαπλα doñopucc̃ad̃ 7 τ̃aiñicc̃ ĩ ng̃ñ̃m̃pead̃ na
bliad̃na c̃éð̃na τ̃ap̃ ã aip̃ gõ h̃é̃p̃inñ.

Añ p̃p̃ep̃ident̃ c̃éð̃na, 7 ιαπλα c̃loinnẽ p̃ioc̃aip̃õ .i. Rioc̃ap̃t̃ mac̃ uillic̃ na
cc̃f̃nñ mic̃ p̃ioc̃aip̃õ mic̃ uillic̃ c̃nuic̃ tuag̃ dõ p̃uið̃e lé̃ hac̃chaið̃ S̃p̃uτ̃p̃a hi
p̃am̃p̃ad̃ na bliad̃na põ. Báτταp̃ φοp̃ añ p̃luaĩg̃eac̃ riñ hi p̃p̃oc̃aip̃ añ p̃p̃ep̃ideñp̃
φοp̃g̃la τ̃oí̃peac̃, 7 τ̃p̃éñm̃ileac̃ láτ̃gaile 7 g̃aĩp̃cc̃ið̃ uac̃τ̃aip̃ c̃onnaac̃t̃ ó̃ mãg̃
aoĩ gõ hec̃t̃ge, 7 õ g̃aill̃m̃ gõ hãel̃uaiñ. Báτταp̃ p̃ó̃r hi p̃p̃op̃long̃p̃op̃t̃ añ
p̃p̃ep̃ideñp̃ ð̃p̃oñg̃ m̃ó̃r̃ dõ c̃aip̃t̃im̃ib̃ cõ na p̃aig̃õuip̃õib̃ am̃aillẽ p̃p̃ũ, 7 d̃á c̃ó̃p̃-
ucc̃ad̃ nó ã τ̃p̃í dõ g̃íom̃áñc̃oib̃ g̃aoið̃eal̃coib̃. Baoí̃ anñ ð̃eó̃r̃ añ cal̃bãc̃ mac̃
τ̃oĩp̃p̃õeal̃baig̃, mic̃ eóiñ c̃ap̃p̃aig̃, mic̃ mec̃ dom̃naill̃ cõ na ð̃iap̃ mac̃, 7 cõ na

^a *Clar-mor*, i. e. the town of Clare, from which the county of Clare took its name.

^b *Magh O-m-Bracain*, i. e. the plain of Ibrickan, now Moymore, in the parish of Kilfarboy, barony of Ibrickan, and county of Clare, and about three miles to the north of Milltown Malbay. Small portions of the north and south walls of this castle still remain.

^c *A wanderer*, literally, "wandering and proclaimed."

^d *Among them*, literally, "to them," "usque ad eos."

^e *Clanmaurice*, a barony in the county of Kerry, belonging at this period to a branch of

the Fitzgeralds, who took the name of Mac Maurice, or Fitz Maurice.

^f *Sruthair*, now Shrule, a well-known village situated on the boundary of the counties of Mayo and Galway.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 497, and the map to the same work.

^g *Upper Connaught*, i. e. the southern part of Connaught.

^h *Magh-Aoi*, a plain in the county of Roscommon, already often referred to.

ⁱ *Echtge*, now Sliabh Eachtaighe, *anglice* Slieve Aughty; and incorrectly Sliebaughta, on Beaufort's Ecclesiastical map of Ireland, a mountain

and the bidding of the Council. He gave up his towns, namely, Clonroad, Clar-mor^a, and Bunratty, into the hands of the Earl of Ormond; and Donnell O'Brien and the other chieftains of Thomond, whom the Earl had as prisoners, were set at liberty, and likewise the President's prisoners. The Earl was afterwards seized with sorrow and regret for having given up his towns and prisoners, for he now retained only one of all his fortresses, namely, Magh O-mBracain^b; and in this he left ever faithful warders; and he resolved that he never would submit himself to the law, or the mercy of the Council of Ireland, choosing rather to be a wanderer^c and an outlaw, and even to abandon his estates and goodly patrimony, than to go among them^d. He afterwards remained for some time concealed in Clanmaurice^e, from whence he passed, about the festival of St. John, into France, where he stopped for some time. He afterwards went to England, and received favour, pardon, and honour, from the Queen of England, who sent by him letters to the Council of Ireland, commanding them to honour the Earl; and he returned to Ireland in the winter of the same year.

The same President and the Earl of Clanrickard (Rickard, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-Tuagh) laid siege to Sruthair^f in the summer of this year [21st June]. On this expedition, along with the President, were most of the chieftains and mighty champions of valour and prowess of Upper Connaught^g, from Magh-Aoi^h to Echtgeⁱ, and from Galway to Athlone. There were also in the President's camp a great number of captains, with their soldiers along with them, and two or three battalions of Irish hireling soldiers. There were in it also Calvagh, the son of Turlough, son of John Carragh, son of Mac Donnell^j, and his two sons, with their forces; also

on the confines of the counties of Clare and Galway.—See it before referred to at the year 1263.

^j *Calvagh, the son of Turlough, &c.*—He was chief of one of the septs of the Mac Donnells of Leinster. He was seated at Tinnakill, in the parish of Coolbanagher, barony of Portnahinch, and Queen's County, where he possessed a considerable territory, as appears from various authorities, and where the keep of his castle still remains in tolerable preservation.

The pedigree of this branch of the Mac Donells is given by O'Farrell, in his *Linea Antiqua*, and by Duald Mac Firbis, in his genealogical work, under the name of Clann Domnaill Laigean, *pliocht Toirnealbaig óig*, i. e. the Clann-Donnell of Leinster, the posterity of Turlough Oge. They descend from that most powerful of all the clans of the Highlands of Scotland, the Lords of the Isles, and through Marcus, according to these writers, a younger son of Aengus Oge, the hero of Sir Walter Scott's *Lord of the Isles* (see note F

rocpaíde, 7 dprfm do plioct domnaill, mic éoin, mic eocáin na laetaíge, mic
ruibne .i. aod mac eocáin mic domnaill oice, 7 domnaill mac murchaio mic

to that poem), who had married a daughter of O'Kane. The eldest brother of this Marcus was John, who died in 1387, who, by a first alliance, is ancestor of the chieftains of Clann-Raghnaill, or Clanronald, and Glengarry; and by his subsequent marriage with the princess Margaret of Scotland, daughter of King Robert II., had issue, 1st, Donnell, or Donald, Lord of the Isles, who, in 1411, at the head of ten thousand vassals, convulsed the kingdom of Scotland, and fought the famous battle of Harlaw, in defence of his right to the Earldom of Ross, the heiress of which he had married; 2nd, John More, who espoused the heiress of Bissett, or Mac Eoin Bissett of the Glinns of Antrim, and became ancestor of the powerful family, which, in right of that marriage, on the partial subjugation of the Highland clans in the time of James IV. and V. of Scotland, settled in the north of the county of Antrim, in the sixteenth century, and founded the Earldom of Antrim; 3rd, Alexander, said to be the ancestor of Keppoch.

Marcus, the ancestor of the Leinster branch, was slain, according to the Annals of Ulster, in the year 1397. The death of his son, Turlough, is recorded in the same annals at the year 1435. This Turlough had a son, Turlough Oge, in whose time the family appear to have settled in Leinster. The annals of Dudley Firbisse state that, in 1466, "John, son to Mac Donell, the best captaine of the English," was slain in a skirmish in Ofaly; and the Annals of Kilronan record that a son of Turlough Oge Mac Donnell was slain in Leix [in the Queen's County] in 1504. About this period the Mac Donnells of Leinster formed three septs, of whom two were seated in the now Queen's County, and the third in the present barony of Talbotstown, in the county of Wicklow, where their possessions,

stretched along the foot of the mountain range, upon the marches of the Pale, bore the name of "the Clandonnell's countrie," as late at least as 1641: see MSS. Depositions, Kildare and Wicklow, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 2. 4. and 6. As early as 1524, "Alexander, filius Terentii, filii Meilmore Mac Donnell de Balliranan, Generosus," granted five townlands in this district to Gerald, Earl of Kildare, with an annual rent of three marks for ever. —(Inquisition, Rolls' Office.) His son, Tirlagh, or Turlough Oge mac Alexander, appears as chieftain of one of "the three septs of Gallowglasses of the Clandonnells," whose curious indenture of composition with the Lord Deputy Sidney, dated 7th May, 1578 (which see under that year), is inrolled in the record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin. The two other chiefs at that time were Mulmurry mac Edmond and Hugh Boy mac Callogh [or Calvagh], the former of Rahin, and the latter of Tenekille, in the Queen's County.

It appears from a memorial presented to the Earl of Essex in 1599, by the Irish Council, and printed by Fynes Moryson, that the then chief of the Wicklow sept was in arms with the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles in the mountains of the county of Dublin, and that the head of the Queen's County branch was in rebellion with the O'Mores.

On the 26th of December, 1606, their chiefs had each a grant of sixteen shillings, Irish, per diem for life.—(See Erck's Repert. Chan. Enroll.)

Several Inquisitions in the Rolls and Chief Remembrancer's Offices ascertain the estates and succession of the line given by the Irish genealogists, with which, as well as with the notices in these Annals, they perfectly accord. The *Inquisitio post mortem* of the Calvagh Mac Donnell,

a party of the descendants of Donnell, the son of John, son of Owen-na-Lathaighe^{ji} Mac Sweeny, namely, Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Donnell Oge;

mentioned above in the text, finds him possessed of the town and castle of Tenekill, &c., and bound, among other services, "to keepe and mainteyne twelve able galloglas, on said castel and lands, sufficiently armed for the better inhabiting and preserving of the premises;" upon sufficient warning to attend upon the Governor of Ireland, or his deputy, and "to go upon any Irishman bordering upon the foresaid countie" [of Leix]. The jurors find that his death took place on the 18th of June, 1570, which accords with the notice in the text. He left two sons, Hugh Boy and Alexander; the former was then of age, being born in 1546, and succeeded to the estate; the latter was slain in the year 1577, *q. v. infra*. Hugh Boy died on the 31st of August, 1618, lord of the manor of Tenekill and Ballycrassel, &c., and was succeeded by his son and heir, Fergus, born 1575. Fergus died in 1637, lord of the manor of Tenekill, and was succeeded by his son and heir, James, born 1617, and then aged twenty years and married. This James made a conspicuous figure in the Queen's County in 1641, when, at the age of twenty-four, he was a colonel of the confederate Catholics. On the 8th of February in that year the Lords Justices proclaimed a reward of four hundred pounds, and a free pardon, for his head. His possessions were then confiscated. It appears by an Inquisition taken in 1679, that his widow was allowed dower, but the estate was never restored. This James had a cousin, James, son of Edmond Mac Donnell, who also lived at Tinnakill, and was a captain of the confederate Catholics in 1641.

The Mac Donnells made a considerable figure in Wicklow also during the wars of 1641, and some of them are distinguished by the Parliamentarians, as "notorious commanders of Re-

bells."—See MSS. Depositions in the Library of Trin. Coll. Dub. Of these was Alexander Mac Donnell of Wicklow, gentleman, called in these Depositions, "the constable of Wicklow," by which is meant, according to the usage of the Irish at this period, the commander of the galloglasses.

At the Revolution many of the Mac Donnells of Leinster enrolled themselves under the banner of James II. In a roll of his officers, in 1690, preserved in MS. in the Library of Trin. Coll. Dublin, several of the name are mentioned as belonging to the regiments levied in that province. In that of Colonel John Grace of Moyelly, occurs the name of Lieutenant Francis Mac Donnell, who was evidently of this family, and probably the same who afterwards captured Marshal Villeroy, and shed such a light upon Irish honour, at the memorable storming of Cremona in 1702.—See *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 138–140; and *Military Memoirs of the Irish Nation*, p. 248. At the same period Charles Mac Donnell, likewise evidently of this race, was lieutenant in Sir Gregory Byrne's company in King James's foot guards; and in Colonel Francis Toole's regiment of foot, in the same service, was Lieutenant Brian Mac Donnell, fourth in descent from whom is Alexander Mac Donnell, Esq., J. P., of Bonabrougha, in the county of Wicklow, who married Marcella, heiress of Charles O'Hanlon, Esq. of Ballynorrnan, in the same county, one of the lineal representatives of the ancient chiefs or Reguli of Orior, hereditary royal standard bearers north of the Boyne, whose territory now forms two baronies in the county of Armagh, and was forfeited, for the most part, in the reign of James I. By her he has issue: Charles P. O'Hanlon Mac Donnell, M. R. I. A.; 2nd,

and Donnell, the son of Murrough, son of Rory More, with five chosen battalions of gallowglasses, and also a battalion of gallowglasses of the Clann-Dowell^k; the ordnance and forces of Galway. There were also a troop of vigorous cavalry, to the number of three hundred, in armour and coats of mail.

When Mac William Burke (John, the son of Oliver, son of John) heard that the President and the Earl had this great army assembled around Sruthair, it grieved his heart^l and disturbed his mind; and he called forthwith to his assistance the Lower Burkes^m and the descendants of Meyler Burke, also the Clann-Donnell Galloglagh, and Murrough of the Battle-axes, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Rory O'Flaherty. These came, attended by as many as they had been able to procure of Scots and Irish, hired soldiers and youths; and they never halted until they reached a hill which was nigh to the camp of the President and the Earl; and here they held consultation, to consider in what way they could disperse or scatter those choice and irresistible forces, who had invaded them for their territory and patrimony. They resolved first to convert their cavalry into infantry, and [having done so] they formed into order and array; and they promised one another that they would not disperse or depart from that order, whether they should route the enemyⁿ or be routed by them. They all resolved that if the son or kinsman of one of them should be slain in his [the survivor's] presence, they would not stop with him, but pass over him at once, as though they were enemies and strangers^o. In such state they advanced towards the other army. As for the President and the Earl, they placed their ordnance, their soldiers^p [gunners], their halberdiers, and their men in armour on foot, in the perilous narrow defiles through which they supposed that the other party would advance upon them, and placed by their side the Clann-Sweeny, the Clann-Donnell, the Clann-Dowell, and all the other infantry of their army; while they themselves, and the body of vigorous cavalry they had with them, stood on one side in reserve, to support the fight

Dugald.

^l *It grieved his heart*, literally, "that thing was vexation of heart and confusion of mind to him."

^m *The Lower Burkes*, i. e. the northern Burkes seated in the county of Mayo, of whom he himself was the chief.

ⁿ *Rout the enemy*, literally, "whether the

routing should be *upon* them, or *before* them," which is an idiom of common occurrence in old Irish writings.

^o *Enemies and strangers*, literally, unknown enemies, i. e. enemies with whom they had no personal acquaintance.

^p *Soldiers*, or sagittarii, archers.

taoib̃ ele. Ro ba dail lé docair, 7 dob aghaid̃ ar éttualang doccbaid̃ iartair 7 ioctair cónnaet̃ cor̃ docum na conaire congáirige rin. Aia aoi po arccnarat̃ for̃ a naghaid̃, 7 ní b̃ó cian do éodar̃ an tan fuarattar̃ a ttaoib̃ do tollad̃, 7 a ccuirp̃ do éréctnuccad̃ lar̃ an céo f̃r̃air̃ do léiccead̃ róta a gonnad̃aib̃ grán aib̃leac̃a 7 a boad̃aib̃ blait̃ rĩgne, ní r̃ghnm̃ nó r̃ccat̃, ní meir̃t̃ñ nó mioðlac̃ur̃ po gab̃rat̃ rom̃ r̃iar̃ na éréctoiub̃raict̃ib̃ rin aet̃ dol gan c̃oic̃ill for̃ a cc̃r̃tacchaid̃ go po f̃é̃rat̃ r̃ĩt̃pulang̃ a r̃am̃t̃ac̃ cruar̃ a c̃cloiðl̃m̃, 7 t̃roma a t̃tuagh̃ ar̃ c̃loig̃uib̃, 7 ar̃ c̃l̃nmullaĩg̃ib̃ a c̃celead̃ com̃lainn. Ní b̃ó f̃ada po fuilng̃s̃ na f̃s̃omanna rin lar̃ an f̃foir̃inñ tar̃la for̃ a cc̃ionñ an tan po b̃r̃úct̃b̃r̃ir̃ dianm̃áid̃m̃ dáraet̃ac̃ d̃ib̃ for̃ cc̃ulaib̃ go po b̃l̃ñ an t̃r̃éñb̃uid̃l̃ñ t̃ainicc̃ dia r̃aĩg̃ið̃ iom̃laoið̃ ionaid̃ 7 malair̃t̃ áite d̃ið̃. Ro gab̃rat̃ r̃ið̃e iaram̃ ag̃ d̃ið̃t̃l̃ait̃r̃iuccad̃ na d̃r̃uinge tar̃la r̃f̃mpo ag̃ l̃f̃ñm̃ain an luat̃maðma ag̃ t̃l̃ñdað̃ na t̃or̃aĩgeac̃ta, ag̃ d̃r̃uitt̃ 7 ag̃ d̃inge i ñd̃f̃ghaid̃ na ñd̃r̃ongbuid̃l̃ñ ar̃ f̃s̃ d̃á m̃ile on f̃f̃or̃long̃por̃t̃. Ro pleact̃ad̃, 7 po r̃r̃aoĩglead̃ r̃oc̃aid̃e d̃ið̃ leó an aif̃s̃ rin. Iar̃ ndol do m̃uirt̃ir̃ meic uilliam b̃úrc̃ tar̃ an mar̃c̃rluãg̃ baoid̃ dia l̃f̃t̃taob̃, tuccrat̃ na d̃ið̃ormanna mar̃c̃rluãg̃ amur̃ for̃ d̃eiread̃ na nócc̃b̃aid̃ r̃iar̃ a mb̃aoid̃ an boir̃bb̃r̃iread̃ co po d̃ĩt̃aĩg̃it̃ d̃r̃éct̃a dia ñd̃r̃ongbuid̃l̃ñ leó, 7 po muðaĩg̃fe ní ba mó muñbað̃ d̃l̃uite 7 d̃aiñgne a ñ innill 7 a ñ or̃d̃aĩg̃t̃e tuccrat̃ for̃pa a t̃t̃úr̃ an laoi. Do d̃eac̃at̃ar̃ iaram̃ for̃ cc̃ulaib̃ iar̃ mb̃uaid̃ cc̃or̃cc̃air̃ 7 cc̃om̃maoið̃m̃e 7 iar̃ r̃r̃aoĩnead̃ for̃ a mb̃ioð̃bað̃h̃aib̃, aet̃ am̃áin b̃á f̃s̃ a ñd̃ear̃ñrat̃ do d̃ear̃mat̃ congant̃a (o po pol̃m̃aĩg̃s̃ an c̃at̃l̃at̃air̃ leó, iar̃ mb̃r̃iread̃ for̃ a mb̃ioð̃bað̃aib̃) gan añm̃aiñ ir̃in f̃f̃or̃long̃por̃t̃ in oiid̃e rin, uair̃ d̃á ñand̃oir̃ ní b̃iað̃ f̃r̃f̃rað̃ra f̃r̃iú im̃ ainm̃ 7 im̃ oir̃d̃ear̃c̃ur̃ an m̃aðma do b̃l̃it̃ for̃pa. D̃ála an r̃p̃er̃ið̃ent̃, 7 iar̃la c̃loinne r̃ioc̃air̃d̃ do añrat̃ r̃ið̃e, 7 r̃l̃ioct̃ d̃om̃ñaill̃ meic r̃uib̃ne (ná po f̃á̃g̃aib̃aid̃ a mb̃onñ d̃á mb̃ioð̃bað̃aib̃ an lá rin) 7 d̃r̃ong̃ dia r̃aĩg̃d̃iúir̃ib̃ ir̃ in f̃f̃or̃long̃por̃t̃ in oiid̃e rin. D̃átt̃ar̃ iaram̃ ag̃ ait̃ne, 7 ag̃ að̃nacal̃ a cc̃aoim̃ 7 a cc̃arat̃, 7 ag̃ f̃að̃bað̃ na f̃f̃r̃ĩ ng̃onta r̃eaç̃ñóñ an ár̃m̃aĩg̃. Do r̃óñad̃ éct̃ mórĩ anñ rin ó g̃all̃aib̃ .i. pat̃t̃raic̃ciñ ciuim̃rócc̃, Ro mar̃bað̃ anñ d̃eóir̃ an cal̃baç̃ mac̃ t̃oir̃p̃d̃eal̃baig̃ mic̃ eóiñ c̃ar̃p̃raĩg̃, 7 r̃oc̃aid̃e

¹ *Volley*, f̃r̃air̃.—This is a very old Irish word denoting “a shower,” and f̃r̃ar̃ac̃, an adjective formed from it, denotes “showery.”

² *They cut down*, literally, “great numbers

of them were cut down and scourged by them.” The verb *pleact̃ad̃* is applied in the early portion of these Annals, and the best Irish manuscripts, to the felling or cutting down of woods

[at the proper time]. It was grappling with difficulty, and facing impossibility, for the youths of West and Lower Connaught to attack this well-defended position; nevertheless, they marched onward, but they had not advanced far before their sides were pierced, and their bodies wounded, by the first volley^a of fiery shot discharged at them from the guns, and [of arrows] from the beautiful elastic bows. It was not, however, terror or fear, cowardliness or dastardliness, that these wounding volleys produced in them, but [a magnanimous determination] to advance directly forward; so that they tried the force of their lances, the temper of their swords, and the heaviness of their battle-axes, on the skulls and crests of their antagonists. Their opponents did not long withstand these vigorous onslaughts, before a numerous body of them gave way, and retreated precipitately; upon which the powerful party who came up took their places and position, and then proceeded to exterminate those who stood before them, and, following up the route, they pressed closely and vehemently after the flying troops for the distance of two miles from the camp, during which pursuit they cut down^r and lacerated great numbers. When the people of Mac William Burke, in following up the pursuit, had passed by the cavalry, they were attacked in the rear by that numerous body which had been kept on one side [in reserve], and numbers of their troops were slain by them; and a greater number would have been cut off, but for the closeness and firmness of the battle-array and order which they had formed that morning. They afterwards returned home in triumph, after having defeated their enemies. They had, however, committed one great mistake: when they had cleared the field of battle, by putting their enemies to flight, not to have remained that night in the camp; for, had they done so, there could not have been any dispute as to their having the name and renown of having gained the victory. As for the President and the Earl of Clanrickard, they and the descendants of Donnell Mac Sweeny (who had not fled from their enemies on that day), with a party of their soldiers, remained in the camp that night. They afterwards stopped to search for and inter their slain relatives and friends, and to relieve the wounded throughout the field of slaughter. Little Patrick Cusack was slain in this battle on the side of the English, and his death was generally lamented;

or forests. The noun *ppaoigil* signifies "a noun formed from it, denotes, to flog, scourge, scourge," and *ppaoigleab*, which is a verbal or beat severely.

ele nác aipimēir. Rō páccbað ann don lñt ele uáτερ mac Sñam mic maolir a búpc dia ngoipēi cluar le doinnn, 7 Rañnall mac meic doinnall gallócclaiḡ, 7 dá mac eóin Eipeannaiḡ dá conrapal do cloinn ndoinnall na halban. Do páccbað ann líon díríme amaille piú rin depennchaiḃ dalbancoib, do cloinn ndoinnall, do cloin truibne, 7 do luēt lñamna búpcac. An var lár an plóḡ ríor lár po rpaóineað ina mbaoi rñmpa, 7 ppiur nár coṡaicceað an caṡlaṡair ar aca pñin baoi buaiḃ na tñccmala, 7 var lár na tiḡearnaḃaiḃ po an ip in pporlongpōpōt in oioḡe rin ar pōppa pēin po ba dip clú an māḃma do beit.

Slóiccceað lá hiarla upmūman hi pfoḡmar na bliaðna po. i. lá tomar mac Semair mic piarair puaiḃ tar piúir piar do cliú mál mic ucchḡaine i nuib conaill ḡaḃra, 7 do ciarpaiḡe luaḡra, ní po aipir ḡur ḡaḃ 7 ḡur ḃpīr dún lóic ór lñain i ndiṡpceapē cōiccioḃ conpai mic dáipe. Puair bpaḡde 7 éḃala iomḃa don turur rin, 7 do pill hi ppiṡing na conaire céḃna ḡan tpioid ḡan taḡar, 7 bá pñō pó deapa dópōm rin, clann iarla deapmūman do bñt hilláim hillonndain, 7 Semur mac muipir ina aon ḃpīne i nacchaiḃ ḡall 7 ḡearpaltaḡ, 7 an tír uile aḡ cup ina aḡhaiḃ, 7 pát ele ar naḡ ppuair an tiarla tñccmál ar baoi congnam plóḡ na banpíḡna aicce ar an turur rin.

^s *Cluas-le-doininn*, i. e. ear to the tempest.

^t *Cliu-Mail-mhic-Ugaine*, i. e. the division of Mal, son of Ugaine More, Monarch of Ireland, A. M. 3619.—See *Ogygia*, iii. c. 38. This was the name of a district in the barony of Coshlea, and county of Limerick, and situated between the hill of Knockany and the mountain of Slieve Reagh.—See note on Beal-atha-na-nDeise, under the year 1579, where it is shewn that the ford of Athneasy, on the Morning Star River, near the village of Elton, in the barony of Coshlea, is in the very centre of this river. See also note ^d, under the year 1560, p. 1580, *supra*.

^u *Dun-Loich*, now Dunlow Castle, on the River Leamhain, near Killarney, in the county of Kerry.—See note ^v, under the year 1215, p. 188, *supra*, and the Ordnance map of Kerry, sheets 65.

^v *The province of Curoi, the son of Daire*.—This was a name for Desmond, or South Munster, extending, according to Keating, from

Bealach Chonglais, close to Cork, to Luimneach, and to the western coast of Ireland.—See Hali-day's edition of Keating's *History of Ireland*, p. 135.

^w In this year the following Irish chieftains made their submissions by indenture, namely, Brian, son of Cahir, son of Art Kavanagh of Ballyanne, in the county of Wexford; Mac Vaddock of the same county, who was head of a sept of the Mac Murroughs; Mac Edmond Duff, of the same county; Mac Damore, or Mac David More, of the same county, head of another sept of the Mac Murroughs, seated in the barony of Gorey; and O'Farrell Bane and O'Farrell Boy, of the county of Longford. The following documents, never before published, will shew the nature of their submission:

“This Indenture, made the 15th day of Marche, 1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lord Deputie of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma^{tie}

and also Calvagh, the son of Turlough, son of John Carragh, and many others not enumerated. On the side of the Irish were slain Walter, the son of John, son of Meyler Burke, who was called Cluas-le-doininn^s, and Randal, the son of Mac Donnell Galloglagh; also the two sons of John Ereanagh, two constables of the Clann-Donnell of Scotland. There were also left [slain] here countless numbers of Irish and Scots of the Clann-Donnell, the Clann-Sweeny, and of the adherents of the Burkes. The Lower [northern] army, who had routed such of the forces as had given way, but who had not maintained the field, believed that in this rencounter the victory was theirs; while those lords who remained during the night in the camp considered that they alone were entitled to the fame of that victory.

A hosting was made in the autumn of this year by the Earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, [and he marched] westwards across the Suir, by Cliu-Máil-mhic-Ugainé^t, into Hy-Connell-Gaura, and to Kerry Luachra; (and) he never halted until he took and demolished Dun-Loich^u, on the River Leamhain, in the south of the province of Curoi, the son of Daire^v. On this expedition he obtained hostages and spoils; and he returned home by the same road without receiving battle or opposition. The reason that he received none was, that the sons of the Earl of Desmond were [then] in prison in London; and James Mac Maurice, the only person of his tribe who was opposed to the English and to the Geraldines, was [himself] opposed by the whole country. Another reason why the Earl met no resistance was, that he had the assistance of the Queen's army on this expedition^w.

of thone parte, and Bryane M^c Cahir M^c Art Kavanagh of Ballyan, in the county of Wexford, gent. cheife of his name and cept called Slaght Dirmod Lawdarage, for and on behalfe of himselfe and all the rest of the gent. and freeholders of the said Baronies of Ballyan, S^t Molinge, and in Clan Harricke, and Ffassagh Slew boye, in the countie aforesaid, and in the countie of Catherlaghe, of the other partie.—Witnesseth that the said Bryane M^c Cahir, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lord Deputie, to surrender and give up in the Queen's most Honorable

Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie, the same to be given back by letters patents to be held by them and their heires for ever, at the yearly rent to be reserved in the said patents, but to be free from the bonaghte accustomed to be paid to the Queen's Galloglasses in discharge of which they are to pay 52 markes yearly."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 26th day of June,

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1571.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, μίλε, cúicc céδ, Seētmoḡat, ahaon.

Mac Conmápa τὰδcc mac conmeaða, mic conmápa, mic Sfaín, róð a paimn
 7 a ápað do cótuccáð, 7 a namáð d'pólmuccáð 7 d'pápuccáð décc, 7 a mac
 (Sfaín) do ḡabáil a ionaíð.

1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henry Sidney, Knt. lord Deputie of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma^{tie}, of thone parte; and Theobald M^e Morish M^e Vadick of Ballinecoill, in the countrey called Kensele, in the county of Wexford; Gerold M^e Theobald M^e Vadick, of Bally Carrowell; Gillepatrick Oge M^e Donyll Moile of the Cowill Ishill; Edmond M^e Donill Moile of Monynecrosse; Tirreloghe M^e Morighe of Ballinemone; Moriortagh buy M^e Fheilim of the Mengane; Shane Sharvey of the Cowill Ishill; Cahire M^e Morish of Ballynemolle; Donyll Rowe M^e Gerrald buy of Rossenocke; Ffarganany M^e Vadick of Ballybyne; Donyll M^e Gillepatrick of Ballaghedoroghe; Morighe M^e Gillepatrick of Ballagheclare; Thomas Eiree of Ballehedick; Owingarive of Clougheilleke; Edmond M^e Donyll Moill; Cahire M^e Geralde buy; Teige Ewillane; James M^e Donogh Ronoe; Morish M^e Ffallen; Donogh Riough; Cahire M^e Teige Oge; Owen M^e Shane; Moriortagh M^e Hughe; Cahire Row M^e Edmond; Henry Begge and Donogh Morighe, of the other parte.—Witnesseth that the said Theobald, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputy, to surrender and give up in the Queen's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, & all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called Kensele. The same to be given back by letters patents, to be held at and under the yearly rent of 40 markes payable to her Ma^{tie},

heires and successors."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 26th day of June, 1570, betwyxte Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lorde Deputy of Ireland, for and in the behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma^{tie}, of thone parte; and Dermot M^e Edmund Duff of the Newtowne, in the countrey called Kensell, in the county of Wexford, and other the freeholders of the said contrey, of the other part. Witnesseth that the said Dermot M^e Edmund, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputy, to surrender and give up in the Queene's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie. And the said lorde Deputy doe promise and graunte that the same shall be by letters patents given back, to be held at and under the yearly rent of six score markes, payable to her Ma^{tie}, her heires and successors."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the office of Paymaster of civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 26th day of June, 1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lord Deputie of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma^{tie} of thone parte, and Phelim M^e Damore of Mollallesterne, in the country called Kinseele, in the county of Wexford; Cahire Madden of Killegrine; Morighane Piperre of the Parke;

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1571.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-one.

Mac Namara (Teige, the son of Cumeadha, son of Cumara, who was son of John), supporter of his adherents and friends, and exterminator and destroyer of his enemies, died ; and his son, John, took his place.

Donyll O'Dorane of Ballygerale ; Rick fitz Symons of Ballyduff ; Thom More of Roisse ; Moriortaghe Meirregagh of Ballenskertane ; Moriortaghe Duff M^c Cahire of Collineculbu ; Donyll duff M^c Teige rioughe of Bellynegame ; Murrrough buy of Ballyedane ; Melaghlyn M^c. Tirrelagh of Kilbride ; Edmond Riough of the O'Moklaghe ; Conoghor M^c Walter of Monencle ; Redmond M^c Lucas of Killone ; Manus M^c Davyd of Ballyvadage ; Caher M^c Art of Ballycamclone ; Anthony Peppard of Ballinomenge ; Cahire O Doran of Monanecholane ; Edm. M^c Donel moyle of the Gurtine ; Teige Riough of Ballyenacgerode ; M^c Dallow of Ballycahill ; Hugh M^c Art of Carranebrede, and Edm M^c Shane of Cloneredmounde, ffreehoulders, of the other partie.—Witnesseth that the said Phelim M^c Damore, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputie to surrender and give up in the Queen's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castles, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called Kinseele. The same to be given back by letters patents, to be held at and under the yearly rent of 40 markes, payable to her Ma^{tie}, her heires and successors."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 11th day of Feb. 1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lord Deputie of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma^{tie},

of thone part; and Ffaghnie O'Ferrall, otherwise called O'Ferrall bane of Tullie, in the county of Longford, somtyme called the countrie of the Annellie; William fitz Donell O'Ferrall of the Molt; John O'Ferrall of the Glane, Captayne of Williame's sept; Donell O'Ferrall of the Reene, now M^c Moroghe in thiewe; Moylaghlin O'Ferrall of Molenlegan, called M^c Hyog of Moythra; Ffellym boy O'Qwyne of the Brewne, called O'Coyne; Donill O'Ferrall of Kilgref, capten of Gillernewes sept, in the said countie, gent. of the other partie.—Witnesseth that the said Faghnie, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputy, to surrender and give up in the Queen's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called Annalie. The same to be given back by letters patents free of bonnaght, to be held at and under the yearly rent of 200 markes, payable to her Ma^{tie}, her heires and successors. And for lacke of money the same to be paid in Kyne, as the same Kyne shall be worth and sold in the markets of Athboy and Navan."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 10th day of Feb., 1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lord Deputye of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma^{tie}, of thone parte ; and Faghnie O'Ferrall, other-

Αν ειομρόccaς Τομαρ mac Σlain cfn̄o com̄aple gall Ερεανν fear po
baói po trí ina f̄ior̄ ionaid̄ n̄iḡ 1 n̄Epin̄n décc.

Μαḡ ḡormain Μαιοíleaclainn mac tomáir mic maoíleaclainn duib̄ τόḡ-
βάλαιḡ τ̄r̄óḡ, 7 τ̄iḡe naoídeas̄ décc.

Semur mac Muirir do ḡabail cille moceallócc, 7 ní dáilḡr̄ a hionn̄m̄air,
nó a hioim̄aoíne ḡér̄ bó hioiar̄da a hedála aet̄ f̄ó bíe bá hionad̄ oipeact̄air,
7 ba tulac̄ t̄upleime do ḡallaiḡ 7 do ḡsr̄altaas̄aib̄ lé hacchaíḡ Shemair̄ do
ḡr̄ér̄. Do padas̄ uar̄dúr̄ccas̄ námat̄ for̄ an luēt̄ bát̄tar̄ ḡo f̄óin̄meas̄ p̄uan
c̄odal̄tas̄ in up̄tor̄as̄ oíḡce lá m̄sr̄ḡar̄pas̄ cloinne Suib̄ne 7 cloinne r̄íthiḡ
bát̄tar̄ hi c̄caoímt̄eas̄t̄ Semair̄ mic muirir̄ p̄ia nuair̄ t̄sr̄ite ar̄ a bar̄as̄ ḡo
mbát̄tar̄ aḡ p̄oin̄n̄ oír̄, aip̄ḡit̄ 7 iol̄m̄aoíne, 7 r̄éd̄ rom̄aoíneas̄, ná haiḡdémas̄
an̄ tat̄air̄ diā eiḡre, nó an̄ m̄at̄air̄ diā h̄inḡin̄ an̄ lá p̄iam̄. Ro b̄ár̄ onā leó
f̄p̄i h̄s̄o trí lá 7 teop̄a noíḡce aḡ cor̄ ḡac̄ ear̄naile ionn̄m̄ura 7 uar̄ail ear̄pas̄,
c̄uas̄, 7 c̄or̄n̄ c̄cum̄daiḡt̄e for̄ ḡr̄íḡaiḡ, 7 eoas̄aib̄ f̄ó c̄oill̄tiḡ 7 f̄ó f̄s̄oaiḡ ear̄ar̄-
laḡ, 7 ar̄aill̄ ele ḡo h̄in̄cleit̄e do p̄aic̄hiḡ a c̄car̄as̄, 7 a c̄coic̄cele. Do
b̄sr̄t̄ras̄ iar̄am̄ t̄p̄oim̄néll̄ t̄eineas̄ 7 ol̄út̄b̄ras̄ doḡar̄dā duib̄c̄ias̄ uar̄p̄ an̄
mbaile iar̄am̄ iar̄ mb̄p̄ir̄f̄o 7 iar̄ mb̄laiḡr̄ébas̄ a cum̄daiḡf̄o c̄loc̄ 7 clar̄as̄

wise called O'Ferrall of the Pallice, in the county
of Longford, some time called the country of
the Annalie; Kedagh O'Ferrall of Raharewy;
Fargus O'Ferrall of the Bawne; Edmond O'Fer-
rall of Crieduff; Iriel O'Ferrall, son to the said
O'Ferrall of the Mornyne; Teige Duffe M^c Cor-
mucke of the Killincriebote; Cormock M^c Rory
O'Ferrall of the Camace; Bryan M^c Rurye
O'Ferrall of Drumvinge; Shane M^c Gerrote
O'Ferrall of the Cargin; Tirrelage O'Bardan of
Dromhishen; William O'Bardan of the same;
Rory M^c Rosse O'Ferrall of Killmacshane; Ge-
rold M^c Owen O'Ferrall of Durey; Teige boy
O'Ferrall of Tirlyken; Irriell M^c William
O'Ferrall of Ballerohan; Brian M^c Hebbard
O'Ferrall of Killacomoge; Murrough M^c Don-
nell O'Ferrall of Athey-donell; Rosse M^c Don-
nell O'Ferrall of Ballywringham; Murrough
M^c Teige O'Ferrall Bealclare, called M^c Heb-
bard O'Ferrall of Dwelyne; Murugh M^c Con-

nycke O'Ferrall of Corilaghan; Rowry M^c Ger-
rott O'Ferrall of Clonfowre; Teige duf O'Ferrall
of the same; Conall M^c Shane O'Ferrall of
Dromed; Gillarnew M^c Ffaughnie O'Ferrall
of Raclyne; Cowle M^c Hebbard O'Ferrall of
Belalyene; Ffelem M^c Donell O'Ferrall of
Keraunkeyll; Concor M^c Rosse O'Ferrall of
Cassellbage; Hibbard M^c Rosse O'Ferrall of
Ffurbeill; Teige M^c Moriartye O'Ferrall of Car-
ryll; Jeffery oge O'Ferrall of Cerownagerake;
Moriaughtaughe M^c Edmond O'Ferrall of Ly-
nery; Howe M^c Dontay O'Ferrall of Carigwyn;
Shane M^c Donell O'Ferrall of the Corcy; Felim
Owyn of the Brawn; Breyn Queyn of Acwranake;
Jeffery Qwyn of Heasdownfe; William M^c Don-
kaye O'Ferrall of Dermore; Donell M^c Calle
of Croilaght in said county gent. of the other
partie.—Witnesseth that the said Faghnie O'Fer-
rall, and the rest above named, do covenant,
agree and condescend to and with the said lorde

Cusack^x (Thomas, son of John), head of the counsel of the English of Ireland, who had been thrice Viceroy of Ireland, died.

Mac Gorman (Melaghlin, the son of Thomas, son of Melaghlin Duv), supporter of the indigent and of a house of hospitality, died.

James Mac Maurice^y took Kilmallock^z, not from a desire of [obtaining] its riches and various treasures, though its riches were immense, but because it had always been the rendezvous and sally-port of the English and Geraldines [in their contests] against him^a. Before sunrise^b in the morning those who had gone to sleep happily and comfortably were aroused from their slumber by a furious attack made by the warlike troops of the Clann-Sweeny and Clann-Sheehy, who were along with James Mac Maurice; and they proceeded to divide among themselves its gold, silver, various riches, and valuable jewels, which the father would not have acknowledged to his heir, or the mother to her daughter, on the day before. They were engaged for the space of three days and nights in carrying away the several kinds of riches and precious goods, as cups and ornamented goblets, upon their horses and steeds, to the woods and forests of Etharlach^c, and sending others of them privately to their friends and companions. They then set fire to the town, and raised a dense, heavy cloud, and a black, thick, and gloomy shroud of smoke about it, after they had torn down and demolished its houses of stone and wood; so that Kilmallock

Deputy to surrender and give up in the Queene's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called the Annalie. The same to be given back by letters patents to be held at and under the yearly rent of 200 markes payable to her Ma^{tie}, her heires and successors, but to be free of bon-naght."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

^x Cusack.—See note ^y, under the year 1552, p. 1526, *supra*.

^y Mac Maurice, *anglice* Fitzmaurice.

^z Kilmallock.—See note ^c, under the year 1412, p. 809, *supra*. This town is called the Balbec

of Ireland by some enthusiastic, but ignorant or dishonest, popular writers; but the remains of the castles, houses, walls, &c., shew that there is no building there older than the thirteenth century (many of them still more modern), except, perhaps, a part of one round tower, which may be as old as the eleventh century.

^a *Him*.—In the original it is "James," which is cumbersome and not to be imitated.

^b *Before sunrise*, *ṛṇṇa nuair ṭeipṭe*.—The word *ṭeipṭe* is explained "sunrise" by O'Reilly; and in Cormac's Glossary it is explained "*tertia hora*."

^c *Etharlach*, now Aharlagh, or Aharlow, a beautiful valley situated between Slievenamuck and the Galty mountains, and about four miles to the south of the town of Tipperary.

γυρ βό ηαιττε γ γυρ βό ηαδβα δο. κοναίβ αλλτα ειλ μοεαλλόεε ιαρ γαε
νάινςρ βαοί ινντε γό ριν.

Ρρεριδεντ Σαχαναε δο. τεαετ όρ είνδ δά εόιεεαδ μύμαν ι νεαρηαε να
βλιαδνα ρο, Σιν Σεον Παρροιτ α αιμμ. δάτταρ λαιρ ιοματ long γ λαοιδήγ, εέδ,
γ αιρτίνδ. Ρο γαβρατ υπραδ, γ uaral εοδναε, τιγίρνα, γ τοίρεαε αν τίρε
πό εέδόιρ λαιρ, γειδιττ δνα αμαίρ γ εαρυπραδ λυετ τυιλλμε, γ τυαρυδαιλ
αν τίρε λά Σεμαρ γιον γο μβαοί δια δύν απαραιβ αιεε αετ αιρλέν να μαίγε
namá. Ρο πόεαιρ αν Ρρεριδεντ φορ πεαραιβ μύμαν τεαετ γο λόνμαρ λέρ-
τιονοιτε ινα δόεum co να λόντιβ ρίν λεό λέ ηαγαιδ αιρλέιν να μαίγε ιμ
φέιλ εόιν αρ εειονν. Δο ρόναδ παρριομ ριν, γ ρο γαβρατ αγ ιομρυιδε αν
βαίλε ό φέιλ εόιν γο μδόν ρογαμαίρ, γ νί ρο εαρμναιγ νί δόιβ αρ νί ρο γαβ-
ρατ αν βαίλε αν βλιαδαιν ριν. Τέιτ αν Ρρεριδεντ co κορκαίγ, γ ρο ργαοιρριε
ριν μύμαν δια τιγίβ.

Ρο ρόγπαδ κύριε ρρι ηδ όετ λά νδέεε λά Ρρεριδεντ κύιεεδ κομμαετ
Σιν εδυαρδ Ρηιτun ηι μαίριττιρ ιννρι δο είντευεαδ, γ δο είντερυεαδ δάλ εαιρ,
γ uάεταίρ εονναετ πό φέιλ Ρατραίεε να βλιαδνα ρο. Τάναίεε τρά αν Ρρερι-
δεντ γο μαρκελυαγ μίρδα γ γο ραιγδιυιριβ ροιεαίμλαιβ, uαιρ ρο ba κυίμνεαε
λαιρ αν ειεείνδαιλ ι μβαοί λά δάλ εαιρ αν βλιαδαιν ροίμε, γ βαοί γαε λαοί ρε
ηδ να νοετ λά νδέεε ρεμράιτε αγ κοίεείρτ ρεετ γ μαγλα, γ αγ ιονναρβαδ
έεεορα γ ινδλιεχίδ. Δο beap ιαπλα τυαδμύμαν κοεοδαρ μαε δοννχαίδ
uί βριαίμ α δυτχαιγ γ α είγεαρναρ δον Ρρεριδεντ ι νίε αν ινδλιεχίδ δο ρόιμε
ραιρ ρεαετ ριαμh γ ό να βαοί οεεα αρ α εόμυρ δια βαιτιβ αετ αν μαγ
ό μβρλεάιν δο ραδ δό έ βεόρ γο μβαοί αν μαγ, bunραίτε, αν ελάρ μόρ γ
ελυαιν ραμάδα αρ λάιμ αν Ρηρεριδεντ αγ ράγβαίλ αν τίρε δό, γ ρυεε βραιγδε
γαεα ηυρραιδ δά μβαοί ηι τυαδμύμαίμ λαιρ γο ηαε λυαιν. Νίορ βό ηυρρα

^d *Wolves*, literally "wild dogs, or dogs of the wood." Wolves were very numerous in Ireland at this period, and for more than a century later. Philip O'Sullivan mentions, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, that, after the battle of Kinsale, the hungry wolves sallied from the woods to attack the men who were weak with hunger. There was a native Irish wolf killed at Waringstown, in the county of Down, in the year 1700; and about the same

year a Cormac O'Neill is said by tradition to have shot the last of the wolves of Glenshane, in the townland of Sheskinnamaddy, parish of Dungiven, and county of Londonderry. The last native wolf of Ireland was seen in the mountains of Kerry, in the year 1720.—See *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 450.

^e *James*.—He was the son of Maurice Duv, son of John, son of Thomas, son of the Earl of Des-

became the receptacle and abode of wolves^d, in addition to all the other misfortunes up to that time.

In the spring of this year an English President, Sir John Perrott, was appointed over the two provinces of Munster. He had many ships and barques, companies and captains. The chiefs, noble rulers, lords, and dynasts of the country joined him at once ; but the soldiers, insurgents, the mercenaries and retained troops of the country sided with James^e, though, of (all) his fortified residences, he retained Caislen-na-Maing^f only. The President commanded the men of Munster to muster all their forces, and, providing their own provisions, to come to him on the ensuing festival of St. John, for the purpose of besieging Caislen-na-Maing. They did so at his command, and continued besieging the castle from the festival of St. John to the middle of autumn ; but their efforts proved fruitless, for they did not take the castle that year. The President (upon this) went to Cork, and the men of Munster departed for their respective homes.

On the festival of St. Patrick in this year, the President of the province of Connaught, Sir Edward Phiton, issued a proclamation for holding a court during eighteen days in the monastery of Ennis^g, [to devise measures] to set to rights and reduce the Dal-Cais and [the inhabitants of] Upper Connaught^h. The President, mindful of the perilous position in which he had been placed in the preceding year by the Dal-Cais, went attended by a strong body of cavalry and stout soldiers ; and he was occupied for the eighteen days before mentioned in establishing laws and regulations, and abolishing injustice and lawlessness. The Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough O'Brien) gave up his country and his lordship to the President, as an atonement for the lawless act which he had formerly committed against him, and gave up to him Magh O'mBreacainⁱ, the only one of his (former) towns then in his possession ; so that the towns of Magh [O'mBreacain], Bunratty, Claremore, and Clonroad, were in the possession of the President, on his leaving the territory ; and he carried hostages from every chieftain in Thomond along with him to Athlone.

mond, and was at this period the chief leader of the disaffected Geraldines of Desmond.

^f *Caislen-na-Maing*, i. e. the castle of the River Mang, now Castlemaine, in the county of Kerry.

^g *Ennis*, a town in the county of Clare, which

the English made at this period a part of the province of Connaught.

^h *Upper Connaught*, i. e. South Connaught, i. e. the Earl of Clanrickard and his adherents.

ⁱ *Magh O'mBreacain*, i. e. the plain of Ibrickan,

α ρίον αν δο παδαδ δό δο céδαib bó ó tuadmunain pé hfo an dá bliadan
baói na pperident occa.

Sfan mac an giolla duib mic diarmada baói na ua reánapaig o bár a
aéar gur an mbliadan ri, Ro bñad an tainm rin 7 gort innri guaire de la
dearbpaéair a aéar .i. diarmaid riabach mac diarmada ar bá hepióe bá
rinnreap ann iar pfpí.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1572.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc céo, Seaéτμογαττ, αδό.

Αιρδεppcop tuama Cριορτοir βοιδιcín décc, 7 α αólacad i ngaillín.

Erpucc cille pionnaépac, Sfan ócc mac Sfan mic amlaoib uí mallain
pfr poipectail bpiépe dé décc, 7 α αónacal hi ccill pionnaépac buóein.

Mairgrez ingín concóðair mic τοιρpóealbair mic ταιócc uí bpiain bñ
lán oféle diomnacup, do cónnla, do épað, do gloine, 7 do gñmnaiécc
décc.

Τιgearna déipeac .i. Muirir mac gearailt, mic Sfan mic gearoit mic
Semuir mic gearóid iarla décc, 7 α bpaéair .i. Semur doirpnead ina ionad.

Sfan mac tomair mic Riocaird oicc, mic uilicc puad, mic uilicc an
píona do baðad irin pua.

henrí ó cpaiden cñdaige paibir poónaig διοctari connact dég.

Eogán puad mac peargail mic doínnail puad mic an baipd, Muirir
ballac mac concoicpice mic diarmada uí éléirig, 7 Mac uí Mhóirín do
époçad lá iarla tuadmunain concóðar mac donnchar, 7 pobðar paioie
hi pñcup, 7 i ndán an muirir 7 an teogán rempaite, 7 po ba daíma aoipe,
7 earccaóine don iarla an peillgíomín írin.

Eoin mac colla, mic doínnail, mic eoccain mic doínnail décc.

Póccpa cúirte do éabairt la pperident cúiccíð cónnaéτ Sipi éduarð
Phitun im pel Patpaucc i ngaillín dá paibe po cúmaéταib na bainpíogña

now Moigh, or Moymore, a townland situated
near Milltown Malbay, in the barony of Ibrickan,
and county of Clare.

^k John, son of Gilla-Duv.—He was John, the
son of Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy.—See *Genea-*

logies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach, pp. 377, 378.

^l Gort-Insi-Guaire, i. e. the field or enclosure
of Guaire's holm, or island, now the town of
Gort, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county
of Galway.

It would not be easy to enumerate all the hundreds of kine that were given to the President during the two years that he remained in Thomond.

John, son of Gilla-Duv^k, son of Dermot, who had been the O'Shaughnessy from [the time of] the death of his father to this year, was deprived of that title, and also of Gort-Insi-Guaire^l, by his father's brother, Dermot Reagh, the son of Dermot, for he was the senior in reality.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1572.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-two.

The Archbishop of Tuam, Christopher Bodkin, died, and was interred at Galway.

The Bishop of Kilfenora (John Oge, the son of John, son of Auliffe O'Niallain^m), teacher of the Word of God, died, and was interred in Kilfenora itself.

Margaret, daughter of Conor, the son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, a woman full of hospitality, integrity, piety, purity, and chastity, died.

The Lord Desies, i. e. Maurice, son of Gerald, son of John, who was son of Garrett, who was son of James, who was son of Garrett the Earlⁿ, died ; and his brother, James, was appointed to his place.

John, the son of Thomas, son of Richard Oge, son of Ulick Roe, son of Ulick of the Wine, was drowned in the [River] Suck.

Henry O'Craidhen^o, a rich and affluent merchant of Lower Connaught, died.

Owen Roe, the son of Farrell, son of Donnell Roe Mac Ward ; Maurice Ballagh, the son of Cucogry, son of Dermot O'Clery ; and the son of O'Moirin, were hanged by the Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough). The Maurice and Owen aforesaid were learned in history and poetry ; and this treacherous act was the cause of satire and malediction to the Earl.

John, the son of Colla, son of Donnell, son of Owen Mac Donnell, died.

A proclamation was issued by the President of the province of Connaught, Sir Edward Phiton, about the festival of St. Patrick, respecting a court to be

^m *O'Niallain*, now *anglice* Nealan, or Neylan. Crean Lynch, Esq., of the county of Mayo, is the

ⁿ *The Earl*, i. e. of Desmond.

present head of this family. His paternal name

^o *O'Craidhen*, now *anglice* Crean. Andrew is Crean, not Lynch.

ó luimneac go rligeac. Tanḡattar fon toḡairm rin iarla cloinne Riocaird co na cloinn .i. uilleacc ḡ Sḡan ḡo maiḡib a muinḡire ḡ Slioḡt Riocaird óicc a búrc, ḡ Mac uilliam ioḡtair .i. Sḡan aburc mac oiluepair mic Sḡain ḡo mbúrcaḡaib ioḡtapaḡaib hi maille fḡur ḡ dálcḡair co na ccoimḡionol. Iar ttoḡt dóib i ccḡnd an pḡepident ḡo ḡaillm, ad ḡualattar dá mac iarla cloinne Riocaird uillḡcc ḡ Sḡan forccad pccḡóill eiccin tḡier po omḡuigḡiot an pḡepident ḡ po élaiḡrḡt co hinḡlḡḡe ar an mbaile. Amail at ḡualaid an pḡepident an ní rin po ḡabad maiḡe cloinne riocaird lair, ḡ po fáccaiḡ illaím i rin mbaile iad, ḡ luiḡ fḡin ḡ an tiarla (atair na cloinne rin) po pḡḡt lair ḡo háḡluain, ḡ ar riḡe ḡo haḡ cliaḡ, ḡ po fáccaiḡ an tiarla ann, ḡ roair pḡin do riḡiri ḡo haḡluain. Od ḡualattar clann an iarla an ní rin tuccattar eḡfuaccra daímraiḡ ḡ daor tuaparḡail na coicḡríoḡ ccoimḡoccar toḡt ḡan ḡairḡe ina ndoḡum. Ro pḡḡḡad ḡo nḡimlḡcc lá cloinn tḡuibḡe uaḡtair ḡ ioḡtair ḡonnaḡt ḡ la cloinn ndoimḡaill ḡallóccḡaḡ (ḡo ml ḡḡdaib albanac arason riú) an toḡairm írin Ria riú páimcc leóride tionol ḡo haon máḡin. Rucc an pḡepident a ḡiorma rḡoiḡ ḡ raiḡḡiúiriḡe lair ḡo ḡaillm, ḡ pucc oḡḡanár ḡ eirḡe amac na ḡaillḡe lair ḡo hachad na muḡar .i. baile cloinne doimḡaill uí flaiḡbḡḡḡaiḡ, ḡ bá he Murchad na tḡuaḡ mac taidcc uí flaiḡbḡḡḡaiḡ baói aḡá tairraiḡ ar an turur rin. Ro fáccḡad diaḡ do rḡioḡt doimḡaill uí flaiḡbḡḡḡaiḡ i tḡimḡeall an baile, Ro lḡit bḡiriḡ ḡ po lán ḡabad an baile lair an pḡepident iar rin, ḡ po fáḡaiḡ an méid baói rḡán de ar láim Murchad na tḡuaḡ uí flaiḡbḡḡḡaiḡ. Do fḡill an pḡepident tḡa ḡo ḡaillm tḡḡe cloinn Riocaird, ḡ tḡie uib maine ḡan tḡoiḡ ḡan taḡar ḡo páimcc co háḡ luain.

Iar tḡionol na roḡraiḡe réimḡaiḡe do raiḡiḡ cloinne an iarla ar ḡac airḡ po cḡḡḡailḡiot, ḡ po ḡainḡuigḡiot féin, ḡ Mac uilliam búrc pḡ poile .i. Sḡan mac oiluepair, ḡ bá hé ḡḡo ní do rḡoiḡat iar rin a bḡit acc bḡiriḡ tḡor tḡaḡb-

^p *Of all those.*—An English writer would say it thus: “The President of Connaught, Sir Edward Fitton, issued a proclamation about the festival of St. Patrick, commanding all those who were submissive to the Queen, in the region extending from Limerick to Sligo, to attend a court at Galway.”

^q *Who were under the authority*, literally, “un-

der the power.” The meaning is, all who were obedient to the laws of the Queen.

^r *The Lower Burkes*, i. e. the northern Burkes, seated in the county of Mayo.

^s *Achadh-na-n-iubhar*, i. e. the field of the yews, now Aughnacure, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Kilcummin, barony of Moycullen, and county of Gal-

held at Galway of all those^p who were under the authority^a of the Queen, from Limerick to Sligo. At this summons came the Earl of Clanrickard and his sons, Ulick and John, with the chiefs of their people; the descendants of Richard Oge Burke; the Lower Mac William, i. e. John Burke, the son of Oliver, son of John, together with the Lower Burkes^r; and the Dal-Cais, with their adherents. Upon their arrival before the President in Galway, the two sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, Ulick and John, heard some rumour, on account of which they dreaded the President, and privily fled from the town. When the President heard of this fact, he made prisoners of the chieftains of Clanrickard, and left them in durance in the town; and he himself, with the Earl (the father of the two already referred to, whom he had arrested), proceeded to Athlone, and from thence to Dublin, where he left the Earl, and (then) he himself returned again to Athlone. As soon as the sons of the Earl heard of that affair, they ordered the soldiers and mercenaries of the neighbouring territories to repair to them without delay. That summons was promptly responded to by the Clann-Sweeny of Upper and Lower Connaught, and by the Clann-Donnell Galloglagh (who had many hundreds of Scots along with them). Before [however] they had time to assemble together, the President took his forces and soldiers with him to Galway, and carried with him the ordnance and rising-out of that town to Achadh-na-n-iubhar^s, the castle of the sons of Donnell O'Flaherty; and it was Murrough-na-dtuagh, the son of Teige O'Flaherty, that induced him to go on this expedition. Two of the sons of Donnell O'Flaherty were left about [i. e. in care of] the castle. The President, after having half destroyed the castle, took complete possession of it, and left such part of it as remained undestroyed to Murrough-na-dtuagh O'Flaherty. He then returned to Galway, and passed through Clanrickard and Hy-Many to Athlone, without receiving battle or opposition.

After the aforesaid forces had gathered from all quarters to the sons of the Earl, they and Mac William Burke (John, the son of Oliver) entered into and confirmed a league with each other; and the first thing that they did after that was to set about demolishing the white-sided towers and the strong castles of

way. For an interesting description of this castle by Mr. Petrie, see the *Irish P. Journal*, Dublin, 1841, page 1; see also *Chorographi-* cal *Description of West Connaught*, by Roderic O'Flaherty, edited by Mr. Hardiman, page 54, note ^s.

ḡeal, ἡ cairlén ccomdairḡín cloinne riocairḡo ḡo ro briurḡo bailte an tḡipe ó rionairḡn ḡo boirḡnn leó ḡenmoḡta uatḡaḡ. Ro hairḡceatḡ leó iar rin etḡir Shuca ἡ Sionann ἡ na rḡḡa, ἡ ḡac aon aḡá mbaíḡ báid no rann lé ḡallaiḡ ḡo dorur atḡ luain. Arḡeas do deacatḡtar iaraim laimḡḡr rḡe rionairḡn rḡir ḡac ndíreac ḡo rliab baḡna na tḡuat, ἡ anonn do calaḡ na hangaile ḡo ro loirḡcc-riot át liacc. Ro ḡabrat aḡ dḡó ἡ acc díoláitḡrḡccatḡ aḡ ionḡraḡ, ἡ acc orḡcain ḡaca baile ḡo rangatḡtar i marḡtar miḡe. Roba díobḡrḡe an Muilḡnḡ cḡir ἡ ar rḡḡe ḡo dorur atḡ luain ḡo ro loirḡccriot a mbaíḡ ó ḡrḡicḡt anonn don baile. Arḡeas lotḡtar iaraim don tḡaḡḡ tḡall ḡo dealbna meḡcoḡláin, ἡ tar a nair ḡo rḡol nanmchaḡa, ἡ ní ro rḡaccaiḡriot tḡíreac tḡuaitḡ ó eaḡtḡe ḡo ḡrḡbaíḡr nar cúirḡriot a naon rann cḡccaiḡ rḡiú don cúr rin. Ro brireas leo ballaḡa baile atḡ an rḡíḡ, ἡ a tḡḡe cloḡ, ἡ a cairḡtiall ἡ ro mḡrrat an baile co náḡ bḡ hupura a aitḡénaim ḡo hairḡir imḡḡín dia nḡir. Do cuar leó rḡó dí i marḡtar cḡnnaḡt daimḡeḡín muinḡipe na ḡaillḡe, ἡ na Saiḡḡuirḡḡe Sax-anaḡ ro rḡaccaiḡ an Rḡepḡdent aḡ conḡnaim barḡatḡa an baile, ἡ ro marḡas leó cairḡin na raiḡḡiúir raxanaḡ rin aḡ an dorar iarḡaraḡ don baile, ἡ bá daimḡeḡín muinḡipe rlaiḡḡḡḡḡaiḡ beor do deacatḡtar an dá uair rin don tḡir ἡ ní baíḡ conair aca acc dol ἡ aḡ teaḡt aḡt tḡrḡ át tḡipe hoilḡín namá, ἡ do rḡḡrat cḡreaḡa ἡ oirḡcne aḡḡle ar Murḡhaḡ ó rlaiḡḡearḡaiḡ ḡac uair aca rin. Báḡḡtar tḡra clann an iarla amlaiḡ rin ó deireas earḡaiḡ ḡo mḡḡon rḡḡamair aḡ comlot na cḡḡnaḡaḡ, ἡ aḡ milleas ḡac nḡt ro rḡḡrat im ḡallaiḡ, ἡ imo rannḡoiḡ ḡall ἡ ḡaíḡdear arḡḡna. Arḡeas ro cḡnnḡriot comairle atḡ cliaḡ, ἡ maiḡe ḡall an tḡarla do léccaḡ amaḡ rḡó rḡíḡ, ἡ cairḡḡine óḡ cionn a cḡrḡe ἡ a rḡḡairḡn, ἡ do cḡḡḡrḡccatḡ a cloinḡe, ἡ táinḡcḡ ḡna dia tḡir hi rḡḡḡmar na bliḡḡna ro ro cḡḡḡraiḡ a clano, ἡ ro léicḡriot rḡaíḡleaḡ dá namḡraiḡ ar níḡ a tḡuillḡe ἡ a tḡuaraḡḡail rḡiú. Baíḡ ḡin Semur mac muirḡr mic an iarla máḡaon lé cloinn iarla cloinne riocairḡ ar na himḡeaḡḡaiḡ rin aḡ

[†] *Towns*, i. e. castles.

^u *The Feadha*, i. e. Feadha Atha luain, O'Naghtan's territory, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, containing thirty quarters of land.—See note ^o, under the year 1536, p. 1435, *supra*.

^v *Eastwards*, recte, north-eastwards.

^w *Sliabh-Baghna-na-dTuath*, now Slieve Baun,

in the east of the county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 90, note ^b, and the map to the same work on which the position of the mountain is shewn.

^x *Caladh na h-Anghaile*, i. e. Callow of Annaly, a well-known district in the barony of Rathcline, and county of Longford.—See it already mentioned at the years 1411 and 1486.

Clanrickard; so that they destroyed the towns^r of the territory, from the Shannon to Burren, except a few. Next, they plundered [the district lying] between the Rivers Suck and Shannon, and also the Feadha^u; and pillaged every person who was on friendly terms, or in league with the English, as far as the gates of Athlone. They afterwards proceeded eastwards^v, keeping the Shannon on the right, directly to Sliabh-Baghna-na-d'Tuath^w, crossed over to Caladh-na-h-Anghaile^x, and burned Athliag^y. They proceeded to burn, lay waste, plunder, and ravage every town, until they came to Westmeath. Among those was Mullingar, from whence they proceeded to the gate of Athlone, and burned that part of the town from the bridge outwards. Thence they proceeded to the other side [of the Shannon], into Delvin-Mac-Coghlan, and back to Sil-Anmchadha; and there was no chieftain of any district, from Slieve Echtge to Drobhaois, whom they did not induce to become their confederate of war. They destroyed the walls of the town of Athenry, and also its stone houses and its castle; and they so damaged the town that it was not easy to repair it for a long time after them. They passed twice into West Connaught, in despite of the people of Galway, and of the English soldiers left there by the President to assist in defending the town. And they slew the captain of these soldiers at the west gate of the town. And it was also against the will of the O'Flahertys that they went on these two occasions into the territory; and they had no road to pass through, when going or returning, excepting Ath-Tire-oilein^z; and on each occasion they committed great plunders and depredations upon Murrough O'Flaherty. The sons of the Earl continued from the end of spring to the middle of autumn thus injuring the merchants, and destroying whatever they were able upon the English, and upon all their English and Irish adherents. The Council of Dublin and the chiefs of the English at last resolved to set the Earl at liberty, on terms of peace and friendliness, over his territory and lands, [on condition] that he should pacify his sons. The Earl accordingly returned to his country in the autumn of this year, and pacified his sons, who dismissed their hired soldiers, after having paid them their stipend and wages. During these enterprises, James, the son of Maurice, son of the

^r *Athliag*, now Baile-Atha-liag, the western or Connaught portion of Lanesborough.

^z *Ath-Tire-Oilein*, i. e. the ford of Terryland,

on the river Gaillimh, near the town of Galway.—See note ^p, under the year 1560, p. 1582,

supra.

ιομψυρεαὶ λέ ἡλβανῶν το βρῖτ λαιρ ἡγεαρχαῶν, ἡ ἀρ διαρῖνῖς ἀ
 ρρῦαιρ ἀν Σέμυρ ριν το γαῖβῖς ἡ το γέργυαραῶν δαρβαῖς βῖς ἡ κοδαῖτα
 ἀρ υαῖθαῖ ρλῦαῖς ἡ ἀρ βῖς μβυῖνε ὁ γαῖλῖς ἡ ὁ γαῖδεαῖς δά κυῖκῖς
 μυῖαν ἀν βῖαῖαν ρι.

Πρερῖδεντ δά ὀῖκῖς μυῖαν το ρυῖδε λέ ἡαῖθῖς καῖρλῖν νᾶ μαῖνγε
 ἡρῖν ραῖρᾶῖ το ροῖρᾶῖ, ἡ ρλῖγ δά ὀῖκῖς μυῖαν ἐτῖρ γαῖλῖς ἡ γαῖδεαῖ-
 αῖς, ἡ βαῖτῖς μῖρῖς, κο νᾶ νορῖδανᾶρ, κο νᾶ βρῖδαν, ἡ κο νᾶ λῦαῖδε. ὁάτ-
 τᾶρ τᾶ τῖονῖς ρλεᾶῖτα εῖοῖαν μῖοῖρ υῖλε ἡρῖν ρρῖλῖονῖρῖρ ριν. ὁαῖ ἀν
 μαῖ μῖοῖρ καῖρῖαῖς .ι. τομαρ μαῖ εῖμαῖν, βαῖτᾶρ ἀν ὁνα βαῖρῖαῖς ἡ
 ρῖοῖρῖς, βαῖς ἀν τᾶοῖρῖς ριν υῖλε ρῖ ἡῖς ρᾶῖτε ἡ ρρῖοῖρῖν ἡμον μβαῖλε, ἡ
 ρο γαῖαῖ leo ἡῖ ρο δῖοῖς το δῖῖς βῖς, ἡ ἡῖς βῖς δαρβαῖς κοῖρᾶτα ἡρῖν, ἡ βά ἀρ
 δᾶῖς ρῖοῖρῖνε αῖβανᾶς το βρῖτ γῖρ ἀν μβαῖλε βαῖ Σέμυρ ἡ ρρῖοῖρ κῖοῖνε
 ἀν ἡρῖα ἀῖαῖλ ρεῖβεῖρτᾶρ.

Μοῖρτῖαῖ μῖοῖρ ἀρ ὁαῖοῖς ἡ ἀρ κῖῖρῖς ἀν βῖαῖαν ρι.

Αῖς ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1573.

Αῖοῖρ Κρῖοῖρτ, μῖλε, κυῖκ κῖδ, Σεῖτμοῖατ, ἀ τᾶῖ.

Ὀῖνᾶς ἡῖττε, ἡ ρῖλ βῖγῖδε ροῖρ ἀοῖν lo ἀν βῖαῖαν ρι, Σανῖρ ἡρ κῖαῖρκο
 ἡ δαργαῖαῖ ἡν εᾶρᾶς, ἡ βά Μαῖτᾶῖς μῖοῖρ λά κάς ἡν ριν.

Μαῖ αῖλῖν .ι. γῖοῖλα εᾶρκοῖρ μαῖ γῖοῖλα εᾶρκοῖρ ἀν τᾶοῖν μαῖ γαῖοῖλ ἀρ
 λῖγα το βοῖς ἡ νᾶλβᾶν δῖκκ.

Μαῖ κᾶῖτ υῖλλῖαν μαῖ αῖνῖαῖρ ὀλλᾶν δᾶλ κᾶῖρ λέ ὁᾶν ραῖς ρῖαῖαῖαῖ
 ἡ νεαῖαῖαν, ἡ ἡ μβῖρῖαῖς δῖκκ.

Ὀῖνῖαῖ ρῖαῖαῖ μαῖ τᾶῖκκ υῖ κῖαῖλῖς το ῖκκ.

ἡρῖα ρᾶῖανᾶς το τῖαῖτ ὀρ κῖνῖς ὀῖκῖς ὕλᾶ ἡ ρρῖοῖρῖν νᾶ βῖαῖνα
 ρο .ι. ἡρῖα ὀρ εᾶρᾶ ἀ κοῖανῖν, ἡ ἀ ὁῖλ το κοῖνῖαῖδε γο κᾶρᾶκκ ρῖαῖγῖρᾶ, ἡ

^a *Caislen-na-Maingé*, i. e. Castlemaine, on the River Maine, or Mang, in the county of Kerry.

^b *Race of Eoghan Mor*, i. e. the race of Eoghan Mor, the eldest son of Oilioll Olum, King of Munster in the second century. The chief of these were the Mac Carthys, O'Sullivans, O'Callaghans, O'Keeffes, O'Mahonys, O'Donovans,

O'Donohoes, &c. &c.

^c *The festival of St. Bridget*, i. e. the 1st day of February.

^d *Mac Allen*, i. e. the head of the Campbells, who is still called Mac Allen More by the Highlanders.

^e *The Earl of Essex*. He was Walter Devereux

Earl [of Desmond], was along with the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, awaiting to bring the Scots with him into the territory of the Geraldines ; and it is impossible to relate all the perils and great dangers, for want of food and sleep, which this James encountered (he having but few troops and forces), from the English and Irish of the two provinces of Munster in this year.

The President of the two provinces of Munster laid siege to Caislen-na-Maingea^a in the summer of this year, having with him the forces of the two provinces of Munster, both English and Irish, and of the large towns, with their powder and lead. In this encampment were the muster of all the race of Eoghan-Mor^b, also Mac Maurice of Kerry, i. e. Thomas, the son of Edmond ; also the Barrys and the Roches. This whole army continued besieging the castle for the space of three months, and finally took it, through the want of provisions, not at all for want of defence ; and it was for the purpose of bringing Scottish auxiliaries to relieve the town that James was along with the sons of the Earl [of Clanrickard], as we have before stated.

There was a great mortality of men and cattle in this year.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1573.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-three.

Shrove-Sunday and the festival of St. Bridget^c fell on the same day in this year. The day of the Annunciation occurred after Easter, and Ascension-day in the spring, which was a great wonder to all.

Mac Allen^d (Gilla-Easpuig, the son of Gilla-Easpuig), by no means the least distinguished of the Gaels of Scotland, died.

Magrath (William, the son of Aengus), Ollav of Dal-Cais in poetry, a learned man, distinguished for his knowledge of the sciences and agriculture, died.

Donough Reagh, the son of Teige O'Kelly, died.

An English Earl, the Earl of Essex^e by name, came [to Ireland] as President over the province of Ulster in the autumn of this year, and went to reside in

who had been not long before made Earl of Essex. On the 9th of July this year the queen granted him, "si rebelles submoveret," the moiety of

the seigniories of Clannaboy, Ferney, &c., in as unlimited a manner as if the O'Neills or Mac Mahons had no claim to these territories.

γο cloinn aoda buide. Brian mac feilim bacaiḡ í neill na coḡnac̃ ar trian conḡail, ḡ ar cloinn aoda buide an tan rin. Cpeaca, ḡ coingl̃sca iom̃da do t̃scc̃m̃ail etir brian ḡ an tiarla go feil p̃at̃traicc ar cciont̃t̃.

Murchar̃ mac diarmada mic Murchar̃ uí brian do m̃ar̃baḡ lá huillecc a búpc mac Riocair̃ mic uillie na cc̃ño, ḡ lá hua p̃eaḡnaraiḡ .i. diarmad̃ riabhach mac diarmada mic uilliam, mic S̃sain buide, ḡ bá hé ua p̃eaḡnaraiḡ po imir lam̃a p̃air. Gort iñni guaire do buain dua p̃eaḡnaraicc̃ lá S̃san a bupc a ndioḡail m̃ar̃b̃ta a deap̃braḡar.

Semur mac muir̃ir do b̃s̃it̃ acc cocc̃aḡ ḡ aḡ coing̃leic p̃ri gallaib̃ an bliáḡain ri co po p̃naḡmaḡ p̃iḡ etir erriũm ḡ p̃reident̃ dá cúicc̃iḡ mũman ran eap̃raḡ do p̃oññraḡ, ḡ t̃ánaic do m̃iḡbuil̃ib̃ d̃é, ḡ do biḡin t̃remair, lap̃la d̃s̃rmũman (ḡeap̃oiḡ mac Semair̃ mic S̃sain, ḡ a braḡar .i. S̃san bátt̃ar illãm i loññd̃ain lé p̃é bliáḡna p̃oĩme rin) do léicc̃ñ amaḡ do c̃f̃o c̃om̃aiple Shaxan, ḡ a t̃eaḡt̃ hi ccuan aḡa cliaḡ. Ro ḡab̃aḡ an tiarla iapãm ḡ po conḡbaḡ p̃o p̃iaḡt̃ ir̃in m̃baile hé, ḡ po léiccẽaḡ S̃san d̃p̃écãin p̃áraigh̃ p̃ioñnm̃ũman, ḡ d̃p̃ioḡ a aḡar̃da, ḡ na méide do m̃air̃ dá luḡt̃ l̃s̃nãm̃na.

p̃reident̃ dá cúicc̃iḡ mũman co d̃ol co p̃axaib̃ hi t̃t̃oḡ in p̃oḡm̃air̃ ar cc̃iḡo iap̃ t̃teḡtaḡ, ḡ iap̃ t̃t̃ñoḡab̃ail an t̃ipe, ḡ iap̃ b̃ráḡb̃áil maop̃, com̃aipleaḡ, ḡ caip̃t̃íneaḡ uaḡa p̃s̃in op̃ c̃ño a p̃t̃iúr̃ta ḡ a p̃pollãm̃naigh̃te am̃ail po ba m̃ian lé a m̃s̃ñm̃ain baḡéin. Rocaoíneaḡ an ceileab̃raḡ rin an p̃reident̃ acc boḡtaib̃ aḡ baint̃p̃eaḡḡt̃ach̃aib̃, ḡ aḡ aop̃ anp̃p̃año anap̃p̃aḡta an t̃ipe.

Puair̃ iapãm iap̃la deap̃mũman elanḡ ar eluḡ im p̃éil m̃ap̃tain iap̃ rin do ñs̃m̃t̃oil na com̃aiple ḡan p̃ioḡ ḡan aip̃iucc̃aḡ d̃óib̃ go p̃ainicc̃ do p̃iub̃al t̃ri noḡḡe ó aḡ cliaḡ (go nuat̃haḡ ina p̃oḡair̃) go ḡl̃ém̃s̃oon ḡs̃pal̃taḡ. Ro p̃áil̃ticcẽaḡ p̃riḡ an t̃toḡc̃ar̃ p̃laḡa t̃ánaic ann rin. Ar ḡar uair̃ ḡur̃ bó céḡaḡ conḡair̃eaḡ an t̃í t̃ánaic ina uat̃haḡ don t̃ip̃ an tan rin. Ro hioñnap̃baḡ

^f *Trian-Chongail*.—This was the old name of Clannaboy, and, therefore, it is incorrect to connect the two names by an *agur*. It should be *nó*, or.

^g *Who laid hands upon him*, i. e. who gave him his death-blow.

^h *Gort-innsi-Guaire*, i. e. the holm, strath, or island of Guaire, a man's name, now Gort, a

small town in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway.

ⁱ *Precisely*.—This word is unnecessarily employed here. "At two o'clock precisely" is correct language, but "precisely in the spring" borders on the ludicrous. "Sometime in the spring of this year" is what is intended to be expressed.

Carrickfergus and in Clannaboy. At this time Brian, the son of Felim Bacagh O'Neill, was chief of Trian-Chongail^f and Clannaboy; and many plundering attacks and conflicts took place between Brian and the Earl [from this time] to the festival of St. Patrick following.

Murrough, the son of Dermot, son of Murrough O'Brien, was slain by Ulick Burke, the son of Rickard, who was son of Ulick-na-gCeann, and O'Shaughnessy, i. e. Dermot Reagh, the son of Dermot, who was son of William, son of John Boy. O'Shaughnessy was the man who laid hands on him^g. John Burke deprived O'Shaughnessy of Gort-insi-Guaire^h, in revenge of the killing of his kinsman.

James Mac Maurice continued warring and contending with the English in this year; but a peace was at last confirmed between him and the President of the province of Munster, preciselyⁱ in the spring; and it happened, through the miracles of God and the exertions of James, that the Earl of Desmond (Garrett, the son of James, son of John) and his brother, John^j, who had been in captivity in London for six years, were set at liberty by consent of the English Council; and they arrived in the harbour of Dublin. The Earl was taken, and put under arrest in the town; and John was permitted to visit the wilds of fair Munster, and to visit his patrimony and the surviving remnant of his followers.

The President of the two provinces of Munster went to England in the commencement of the following autumn, after having reconciled and subdued the country, and having left such superintendents, counsellors, and captains of his own people to direct and govern it, as were pleasing to his own mind. The departure of the President was lamented by the poor, the widows, the feeble, and the unwarlike of the country.

The Earl of Desmond found an opportunity of making his escape on the festival of St. Patrick following, against the will of the Council, and without their knowledge or notice; and he arrived, by three nights' walking (accompanied by a few), in the very midst of the Geraldines. The distinguished chief who had there arrived was made welcome; and he, who had arrived in the territory with only a few attendants, was soon surrounded by hundreds of troops.

^j *John*.—In this year Mr. John Tremain was sent over to the Lord Deputy of Ireland, to make several inquiries, and, among others, "To know what is intended to be done with Desmond and his brother John, and how their creditors in England shall be paid."—See Cox's *Hib. Anglicana*.

λαιρ φό είνδ αον μιορα ιαραμ buannaða, 7 barðaða Saxanaða βάτταρ ι
 ndúintibh 7 ι ndaǵbailtib fíri muíman uair bá aǵ an p̃reident co na rax-
 ancoib baoí caonraiǵe co na ccairlénaið, baile na martra, 7 cairlén na
 mainǵe. Ro ǵabað iadruide co na mbarðaið lar an iapla co nár páǵaið uppa
 aitiǵte aon baile fíriann ó cúmar tri nuircce co bealað conglaip, 7 ó bealað
 conglaip co luimneað nár énnraiǵ, 7 nár cúip φό b̃rít a buannað, 7 a maop
 φό éínδ na haon μιορα rém̃raiτε. Ro fócaip a ccaðar féin deacclaiip 7
 dealaðann, 7 po cúip na huipð ina monaðaið fíin do p̃fir dlicceað an pápa
 amail po ba díri.

Coccað etip dal ccaip baðéin. Ba hiað βάτταρ do éaob don cccað rin
 .i. domnall mac concóðaiip uí b̃riain, 7 taðcc mac mupchað uí b̃riain. Clann
 donnchað uí b̃riain don leir ele .i. an tiapla 7 toiprðealbað aét ní b̃aoí an
 tiapla fíin ipin tíri don cúip rin. Ro fár im̃p̃raip etip éaðcc mac concóðaiip,
 7 taðcc mac mupchað b̃aoí ι naon p̃ann ǵó rin aǵ congnamh lá domnall mac
 concóðaiip ι nacchað cloinne donnchað ǵo po ǵǵarrat p̃ria poile, 7 bá p̃ri
 taðcc mac concóðaiip do p̃onað foða na him̃p̃fina, 7 do cóið ι p̃ann a earcca-
 rat .i. clann donnchað uí b̃riain ι naǵhað a deap̃braṭar domnall mic con-
 cóðaiip, 7 taðcc mic mupchað, 7 uaṭtaiip tuaðm̃uman. Ro tionóileað iapam
 lá taðcc mac concóðaiip (a ndioǵail a ðiomða for taðcc mac mupchað)
 am̃ra 7 dídeapccaiǵ do ǵallócclaið ǵfialtað tar p̃ionainn, 7 do b̃fít laiip
 iad do congnam lá cloinn donnchað uí b̃riain ǵo m̃batat poðaide iomða ina
 b̃poðaip do buitilepchað, 7 do cloinn t̃ruibne an tíre fíin .i. p̃lioct domnall
 mic eóin meic p̃uibne ǵo poðaide an iapla amaille le a ð̃f̃braṭaiip lé toipr-
 ðealbað mac donnchað. Ar ann tanǵat̃tar an t̃poðaide rin uile hi éfm̃

^k *Caenraighe*, i. e. Kenry, a barony in the north of the county of Limerick.

^l *Baile-na-martra*, now Castlemartyr, in the county of Cork.

^m *As was right*.—See the History of the Geraldines by O'Daly, cc. 16, 17, 18. Ware says, in his Annals of Ireland, that the Earl of Desmond, having promised upon his oath to be faithful to Her Majesty, was by the Lord Deputy put into the hands of the then Mayor of Dublin, with orders to provide him good accommodation, and to permit him to go abroad, upon his parole to

return at noon and night; which, after having kept for about a fortnight, one day he told the Mayor that he desired to divert himself by hunting, and that he would see him at night; but that as soon as the Earl had got as far as Grange-Gorman, he changed his course, and so escaped, and retired to his own territories; that he was thereupon proclaimed a traitor, with a promise of one thousand pounds, sterling, and forty pounds pension, to any one who should bring him in alive, and five hundred pounds, sterling, and twenty pounds pension, to him that should

In the course of one month afterwards he expelled the English hirelings and warders who had been [stationed] in the fortresses and towns of the men of Munster, for the President and his Englishmen had possession of Caenraighe^k, with its castles, Baile-na-Martra^l, and Caislen-na-Maingé [Castlemaine]. These castles, with their warders, were taken by the Earl, so that by the end of the month he had not left a proprietor of a single townland, from the Meeting of the Three Waters to Bealach-Chonglais, and from Bealach-Chonglais to Limerick, whom he did not subdue and bring under the control of his bonaghtmen and stewards. He ordained that the Church and the men of science should be restored to the possession of their privileges; and he re-established the [religious] orders in their own respective places, according to the law of the Pope, as was right^m.

A war [broke out] among the Dalcassians themselves. On the one side, in this war, were Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, and Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien; on the other were the sons of Donough O'Brien, i. e. the Earl and Turlough; but the Earl himself was not in the country on that occasion. A contention arose between Teige, the son of Conor, and Teige, the son of Murrough, who had been till then united in assisting Donnell, the son of Conor, against the sons of Donough, so that they separated; and Teige, the son of Conor, who had given occasion to this quarrel, went over to the side of his enemies, namely, the sons of Donough O'Brien, in opposition to his own brother, Donnell, the son of Conor; Teige, the son of Murrough; and [the inhabitants of] the upper part of Thomond. After this, Teige, the son of Conor (to wreak his vengeance upon Teige, the son of Murrough), gathered the soldiers and disaffected gallowglasses of the Geraldines, and brought them with him across the Shannon, to assist the sons of Donough O'Brien; and these were joined by numbers of the Butlers and of the Mac Sweenys of the territory, namely, the descendants of Donnell, the son of John Mac Sweeny, and by the forces of the Earl, with his brother, Turlough, the son of Donough. All these forces

bring in his head. O'Daly, in his History of the Geraldines, c. 18, asserts, that the Earl of Desmond, on his arrival in the city of Dublin, was informed by a member of the Council, that a plot was laid for the ruin of the Geraldines, and

that thereupon the Earl sent word to John and James, cautioning them on no terms to leave their territories; and that, having despatched this message, he himself soon after escaped from Dublin.

apoile acc apð na ccabócc bail a ttíð forður irin muir. Ro gluaipeaðar iapañ do ðioğail a nanppolað for uaćtar tuaðmuman tre oirćear ó ccor-maic, 7 tre imlib ó pfpřmaic. Ðá hé rlad 7 rípeigřm 7 iaćtað na nanppann boí ađ cup paðað peampa in đac maiğin in po đabrat. Lottar iapañ tre cloć pód corað finne, 7 lá dorup inñi í cuinn, 7 do bótar na mac ríog, 7 puccrat ðronđ dia ndaoímð paðð 7 éðala a cill inğine baóit, 7 nír bó haiprðe buaða nó corccair do ðál ccair rapuccað na bannaime. Apeað do cuatтар iapañ riap ttuað tre coiccpic corcampuað 7 bóipne. Ro léiccpioтт pccaim-elta pccaoítte ap puð an típe uaća đò po teacclamað leó cpeaća an típe uile pia naðhaið đo haon maiğin. Ro đabrat longpopt iapañ, 7 nír bó hionað cumřanta epřide lá hiaćtað 7 lá hřğmið ban, 7 baintreaðćac ađ accaoíne a nimneað a ndeaðhaiğ a noíoğbala. Oð cualað doinnall mac concobair uí ðriain, 7 taðcc mac muphaið an tpom pluag řin do toćt tap-rið po tscclaiupioт an líon ap lia po péoprað do pluag po cedóip, 7 pangatтар a ccomðáil apale co capn mic táil. Aćiað battar ina ppoćair ann řin

ⁿ *Ard-na-gcabog*, i. e. the height or hill of the clowns. This name is not on the Ordnance Map, but the Editor has been informed, that it was and is still the name of a hill in the parish of Clare-Abbey, on the west side of the River Fergus, where it expands itself into a wide estuary.

^o *Forgas*, now the Fergus, which mingles with the Lower Shannon near the town of Clare. The River Shannon is very wide here, which induced the writer of this article to call it the sea.

^p *Hy-Cormaic*.—According to the tradition in the country, this territory, which was the patrimony of the O'Hehirs, is coextensive with the parish of Kilmaley, in the barony of Islands, and county of Clare. The name is still applied to this parish, but it can be proved from various authorities, that the adjoining parish of Drumcliff is also a part of it, and that it originally comprised the entire of the barony of Islands, except the parish of Clondagad, which was a part of East Corco-Vaskin. It extended from the mountain of Sliabh Callain to the estuary of the

River Fergus, and was bounded on the north by the territory of Kinel-Fearmaic, on the east by the River Fergus, which divided it from Hy-Caisin and Tradry, on the south and west by East Corca-Vaskin, and on the north-west by Kinel-Fearmaic, which it meets at the mountain of Sliabh Callain. O'Hehir, the chief of this territory was not of the Dal-Cais, but of the race of Daire Cearba, the ancestor of the Hy-Figeinte, who were seated at the other side of the Shannon, but no account has been discovered of when or by what means his ancestor settled here.

^q *Hy-Fearmaic*, otherwise Kinel-Fearmaic.—This was the tribe name of the O'Deas, and it also became the name of their territory, which is now included in the barony of Inchiquin, in the county of Clare. This territory is often called the Upper Triocha Ced, or Cantred of Dal-Cais, and the inhabitants, Aes-iar-Forgas, i. e. the people west of the Fergus.

^r *Coradh-Finne*, i. e. the weir of Finnia, a woman's name, now Corofin, a small town in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare,

met together at a place called Ard-na-gcabogⁿ, where the River Forgas^o mingles with the sea. From thence they marched, to wreak their vengeance upon [the inhabitants of] the upper part of Thomond, through the eastern part of the territory of Hy-Cormaic^p, and the confines of Hy-Fearmaic^q; and the cries and shrieks of the unfortunate people whom they plundered gave warning of their march in every place through which they passed. They proceeded onwards over the stone road of Coradh-Finne^r, by the gate [of the castle] of Inchiquin, [and] by Bothar-na-mac-Riogh^s; and some of their people carried utensils and spoils out of the church of Cill-inghine-Baoith^t; but this profanation of the church of that saint boded no triumph or success to the Dal-Cais. They then proceeded north-west, by the confines of Corcomroe and Burren, and dispatched through the country marauding parties, who collected to one place all the spoils of the country before night. They afterwards pitched a camp, but it was not a place [adapted] for rest, on account of the crying and wailings of women and widows, [who were] bewailing their wrongs, after being plundered. When Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, and Teige, the son of Murrough, heard of the coming of this great army to oppose them, they immediately mustered all the forces they could, and met together at Carn-mic-Tail^u. These were they

seven miles to the north-west of Ennis.

^s *Bothar-na-mac-riogh*, i. e. the road of the kings' sons. This name is still preserved, and is applied to the road leading from Corofin to Kilnaboy, meeting the gateway of Inchiquin about midway between them. The following reference to this road in the *Caithreim Thoir-dhealbhaigh*, at the year 1317, will shew its exact position:

"Dermot O'Brien set out with his forces from Ruadhan" [Ruane] "to march into Burren, and he passed through Bearna-an-chaillin, by Leacht-inghine-Ui-Lochlainn, leaving Tully O'Dea on the left, by Loch Beasgnatan, over Caradh-mhic-Boirinn, to the opening of Bothar-na-mac-riogh, and over Mullach-Gaoidheal."

^t *Cill-Inghine-Baoith*, i. e. the church of the daughter of Baeth, or Boethius, now Killinaboy, or Kilnaboy, an old church at which is a part

of a round tower, near Corofin, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare. The patroness of this church is still held in great veneration in the counties of Clare and Limerick, where there are several churches and holy wells dedicated to her. Her name is now corrupted to Innywee in the country. Her father, Boeth, was of the royal line of Cormac Cas, the ancestor of the Dal-Cais.

^u *Carn-mhic-Tail*, i. e. the carn or sepulchral heap of Mactalius, the son of Broc, the eleventh in descent from Modhruadh, the progenitor of the O'Conors of Corcomroe, and their correlatives. This is undoubtedly the great carn now called Carn-Connachtach, situated in the townland of Ballygeely, parish of Kilshanny, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare. It is of a conical shape, measuring one hundred paces in diameter at the base, and about

clann emainn mic ríeig go nglan mōgal gallócclác tánais trí hoide riar an tan rin tar rionann, 7 óccbaíð pleacta an giolla duib mic concobair mic donnchaíð mic domnaill na maðmann mic ruibne. Baí ann uilleacc mic Riocairð Shaxanaig mic uillecc mic Riocairð a búrc tánais an lá poime rin oiporpuccáð a brácar, Taðcc mac murchaíð uí brian. Ro cinnriot ann rin a haon comairle an plóg do lñmāin, 7 po gab domnall mac concobair uí brian occa ngríraet im cālma do dénam, 7 arbsit ppiú, a ólgmuintir ar pé po cūalaðurā lá rñnaib 7 lá rñcaðaið nác lé líon pluag nó rochaide bñnar buaið, 7 nác bpuil brisēñ ar rípe [ar ríor pe] caērae, Do rónrat an luēt úo fairbricc, 7 iomaircað foirn .i. ar mionnraiccið goi ccpiē nōilr baðñin go po cēraērat, 7 go po oipccrē ar muinteara. Ní puil ipin luēt úo gið líonmāi dōið aēt cumarccac plōig a hionaðaið eccrañlaið, 7 ní bá lanne leó tairipiom olóar teiceam diamað deimñ leó poctain a nanmann ar an maigin hi ccom-orecam. Ro gab greim tra an grearaet rin do bept domnall for a muintir, 7 po cingēallrat dō gomāð baíð bratairri nó biað aca uile i naghaið a namat, 7 po cinnriot luēt brata 7 tairccēlað do cōr uatā for an pporlongporr an oide rin. Baí taðcc mac concobair uí brian, 7 tairpdealbāc mac donnchaíð í brian co na rocpaide go peitmeac fuireacair lá taoð a longpuir an oide rin co polur traē eirge do ló ar ná bapac. Ro arccnattar rñmpa lá hñrge na grēine do rliab na ngroigē, 7 láim clē lé bēl aēa an gōbann, 7 báttar plōig an típe ag maillcēimnuccāð lá a ttaoð do teaccmañ ppiú, 7 po noētrac a mñrgeaða fiteacā epplēabpa lē ar lē, ar a aoi po cinnriot go céim dioḡainn dēarrait cille maincñ do raiḡið beóil an cīp gac nōipeac. Ro gab taðcc mac murchaíð, 7 an pluag arēñna ag gñr imōrccāð domnaill í brian ar a pōd leó báttar gan ionnraigē an trlōig

twenty-five feet in perpendicular height. It was probably the place where the Chief of Corcomroe was inaugurated before Burren was separated from Corcomroe, and while the entire diocese of Kilfenora was under the jurisdiction of the head of this tribe.

* *Stand or fly*, literally, "and not more desirable to them is staying than flying, if they were sure to bring their lives from the place where we shall meet."

x *Sliabh-na-ngroigheadh*, i. e. the mountain of

the horses, now *Anglice* Slievenagry, in the parish of Kilfenora, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare. There is a small bridge of two arches on the boundary between the parishes of Kilmoon and Kilshanny, called *Oipiceas Sleibe na ngroigē*, from its contiguity to this mountain.

y *Bel-atha-an-Ghobhann*, i. e. the mouth of the smith's ford. This place is called Baile Eoin Gabhann, i. e. the town of John the Smith, by the Four Masters at the year 1600. It is

who were along with them there : the sons of Edmond Mac Sheehy, with a select body of gallowglasses, who had, three nights before, come across the Shannon ; and also youths of the descendants of Gilla-Duv, the son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Donnell-na-Madhmunn Mac Sweeny. There also was Ulick, the son of Richard Saxonagh, son of Ulick, son of Richard Burke, who had come the day before to visit his kinsman, Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien. These then resolved with one accord to pursue the army [of the enemy] ; and Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, began to excite them to valour ; and he spoke as follows : " Good people," said he, " I have heard from the old and the historians that it is not by the multitude of men or forces that a victory is gained, and that no person is a judge [of the issue of] a field of battle. These people have been guilty of wrongs and excesses towards us, for they have made an irruption into our own lawful territory, and plundered and pillaged our people. Their army [however], though numerous, is only a medley of different people from different places, who care not whether they stand or fly^w, so they can but escape with their lives from the field whereon we shall meet." This exhortation from Donnell to his people produced its intended effect ; and they promised that they would all unite in brotherly affection against their enemies ; and thereupon they resolved to send out people to spy and reconnoitre the camp that night. Teige, the son of Conor O'Brien, and Turlough, the son of Donough O'Brien, and their forces, remained all that night, until daybreak the next morning, stationed by the side of their camp, vigilantly and warily. At sunrise they marched forwards by Sliabh-na-ngroigh-eadh^x, keeping Bel-atha-an-Ghobhann^y on the left hand ; and the forces of the country were marching slowly along side of them, to come to an engagement ; and they displayed on both sides their winged and broad-tailed standards, but marched with steady step by the Pass of Cill-Mainchin^z, directly towards Bel-an-chip^a. Teige, the son of Murrough, and the army in general, began to reproach Donnell O'Brien for the length of time they were without engaging

now called Ballygowan, otherwise Smithstown, and is situated in the parish of Kilshanny, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.

^x *Cill-Mainchin*, i. e. St. Munchin's church, now Kilmanaheen, an old church giving name to a parish in the barony of Corcomroe, and

county of Clare.

^a *Bel-an-chip* : mouth of the ford of the stock or trunk of a tree, now Cnoc-a-chip, on the sea shore, in the parish of Kilmanaheen, two miles to the west of Lahinch, in the barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.

naile uair βάτταρ acc coimimteaet apd i naird ppa poile ó baile aca an goðann go rin. Ráinnic taðcc mac concobair 7 toirpðealbðac ua bpiain co na poðpaiðe ap mullað ènuic beoil an èip ina minneall iombualta amail po ba lainn leó baðéin. Báτταρ an pluað naile 7 luçt na típe aða ττογραim i nacchaid na leaigan aipde aßaipðe baí dia paigib amail ap déine conpan-gaτταρ, 7 pia ndol eað diubpaicte dóib po ðab pgeimn 7 pccát èττpoma 7 aerðacτ, claoað, 7 corpaide conrapail taðcc 7 toirpðealbðaið ðop ðabpaτ puaccað pò céðóip èuca. Ro ðabað aða naipleað, 7 aða naècuma, aða pleaçtað 7 accá plaiðe na ppiçtib, 7 na ττpιοçταib na ndipib, 7 na ττpιαp-aib appin co bñnn pormala. Níp bó haon èonair po ðabpaτ na buiðne rin uair do ðabpaτ an mapcpluað láim ðip le paipnce ppa 7 na coipigte poip-ðear ðac ndípeað. Ap a aoí po lñað go lán uplam ðac ðpong ðib. Ro laccpaτ an mapcpluað a napaðna dia neachaið amail ap déine po pèðpaτ, 7 do ðeçhaið toirpðealbðac ó bpiain ap dá mapcað décc dia luçt lñaðna do èopað a nñpionail, 7 do luaρ a neach go caèair puiρ. Do ðabað 7 do ðonað ðpong ele dá muinτip. Ro ðabað ann ðna taðcc mac concobair uí bpiain, 7 a mac toirpðealbðac uair do anpaτ piðe pop an cenoc ípin uair bá dóig leó go ppopaiðpeað cáç ina ppaipað. Ro ðabað τpa ðpong náρ paóileað ðana-cal ðpíop muinτip an iaρla, 7 po mapðað ðponga iomða ele. Ro ba ðlópac baðða, 7 bpaimeóin, 7 eaèaiðiðe aéρ, 7 paolçoin na piodbaidi pop pñenachaið paopclann pò ðáig imaipce in aon laoí rin. Bá pñipde uaçtaρ τuaðmuman go cñnn aτhaið dia eip i an po páccbað do bpaigðib ðeaçaið, 7 ðéiðð ðapm, ðopðanaρ, 7 beóp dia ccçtpaið, 7 dia minnib pñin aca an lá rin.

^b *The hill of Bell-an-chip.*—Now called Cnoc-a-chip.

^c *Within shot,* literally, within shot-distance.

^d *Trepidation, horror, &c.*—This is the eloquent Irish mode of expressing that they were seized with a sudden panic at the sight of the enemy.

^e *Beann-Formala,* now Binn-Formaoile, a mountain situated about a mile and a half to the south-west of the Roman Catholic chapel of Inagh, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare. It is about six miles to the south-east of Bel-an-chip, whence they fled.

^f *South-east,* i. e. in the direction of Beann

Formaoile.

^g *Cathair Ruis,* i. e. the stone fort of Ros, now Caherush, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in the west of the parish of Kilmurry, barony of Ibrickan, and county of Clare.—See the Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 30.

^h *Who, it was thought.*—This intimates that their lives were spared.

ⁱ *Ravenous birds,* eaèaiðiðe aéρ.—See note ⁱ, under the year 1462, p. 1022, *supra*.

^k *Slain in the battle on that day,* literally, “on account of the battle of that one day.” The style could be easily improved by omitting the

the other army; and the two armies had been moving opposite each other from Baile-atha-an-Ghobhann to that place. Teige, the son of Conor, and Turlough O'Brien arrived with their forces on the summit of the hill of Bel-an-Chip^b, [and formed themselves] into such array for fighting as they themselves considered proper. The other army and the inhabitants of the country were pursuing them up the steep and rugged side of the hill on which they were; but before they could come within shot^c of them, the constables of Teige and Turlough were seized with trepidation, horror^d, light-headedness, giddiness, and unsteadiness, so that they immediately took to flight. The others proceeded to mutilate, hack, and slaughter them by twenties and thirties, by twos and threes, [in the route], from thence to Beann-Formala^e. It was not in the same direction these [defeated] troops passed, for the cavalry moved westwards, keeping the sea on their right, and their infantry passed on directly south-east^f. Both parties, however, were expertly pursued. They gave loose reins to their horses, [and ran] with all the speed they could exert; and Turlough O'Brien and twelve horsemen of his followers made their way, by force of bravery and the swiftness of their steeds, to Cathair-Ruis^g. Others of his people were wounded and taken prisoners; and among the rest were Teige, the son of Conor O'Brien, and his son, Turlough, for these had remained on the hill, expecting that the rest would remain along with them. Some of the Earl's faithful people were (also) taken prisoners, who, it was thought^h, would get no quarter; and many others of them were slain. Noisy were the ravens and carrion-crows, and [other] ravenous birdsⁱ of the air, and the wolves of the forest, over the bodies of the nobles slain in the battle on that day^k. The upper part of Thomond^l was the better for some time afterwards of all the prisoners, horses, armour, and ordnance, and also of the number of their own herds and flocks, left to them on that day.

words ποῦαιῖ and αὐν, thus: Robd̄ap gl̄or̄aīc̄
baō̄ba, b̄rameoin ἡ eaṡ̄aīoeaōa aīle aīeoir, ἡ
paol̄c̄oin na p̄ioō̄buīōi p̄op p̄f̄enaāc̄aīb̄ paop-
clann po maṡ̄baō̄ i n-īmaīpeacc īn laoī p̄m.

¹ *The upper part of Thomond.*—It should be here remarked, that *upper*, in the county of Clare, means northern, and, *lower*, southern. They say up to Burren (p̄uaṡ̄ go ḡoir̄inn), and

down to Limerick (p̄īor go Źuīmneac̄). This arises from the belief that the land inclines from Burren and Slieve Aughty to the Lower Shannon. In Connaught and Ulster, *up* means to the north, and *down* to the south. And so much does this custom prevail in Connaught, that to go *down* the Shannon means to go against its current!"

Μυρριρ mac an ḡiollariabaiḡ (.i. ó cléiriḡ) uí cléiriḡ, raoí hī Síncair, 7 hī línḡionn fíri roimn roconáíḡ décc hī muirir eolair, 7 a aḡnacal i ppiḡnāc maiḡe péin i necclair caillín.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1574.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc ced, Seaḡtmoccat, a cḡair.

Conn mac an cálbaiḡ, mic Maḡnura uí ḡomnaill do ḡabail hī puill la hiarla óu epeḡ hī pporlongporr an iarla baḡéin, 7 a cōr iarām co haḡ chiat.

Iarla ḡírmuḡan do bḡit aḡ foḡail, 7 aḡ mḡrḡim a ḡccapacc i nḡrāc na bliḡna ro, 7 bḡipeaḡ ḡó ar mḡḡ capḡaiḡ mōr .i. ḡomnall, mac corbmaic laḡraiḡ 7 Mac pḡḡin (ḡonnchaḡ mac ḡomnaill mic pḡḡin) do marḡaḡ lá muirir an iarla, 7 ro ba ḡaḡna ḡobríōn, i nḡírmuḡain eiriḡe. Ro marḡaḡ leó ḡna ócc conrapal ḡuaiḡlḡ cloinne ruibne .i. clann ḡonnchaḡ bacaiḡ mic maolmuirpe mic ḡonnchaḡ mic τοιḡḡealbaiḡ, mic eocḡain, mic Maolmuirpe, mic ḡonnchaḡ ḡo rochaḡiḡ ḡo ḡaḡḡaḡiḡ oile ḡenmōḡat.

ḡárraiḡ ḡra mac iarla ḡírmuḡan (Sḡan mac Semaír) eiriḡ nḡabala ar ḡaḡḡaile ḡainḡḡi do ḡrian cluana meala ḡiar ḡó hainm ḡoirpe an láir, 7 ro cūir báḡḡa ḡairiri ḡia muirir ḡiomcōimḡo an baile hírin. Oḡ cūalaiḡ lurḡir na hEpeann (Sḡir uilliam pḡḡuilliam) 7 iarla urmuḡan (ḡomar mac Semaír mic Pḡiarair Ruaiḡ) an ní rin ro aḡnuāḡaiḡ ḡabail an baile rin a nua ḡola, 7 a ḡḡi ḡola pe cloinn iarla ḡírmuḡan, 7 ro ḡóḡairḡḡ ḡḡḡaiḡ mḡḡe, 7 bḡḡḡ, do buiḡléḡaḡaiḡ, 7 ḡḡine ḡall arḡḡna ḡul do ḡianmilleaḡ lḡḡe mōḡa, 7 ní ro hanaḡ leó ḡur ro ḡaiḡit a bḡuiple 7 a bḡailliuḡ i ḡtimcḡeall ḡoirpe an láir co ro ḡabaḡ é leó ḡo ḡeóḡ, 7 ro ḡicḡḡaiḡ an baḡḡa uile lar

^m *Fenagh*.—See note ^y, under the year 1244, p. 310, *supra*. The original manuscript from which the copy of the MS. referred to in that note was made, is now preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Vesp. E. 11. Cotton, 115.

ⁿ *Doire-an-lair*, i. e. the middle or central oak wood, now Derrinlare, a townland containing the ruins of a very strong castle, in the parish of Killaloe, barony of Uachtar-tire, or Upper-

third, and county of Waterford. This castle stood on level ground, about three hundred paces to the south of the River Suir. It was a quadrangular fabric, measuring forty-eight feet from east to west, and thirty feet from north to south, and had a round tower at each corner. Of these towers three are still traceable, but that which stood at the south-west corner has totally disappeared. About one-half of the north-east

Maurice, the son of Gilla-Riagh O'Clery (i. e. the O'Clery), a man learned in history and literature, and a man of esteem and affluence, died in Muintir-Eolais, and was interred in Fenagh^m of Moy-Rein, in the church of St. Caillin.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1574.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-four.

Con, the son of Calvagh, son of Manus O'Donnell, was treacherously taken prisoner by the Earl of Essex, in the Earl's own camp, and sent to Dublin.

The Earl of Desmond was plundering and harassing his enemies in the spring of this year. He defeated Mac Carthy More (Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Cormac Ladhrach). Mac Fineen (Donough, son of Donnell, son of Fineen) was slain by the Earl's people; and his death was a cause of great grief in Desmond. A young constable of the gentlemen of Clann-Sweeny, namely, one of the sons of Donough Bacagh, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough, son of Owen, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, and many other distinguished persons besides, were slain by them.

The son of the Earl of Desmond (John, the son of James) took by surprise a good and strong castle, called Doire-an-lairⁿ, and placed in it trustworthy warders of his own people to guard it. When the Lord Justice of Ireland (Sir William Fitzwilliam) and the Earl of Ormond (Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe) had heard of this castle, it renewed their recent and old animosity against the sons of the Earl of Desmond; and they summoned the men of Meath and Bregia, the Butlers, and all the inhabitants of the English Pale, to proceed to devastate Leath-Mhodha. [The summons was obeyed], and they marched, without halting, until they had pitched their tents and pavilions around Doire-an-lair, which they finally took; and the Lord Justice beheaded all the

tower remains, to the height of about sixty feet, but the south-east one only to the height of ten feet. These towers were eighteen feet in diameter on the inside, and their walls, which were well grouted, are eleven feet in thickness. The side walls of the square are also grouted, and are eight feet four inches in thickness. Tradi-

tion ascribes the erection of this fortress to the Butlers.—See it mentioned, under the name of Dorenlare, in the *Pacata Hibernia*, vol. i. p. 78, in a letter from James Galdie Butler to the Lord President, in which he complains that his “eldest brother's castle of Dorenlare” had been bestowed upon Richard Power.

warders. His people and auxiliaries were so much abandoning the Earl of Desmond, that he resolved upon repairing to the Lord Justice, and making unconditional submission to him : [this he did], and he was obliged to deliver up to the Lord Justice Castlemain, Dungarvan^o, and Kenry^p; and [thereupon] whatever wrongs had been committed on either side up to that time should be forgiven.

Peace, sociality, and friendship, were established between Brian, the son of Felim Bacagh O'Neill, and the Earl of Essex ; and a feast was afterwards prepared by Brian, to which the Lord Justice and the chiefs of his people were invited; and they passed three nights and days together pleasantly and cheerfully. At the expiration of this time, however, as they were agreeably drinking and making merry, Brian, his brother, and his wife, were seized upon^a by the Earl, and all his people put unsparingly to the sword^r, men, women, youths, and maidens, in Brian's own presence. Brian was afterwards sent to Dublin, together with his wife and brother, where they were cut in quarters. Such was the end of their feast. This unexpected massacre, this wicked^s and treacherous murder of the lord of the race of Hugh Boy O'Neill^t, the head and the senior

mention a very dishonorable transaction of this lord on his return to Ulster. It is here given in a literal translation from the Irish, with which the author was favored by Mr. O'Connor. *Anno 1574* : 'A solemn peace and concord was made between the Earl of Essex and Felim O'Nial. However, at a feast wherein the Earl entertained that chieftain' [*recte*, at a feast wherein the chieftain entertained that Earl], 'and at the end of their good cheer, O'Nial with his wife were seized; their friends who attended were put to the sword before their faces. Felim, together with his wife and brother, were conveyed to Dublin, where they were cut up in quarters. This execution gave universal discontent and horror.'

"In like manner these annals assure us that a few years after the Irish chieftains of the King's and Queen's County were invited by the English to a treaty of accommodation. But

when they arrived at the place of conference, they were instantly surrounded by troops, and all butchered on the spot. Such relations would be more suspicious if these annals in general expressed great virulence against the English and their government. But they do not appear to differ essentially from the printed histories, except in the minuteness with which they record the local transactions and adventures of the Irish ; and sometimes they expressly condemn their countrymen for their rebellions against their prince."—Book iv. c. 2.

^r *To the sword*.—Camden, in his annals, A. D. 1574, states that Essex slew two hundred of the Irish, and took Brian, Rory Oge, his brother, and Brian's wife.

^s *Wicked*, *malapra*.—See note ^x, under the year 1186, p. 70, *supra*.

^t *Lord of the race of Hugh Boy O'Neill*, i. e. Chief of Clannaboy. Camden states, in his An-

of the race of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, and of all the Gaels, a few only excepted, was a sufficient cause of hatred and disgust [of the English] to the Irish.

The sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, namely, William and John, violated their [pledged] word and brotherly friendship; and John Burke took many Scotch and Irish mercenaries into his service. The Earl of Ormond afterwards obtained protection for him; and he delivered up hostages into the hands of the Earl, to be kept for the Queen.

On the calends of May this year a shower of hail fell, after a strange and wonderful manner, for some saw nothing in it but what belonged to such showers in general; while there were others whose good strong houses it swept away, and whose flocks and herds it smothered. The fields of green corn, which had been sown a quarter or half a year before, were left by this shower bare and barren plains, without corn or blade. The same shower left upon the shins of those on whom it fell lumps the exact size of one of the hail-stones.

and Clotworthy, who died without issue.

VI. CHARLES. He married, in 1736, Alice, daughter of the Right Honourable Sir John Broderic of Middleton, by whom he had two sons, John, of whom presently, and St. John, who died without issue. He died in 1769, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

VII. JOHN. He represented the county of Antrim for several years in Parliament, and was elevated to the Peerage of Ireland on the 30th of November, 1793, as Baron O'Neill of Shanescastle, and advanced to the dignity of Viscount O'Neill on the 6th of October, 1795. He married, on the 15th of October, 1777, Henrietta, only child of Charles (Boyle) Lord Dungarvan, and grand-daughter of Charles, fifth Earl of Cork and Orrery, by whom he had issue: 1, Charles Henry St. John, who was born in 1779, and was created Earl O'Neill in 1800, and died without issue in 1841; and, 2, John Bruce, the present Viscount O'Neill, who was born December 30, 1780, and who is still unmarried. Let us now return to

III. JOHN OGE, the youngest son of John, the son of Brian. He had one son,

IV. HENRY, who had two sons, John, No. V., and Donnell, of whose descendants (if he had such) no account is preserved.

V. JOHN. He had three sons: 1, Ambrose, who had five daughters, the third of whom, Henrietta, married Daniel O'Rourke of Dro-mahaire, in the county of Leitrim, by whom she had a son, Ambrose, who was the father of Daniel, who was father of Ambrose O'Rourke, Esq., J. P., of Ballybollen, in the county of Antrim; 2, Henry, who died without issue; and, 3, Daniel, No. VI.

VI. DANIEL.

VII. JOHN of Ballymoney.

VIII. ARTHUR.

IX. JOHN.

X. HUGH O'NEILL of Ballymoney, in the county of Down, a farmer, who, if he survive the Viscount O'Neill, will be the senior representative of Brian Mac Felim, and of all the Kinel-Owen.

Mac ταιῶcc mic ταιῶcc uí Ruairc do mairbāð lá cuib do luēt lñamna
na bpeirne ar fairēce droma da etiān.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1575.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc ced, Sētmoḡatt, a cúicc.

Rudhraiḡe mac Aoḡa (.i. ua domnaill), mic Maḡnura, mic Aoḡa duib
ui domnaill do mairbāð i nfoḡaire i ndún na ngall la Catāoir, mac Eóin, mic
tuatāil uí ḡallcubair, ḡ noḡar laim lairpiumh indrin.

Robarta po tērbaiḡ, ḡ eallpcoē aintioimaiḡ i ramraḡ na bliāna po co
ná pñtē sḡ aon uaire do ló nó doioēce do pleochaḡ ó bealtaine co lughnaraḡ.
Ro páp sḡláinte upḡpanna ḡ tñm turbroioḡ don tērbac hírin .i. an pláiḡ.
ḡaoí tra an tñm rin co hanpfoill por Shaxancāib, ḡ por éireandachāib i
mbaile atā cliaḡ ind nár laiḡn, i mbaile atā pñdiaḡ, irin Muilñn cñp, ḡ
i mbaile atā buide. Rob iomḡa dñā stoppa rñde, caplén ḡan coiméd, imile
ḡan aoḡaire, ḡ uaral cōpp ḡan adnacal tria bitin an tñma írin.

Iurpñr nua do tōct i nepinn .i. Sir hénri Sidnei, irin pfoḡmar do pñnn-
raḡ, ḡ hi ccóicceaḡ ulaḡ po ḡab porp cetup, ḡ bá hamlaḡ baóí épe por a
cñontt na hén tuinn cōccāiḡ ḡ cñndairpce, ḡ po nairm rñḡ, caparaḡ, ḡ
capḡanaḡct etip cenel cconail ḡ eoccāin, ḡ coicceaḡ ulaḡ apcñna po bit bá
haca táimicc hi tñp hi ttopaḡ, ḡ po díocuir an iurpñr rin co rapāib an
tiapla lé a ndearnaḡ an ḡabaltar por ultoib, ḡ po pēall por cōnn mac an
cālbaiḡ, ḡ por bñian mac pēlim bacaiḡ .i. iapla ou epex. Conn mac an
cālbaiḡ uí domnaill dñā, ḡ conn mac néill óicc uí néill báttaḡ illáim in át
cliaḡ do elúḡ pē linn an iurpñr do tōct in nEñinn, ḡ Conn ua domnaill do
bñt hi pñtñib ḡ hi páraiḡib a dúitēce baḡéin ḡup cúip an iurpñr a pñpóun

^u *From Bealtaine to Lammass*, i. e. from the
1st of May to the 1st of August.

^w *Invaded Ulster*.—The Four Masters do not
appear to have known the exact nature of this
invasion, because the Earl was not a mere adven-
turer, but was bound by indenture to go thi-
ther before Michaelmas, 1573; for on the 9th
of July, that year, the Queen had granted him
the moiety of the seignior of Clannaboy, Farney,

&c.—See Camden's *Annals* of the reign of Queen
Elizabeth, and Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D.
1573. Camden's words are as follows :

“ In Ultonia Brianus Mac Phelimus, qui mag-
nam partem regionis Clandeboiæ usurpaverat,
oppidum Knockfergus, i. e. Fergusii Rupem,
incendit; et alii eo tractu tumultuari coeperunt.
Contra hos Walterus Devereux (quem Elizabetha
nuper Essexiæ Comitem crearat) expeditionem

The son of Teige, son of Teige O'Rourke, was slain by some of the inhabitants of Breifny, on the Green of Dromahaire.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1575.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-five.

Rury, the son of Hugh (i. e. the O'Donnell), son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell, was, while quelling a riot at Donegal, [unintentionally] slain by Cahir, the son of John, son of Tuathal O'Gallagher, a thing which he wished not to do.

Intense heat and extreme drought [prevailed] in the summer of this year ; there was no rain for one hour, by night or day, from Bealtaine to Lammas^u. A loathsome disease and a dreadful malady arose from this heat, namely, the plague. This malady raged virulently among the Irish and English in Dublin, in Naas of Leinster, Ardee, Mullingar, and Athboy. Between those places many a castle was left without a guard, many a flock without a shepherd, and many a noble corpse without burial, in consequence of this distemper.

In the autumn of this year a new Lord Justice arrived in Ireland, namely, Sir Henry Sidney. He landed in Ulster, and found Ireland one scene of warfare and intestine commotion. He (however) established peace, friendship, and charity between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen, and throughout every part of Ulster, the province in which he first landed ; and this Lord Justice banished to England the Earl of Essex, who had invaded Ulster^w, and acted treacherously towards Con, the son of Calvagh [O'Donnell], and Brian, the son of Felim Bacagh [O'Neill]. About the time that this Lord Justice arrived in Ireland, Con, the son of Calvagh O'Donnell, and Con, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, who had been in prison in Dublin, made their escape ; and Con O'Donnell remained concealed in the forests and wilds of his native territory, until the Lord Justice sent him his pardon. In the beginning of winter the Lord

postulat; illis usus consultoribus qui eum longius abesse, et in pericula, specie honoris, precipitare primis votis habuerunt. Quod illum haudquaquam latuit. Verum vir impiger, et qui animum ab ineunte ætate bellicis studiis

imbuerat, propositi tenax cum Regina transigit, ut, quibusdam cautionibus pars altera Clandeboiæ, si rebelles submoveret, sibi et suis commitionibus cederet: ad quam tuendam equites cc, pedites cccc, suis sumptibus aleret: et in belli

cuicce. An iuruir iarom do dul hi ttopac an gsimpead peacnon maige breag 7 mide, airride hi portuataib Laigean, go po riodhai 7 goill 7 gaoil airuir munan 7 mide, 7 riol Roppa failgi, 7 clanna conaill cshnaccch fri apoile. Luid iarttain riardir gac noipeac go Portloairge, co heocoill, 7 co corcaig im notlacc. Ba dirim in po mudhai 7 do meirleachai, 7 in po dicno do drocdaoib in na tirib rin triar a tpuochai go rin.

Coccao eituir riol mbrian an bliadain ri. Clann concobair ui briain 7 clann murchai ui briain do lre don coccao rin. Clann donnchai don lre oile .i. an tiarla 7 toirpdealbac. Ro creacha 7 po comloircead (dfozail aon oidce) tuae ua mbuile 7 tuae na fshna eituir induib, arbar, 7 foirgneam eituir tuae 7 tearmann uile lar an iarla.

Semur mac muirir mic Shain mic an iarla co na mnaoi 7 co na cloinn do dul dfgla gall don pranc in earpac do ronnrad, iar ndenam riotcana don iarla 7 do Shlan la gallai.

Aodh mac baotgalai me 7 flanncha da oide foirceail hi fshneacur 7 hi filiadeat, cshnaghe fiona ar luccha dob olc do bristinnai tuae in epinn decc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1576.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc ced, Seaetmogatt, are.

Mag carpai 7 riabac, donncha mac domnaill mic ringin do ecc adbar eccaoine doirachai, 7 toirri do treabdachai, 7 brioin do bruadai a duitce baoin, fri do dshirccai 7 da rinnreap 7 da nar dshirccai a foirri, 7 a adnacal 1 notarlige a atar 7 a rshatar 1 tig Molaga, 7 a bratair eogan mag carpai do oirond ina ionad.

Uaitne mac aoda ui diomaraig do marbad 1 pull ina baile fin 1 ccluan na ngaman.

apparatum decem millia librarum monetæ Anglicæ a Regina, prediis in Essexia oppigneratis, mutuo sumit."

^x *Magh Breagh*, i. e. the plain of Bregia, a part of East Meath containing five cantreds, or baronies, and lying principally between Dublin and Drogheda.

^y *Fortuatha of Leinster*.—This territory com-

prised the Glen of Imaile, Glendalough, and other parts of the county of Wicklow.

^z *Race of Rossa Failghe*, i. e. the O'Conors of Offaly, and their correlatives.

^a *Tuath-Ua-mBuilc*, i. e. the territory of the Ui-Builc, or O'Bolgs, a district in the barony of Islands, in the county of Clare. The castle of Dangan-Moybuilk, corruptly Dangan Moy-

Justice proceeded through Magh Breagh^x and Meath, and from thence through the Fortuatha of Leinster^y, and reconciled with each other the English and Irish of East Munster and Meath, as also the race of Rossa Failghe^z, and the descendants of Conall Cearnach. He afterwards, about Christmas, proceeded in a south-westerly direction, respectively visiting Waterford, Youghal, and Cork, and suppressed countless numbers of rebels, and beheaded great numbers of bad men in these districts, as he passed along.

A war [broke out] among the O'Briens in this year. On one side were the sons of Conor O'Brien, and the sons of Murrough O'Brien; on the other were the sons of Donough, namely, the Earl and Turlough; and Tuath-Ua-mBuile^a and Tuath-na-Fearna^b, including cattle, corn, and buildings, and both temporal and spiritual possessions, were burned (in one night's marauding) by the Earl.

In the spring of this year James, the son of Maurice, son of John, son of the Earl, went to France, with his wife and children, through fear of the English, with whom the Earl [of Desmond] and John had made peace.

Hugh, son of Boethius Mac Clancy, Professor of the Feineachas^c and of poetry, and a purchaser of wine, by no means the least distinguished of the lay Brehons of Ireland, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1576.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-six.

Mac Carthy Reagh (Donough, the son of Donnell, son of Fineen) died, a cause of lamentation to the chiefs, of sadness to the husbandmen, and of sorrow to the farmers of his own territory; a man who outshone his seniors, and who was not excelled by his juniors. He was interred in the burial-place of his father and grandfather, at Timoleague^d; and his brother, Owen Mac Carthy, was inaugurated as his successor.

Owny, the son of Hugh O'Dempsey, was treacherously slain in his own residence of Cluain-na-nGamhan^e.

burke, was in it.

^b *Tuath-na-Fearna*, i. e. the district of the alder trees. This name is still well known, and is applied to a district in the barony of Islands, and county of Clare.

^c *Feineachas*, i. e. the Brehon law.

^d *Timoleague*.—See note ^w, under the year 1240, p. 301, *supra*.

^e *Cluain-na-nGamhan*, i. e. the lawn, meadow, or pasturage of the calves, now Cloneygowan, a

Colla, mac an gíolla duiḃ, mic concobair, mic donnchaid, mic domnaill na maðmann, mic eoḡain, mic eoin na lathaiḡe meic ruibne, fḡr ḡo rḡn troda ḡ toḡair, ḡ tiḡe naoidead conrapal dál ccair do écc.

baotḡalaḡ ócc, mac baotḡalaiḡ, mic muirḡearpaiḡ meḡ planachaḡa ollam dál ccair lé bḡitḡinnar, ḡ fḡr tiḡe naoiḡḡ coitḡinn do écc.

Uilliam ócc mac an bairḡ, mac corbmair ollam uí domnaill lé dán, oide rccol, raiḡ deapḡccaiḡḡe hi pḡḡlaim ḡ i naiḡne, porḡ conḡbala ḡ coḡaiḡḡe daor pḡḡlama ḡ pḡioḡnaíma do écc í ndruiḡ mór an. 22. februaḡi.

Toirḡdealbaḡ mac tuatail bailḡ uí gallcubair raiḡ duine oirḡḡta do maḡbaḡ la connaḡtaiḡ an. 16. do nouember.

INḡḡn uí baiḡḡill, Siuban ócc, inḡḡn toirḡdealbaḡ, mic néill do bátaḡ la .S. Séim aḡ pḡḡlaim rnaíma ap abainn an tḡraḡta buide.

Eoin modarḡa mac meic Suibne bóḡaimḡ do écc lá cáḡcc macaomh ócc aoideadḡ po ba mó do rḡḡl dia ḡinead fḡn an tan rin.

Concobair ócc mac donnchaid meḡuiḡi, ḡ dḡonḡ duairliḡ fear luiḡcc do maḡbaḡ iḡn tḡiucha.

Domnall, mac diarmada, mic maóileaclainn mé ḡormain décc iḡn fḡraḡ éinḡḡi ḡraḡa po bḡḡḡi tḡiḡḡ, ḡ tuapaḡccbáil láime ḡ einḡ baiḡ dia ḡinead ina comaimḡi.

Maimḡḡiḡ mór an cabáin, ḡ an cabán fḡn uile ón ḡairlén mór anuaḡ ḡo habainn do loḡcaḡ lé hinḡin tomáir, mic an baḡuín tḡe éḡ, ḡ nḡ millead in én baile eidiḡ ḡaoidealaiḡ oirḡ in po millḡ iḡn mbaile rin.

Cḡeaḡa móra do ḡénaí lá bḡian ua Ruairc iḡn anḡaile an bliadain ri.

An iurḡiḡi pḡmḡaiḡe Siḡ henḡi Siḡnei, Riḡiḡe ap ainm, ap uairle ap ḡmóm, ap ḡaircceaḡ an iurḡiḡi híḡin, toḡḡ dḡ im pḡl bḡiḡḡe ó corḡaiḡ co luiḡnḡ ḡ

small village near Portarlinton, in the King's County.

^f *Druim-mor*, i. e. *dorsum magnum*. There are ten places of this name in Donegal, but the place referred to in the text is probably the townland of Dromore, in the parish of Drumhome, and barony of Tirhugh.—See the Ordnance Map of the county of Donegal, sheet 103.

^g *Srath-buidhe*, i. e. the yellow strath or holm, now Straboy, a townland in the parish of Iniskeel, barony of Boylagh, Donegal.

^h *Fir-Luirg*, i. e. the men or inhabitants of Lurg, a barony in the north of Fermanagh.

ⁱ *Triucha*, i. e. the barony of Trough, the country of the Mac Kennas, in the north of the county of Monaghan.

^k *Mac Gorman*.—He was seated in the barony of Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare. The chief of this family was hereditary marshal of O'Brien's forces.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 432.

^l *The great castle*, i. e. the castle of Tullymon-

Colla, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Donnell-na-Madhmunn, son of Owen, son of John na Lathaighe Mac Sweeny, a man who had been successful in battle and conflict, who kept a house of hospitality, and who had been Constable to the Dal-Cais, died.

Boethius Oge, the son of Boethius, son of Murtough Mac Clancy, Ollav of Dal-Cais in judicature, and a man who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

William Oge Mac Ward, son of Cormac, Ollav to O'Donnell in poetry, a president of schools, illustrious for his learning and knowledge, a patron and supporter of the learned and the teachers, died at Druim-mor^f, on the 22nd of February.

Turlough, the son of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher, an illustrious head of a clan, was slain by the Connacians, on the 16th of November.

The daughter of O'Boyle, Joan Oge, daughter of Turlough, who was son of Niall, was drowned on St. James's day, as she was learning to swim, in the river of Srath-buidhe^g.

John Modhardha, son of Mac Sweeny Banagh, died on Easter-Day. He was a hospitable youth, and the most regretted of his tribe at that time.

Conor Oge, son of Donough Maguire, and some of the gentlemen of Fir-Luirg^h, were slain in Triuchaⁱ.

Donnell, the son of Dermot, son of Melaghlin Mac Gorman^k, died in the spring. He was a servant of trust, who, of all his tribe in his time, bore the best name and character for dexterity of hand and hospitality.

The great monastery of Cavan, and [the town of] Cavan itself, from the great castle^l downwards to the river, were burned by the daughter of Thomas^m, son of the Baron, through jealousy. There was not so much destroyed in any one town among the Irish as had been in that town.

Great depredations were committed by Brian O'Rourke this year in Annaly.

The Lord Justice already named, Sir Henry Sidney, a knight by title, noblenessⁿ, deed, and valour, proceeded, about the festival of St. Bridget, from Cork

gan. The River of Cavan is now a very considerable stream.

^m *The daughter of Thomas.*—She was Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Nugent of Carlanstown, the second son of Richard Nugent, second Baron of Delvin. According to the Genealogy of the

House of O'Reilly, compiled by the Chevalier O'Gorman, for the Count O'Reilly, she was the second wife of Hugh Conallagh O'Reilly, and the mother of his son, Maelmora, or Myles.

ⁿ *Nobleness.*—The Irish appeared to have formed a high idea of Sidney's character. Even

μαίτε μῦναν εἰτιρ γάλλαῖβ, ἡ γάοιδεαλαῖβ, ἡ δάλ ccair don lñt oile do toct lair ina coimtionól. Síð da cóiccead mῦnan do denam dó don cup rin, Speit coimnísó, ἡ cñtírna. buannaða buna ἡ baipri do corcc, ἡ do cor ar ccúl lair. Ceileabpað do mῡimneachaῖb iarom, ἡ pucc ríol mbriain ina ccaóimteaçt lair go gailim. Tançatтар uaçtar connaçt ina dail .i. Iapla cloinne Riocairð co na ðiar mac, uillsc ἡ Sfan, ἡ Mac uilliam ioçtar, Sfan mac oiluepar mic Sfan, ἡ Mupchað na ttauacç mac tauðcc, mic mupchað, mic Ruaiðri uí flaité-bñptaig ἡ ríol cceallaiç co na ccoimtionol. Bá hé cpíoc na comðala rin na gailime, dál ccair do congmail ἡ ngíoll pé comall ἡ pé hairpecc do tabairt uaçta don luçt baof occa naçra, génmoçta domnall ó briain namá po toç an iurpir hi repbír do pñin ór cionn conntaç an cláir dá cñnpuccað ἡ do piçne domnall inðrin, ar po cpoçað mñirliç mñbépaça, ἡ opoc ðaoíne, ἡ díbeapccaiç lair. Ní paçgar alç eallac ðionnpaitne, ná ðopar do ðpuio an ccñin baof domnall in oipicç. Do cóio an iurpir iar ríoduccað cáig pçacnoin epçann (do neoç çup a paimeç) co hát cliaç, ἡ pucc clann iapla cloinne Riocairð lair ἡ ngíoll lér mñllpñt ó mῡimtir na bainpíogña aç iamópaçt a naçtar piar an tan rin. Iar ndol go hát cliaç don iurpir çup na bpaigðib rin lair taimeç taom conðalbe ina cpíðe go po cñðaiç do na bpaigðib rin lñt ar lñt .i. ríol mbriain, ἡ búpçaiçh (ðettpomuccað dá naicçñtoib) ðul ðpíopuccað a ccapatç ip na comþoçpaiḃ, açt namá na tauðhledip tar tópaínn ina tçípiḃ bunað buðéin co po cñðaiçñð rom ðoib ðopíðip a tauðall naç tan naile. Ro geallpat dó an ní rin, ἡ iar toct co hop a cçpíce do cñoinn iapla cloinne Riocairð, ní po comallpñt a ngeallað, uair do ðeacatar ðia ndúthaiç, ἡ atbeapacç pñpñnn çup bó do cñð a naçtar tançatтар. Bá çar uair iarom çup bó haiçpçac ðia çíp an tynup rin óip taimeç an iurpir pó cñnn cúicç

O'Daly, in his *History of the Geraldines*, c. xvi., says that he was a man of consummate craft and splendid accomplishments. Sir Richard Cox says that he "cursed, hated, and detested Ireland above all other countries; not that he had any dislike of the country, but that it was most difficult to do any service there, where a man must struggle with famine and fastnesses, inaccessible bogs, and light-footed tories."

° *The Dal-Cais*, i. e. the O'Briens and their correlatives, whose country was made a part of

the province of Connaught in this reign.

^p *Coigny*, coimnecað.—See Spenser's *View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin, reprint of 1809, p. 52.

^q *Kernetty*.—This was a tax on every ploughland for the maintenance of the Lord's kerne.

^r *Bonaght-bun*, i. e. the fundamental or original Bonaght.

^s *Bonaght-bar*.—This is the tax called by English writers Bonaght-bur, which is defined as free quarter at discretion, or in specie.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, chap. xii.

to Limerick ; and the chiefs of Munster, both English and Irish, and also the Dal-Cais^o, went along with him in his train. On this occasion he established peace in the two provinces of Munster, and abolished the taxes of Coigny^p, Kernetty^q, Bonaght-bun^r, and Bonaght-bar^s. He then took his leave of the Munstermen, and took the O'Briens along with him to Galway. Here the inhabitants of Upper Connaught came to meet him, namely, the Earl of Clanrickard, with his two sons, Ulick and John ; Mac William Iochtair (John, the son of Oliver, son of John) ; Murrough of the Battle-axes, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Rory O'Flaherty ; and the O'Kellys, with their retinue. The result of this meeting at Galway was, that the Dal-Cais were detained as hostages for the keeping of their agreements, and making restitution to those who had sued them, except only Donnell O'Brien, whom the Lord Justice selected for his own service, [and placed] over the county of Clare, for the purpose of keeping it in subjection ; and this Donnell did, for he hanged refractory rebels, bad men, and plunderers. While Donnell continued in office it was not found necessary to place watchmen over cattle, or even to close doors. The Lord Justice, after having established peace among all persons throughout every part of Ireland through which he had passed, proceeded to Dublin, taking the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard with him, as pledges for [the reparation of] all the destruction they had previously effected upon the Queen's people, while endeavouring to rescue their father. When the Lord Justice, however, arrived in Dublin with these hostages, his heart was suddenly melted into kindness, so that he permitted these hostages respectively, namely, the O'Briens and Burkes, as an alleviation to their minds, to go and visit their friends in the neighbouring territories, but [upon the condition] that they should not pass over the boundary into their own native territories until he should give them liberty to do so, at some future time. They promised to observe this condition^t, but when the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard had reached the confines of their territory, they did not keep their promise, for they passed into their native territory ; and some say that they did so by the connivance of their father. In a very short time, however, this journey was a cause of sorrow to his country, for in

p. 74. There is a curious account of these taxes No. 611, p. 139.

and exactions in a manuscript at Lambeth, Carew Collection, No. 617, p. 212 ; and in

^t *To observe this condition*, literally, " they promised him this thing."

noíðce ina marímoipeact co haé luain, 7 pob éigín dia naéair .i. iarla cloinne Riocaird baile loca ríac, 7 a dúthaiḡ uile eirirí fonn 7 fíonn, cloic, 7 cairlén do éairbír doir iurair, 7 éfín d'pogra mar bráḡaíð don bairnigáin. Ruccaíð an iarla iar rin co haé cliaé, 7 po cuipeaíð hi ccarcair cumáḡ dia ion coiméð é bail na cluiníð compaíð capaíð na coiccéle. Ro fáḡaib an iurair d'pog do éairtímb hi ccloinn Riocaird, 7 po ḡabrat ríde 7 clann an iarla occ lot, 7 occ láinnilleaíð an tipe scoppa co mbaoí an tír uile ina céide cpeac 7 comruaéair don éur rin. Bá dírim d'na in po muḡaíð do ḡallaib 7 do ḡaídeilaib, 7 in po malaptnaiḡeaíð dalmáib, déioib, 7 dinnilib scoppa i p'pogmar, 7 hi nḡimpeaíð na bliáḡa ro. Diaíra, 7 d'p'beoíl, 7 Sleḡte corpaéae c'ntḡarba, 7 enocóillte comairpéide bá ríð cuíð cloinne an iarla dia ndúthaiḡ an tan rin. Ardúirir oipeaéair an típe, 7 tolca taobḡlana tairnsmáca na c'pice badar iad ḡoill po ba coḡnaiḡ d'óib. Do deaíð beór emann mac uilliam a búrc ó cairlén an bairraiḡ hi rann cloinne an iarla, 7 bá ríð do pala d'ó ar a lorr, an iurair do ḡabáil cairlein an bairraiḡ fair, 7 éfín do ionnarbaíð co na mnaoí, 7 co na ccloinn hi cclointe ríocaird.

Iarla ou epeḡ do éoé or c'fín coicéíð ulaíð an bliáḡa rin iar na ionnarbaíð lár an iurair Sir henri Síðnei an bliáḡa ríome, 7 a éoé hi t'p' in áé cliaé, 7 bá marb ríac c'cionn coicéioirí é do éfín ḡalaí obain 7 po cuipeaíð a léne, 7 a ép'ide ḡó a éairdib in inncomaréta a oidheaíð.

P'p'idenr nua do éoé ór c'fín dá coicéaíð muían an bliáḡa rin Uilliam D'p'p' a ainm, 7 tuadmuíma do deaíð r' coicéaíð connaé 7 a éur lár an muíain. An P'p'idenr céḡna do b'it aḡ ríubal ar bailtib mópa na muían do dlútuḡaíð p'eaíð 7 Ríagla do m'illeaíð m'ípleaíð 7 m'ib'beanaíð, 7 po báraiḡeaíð an báp'ideac lair, 7 dá ócc c'npabal uairle uppaímaneta do r'lioé Mhaolmuípe mic donnchaoí mic t'p'p'dealbaiḡ .i. mac do muphaíð

^u *Herd and flocks of cattle*, dalmáib, déioib, 7 dinnilib.—The language is here redundant in the original, for the three words are nearly synonymous. “*Eo, no éio .i. airnéir no r'p'p'íð; innile .i. airnéir.*”—*O'Clery*. The *o* prefixed to these words is for the preposition *de* or *do*, of.

^w *Destroyed*, malaptnaiḡíð, i. e. maliciously destroyed by the one party to prevent the others from using them as food or stock.—See

note ^s, under the year 1186, p. 70, *supra*, and also a passage under the year 1542, p. 1471.

^x *Masters*, coḡnaiḡ.—The word coḡnaí is of frequent occurrence in old Irish writings in the sense of “lord, master, or superintendent.”

^y *Castlebar*. Cairlén an bairraiḡ, i. e. Barry's Castle.—See note ^s, under the year 1412.

^z *Sudden fit of sickness*.—He died on the 22nd of September this year. Dr. Leland remarks

five nights afterwards the Lord Justice came in pursuit of them to Athlone ; and their father, the Earl of Clanrickard, was obliged to give up to him the town of Loughrea, and all his territory, both lands and tenements, stone-houses and castles, and he himself was [arrested, and] declared the Queen's prisoner. The Earl was then conveyed to Dublin, and confined in a close prison, where he heard not the voice of friend or companion. The Lord Justice left a number of captains in Clanrickard, and these and the sons of the Earl [who opposed them] proceeded to plunder and totally ravage the country between them, so that the whole territory was one scene of pillagings and conflicts. Countless were the numbers of both English and Irish who were slain, and of herds and flocks of cattle^u that were destroyed^w, during their contests in the autumn and winter of this year. The wilds, the recesses, the rugged and rough-topped mountains, the hilly and intricate woods of their native territory, were the only parts of it possessed by the sons of the Earl at this time ; while the English were masters^x of its chief fortresses, and its green-sided and delightful hills. Edmond Mac William Burke, of Castlebar^y, joined the sons of the Earl ; and the consequence to him was, that the Lord Justice took Castlebar from him, and banished himself, with his wife and children, into Clanrickard.

The Earl of Essex, who had been expelled the year before by the Lord Justice, Sir Henry Sidney, came [to Ireland, as Governor] over the province of Ulster this year. He landed in Dublin, but died before the end of a fortnight, of a sudden fit of sickness^z. His shirt and his heart were sent to his friends, as tokens of his death.

A new President, William Drury by name, was appointed over the two provinces of Munster this year ; and Thomond was separated from Connaught, and joined to Munster. The same President made a circuit of the great towns of Munster, to establish laws and regulations for the extirpation of thieves and rebels, and put the Barrott^a to death, and also two noble and valiant young constables of the descendants of Mulmurry, the son of Donough, son of Turlough [Mac Sweeny], namely, the son of Murrough, son of Mulmurry, and the

that vexation and disappointment soon put an end to his life, which involved Leicester in the suspicion of having caused him to be poisoned ; “ a suspicion which he himself increased by

hastily marrying the Countess of Essex.”—Book iv. c. 2.

^a *The Barrott*, i. e. the head of the Barrotts of the county of Cork.

mac Maolmuire, 7 mac do domnall, mac maolmuire. Do cóio ariúe co luimneac, 7 po epochaó lair dponz duairib, 7 danuairib ril mbriain co rochaiúib oile cen mothát.

Semur mac muirir do bñt ipm pppainc an bliaðain po.

Ruðraiçe ócc mac Ruðraiçe mic conuill uí morða, 7 concóðar mac corbmaic, mñic briain uí concóðair do bñt hi ccsitñrur coilleaó ar gallaib an tan po, 7 an po basí beó do plioct Rorpa failccig 7 conaill ceapnaiç do gabaíl leó. Bá gar iaram gup bó cédaó congairéac an luct hupm. Ro loirceacó 7 po léirreporacó leó dpeéta dñmápa do laigmb don mñe 7 dñne gall.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1577.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mñe, cuicc céo, Seaçtmoccat, aSeçt.

Conn mac briain mic eoccain pñi pob ócc naoiri, 7 po ba porpfe i neineac, 7 i neangnam do écc.

^b *Mac Maurice*, i. e. Fitz Maurice.

^c *Race of Rossa Failghe*, i. e., the O'Conors Faly, and their correlatives.

^d *Conall Cearnach*.—He was the most distinguished of the heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, in the beginning of the first century, and the ancestor of the O'Mores, and the seven septs of Leix, in the Queen's County.

^e *Fingall*, *finegall*, i. e. the tribe of the foreigners. This is now the name of a district extending about fifteen miles northwards from the city of Dublin. Keating and even the Four Masters employ this term to express the English Pale, but it is evident from Stanihurst, and other Anglo-Irish writers, that at this period the territory called Fingall was not coextensive with the English Pale. The Fine Ghall, or foreign tribe, who gave name to this small territory, were evidently the Danes of Dublin, for the name seems older than the period of the English Invasion.

On the 8th of March this year, O'Carroll, Chief of Ely O'Carroll, made his submission to

Queen Elizabeth, as appears from the following indenture, enrolled on the record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services :

“ This Indenture, made the 8th day of Marche, Anno Domini 1576, betwyxte Sir Henry Sidney, Knt. lorde Deputy of Ireland, for and in the behalfe of the Queenes most excellent Ma^{tie}, of thone parte; and Sir William O'Kerroll of Lem-yvanan, in the countrie called Elye O Kerroll, and now to be made parcell of the King's Countie; Nicholl M^e Gilfoil; Owen M^e Gilfoil; William O Dowyn; Rory M^e Oney O'Kerroll; Rory M^e Callogh O'Kerroll; Gaven O'Rewrdane; Dermott M^e Gillanenewe; Donogh M^e Teig; William O'Banane; Teige M^e Shane O'Kerroll; Dermott O Towgher; Callough M^e Donogh O'Kerroll; Cusell M^e Shane Oge; Donogh M^e Hugh; Donoghy O'Dolloghane; Donogh M^e Corcrane; Shane O'Langane; Teige M^e Donell; Donogh O Trehie; Teige O'Heggane; Gillernew M^e Heggane; Tirlogh M^e Rorie; Teige liaghe; Donough Oge O'Dowlye; Donogh M^e Rorie; Shane M^e Donogh; Teige O'Conell;

son of Donough, son of Turlough. From thence [i. e. from Barrott's country] he proceeded to Limerick, where he hanged several of the gentlemen and common people of the O'Briens, and many others besides these.

James Mac Maurice^b was in France this year.

At this time Rury Oge, the son of Rury, son of Connell O'More, and Conor, the son of Cormac, son of Brian O'Conor, opposed the English with their wood-kerns; and they were joined by all that were living of the race of Rossa Failghe^c, and of Conall Cearnach^d. Shortly afterwards these people formed troops of many hundreds. They burned and desolated large portions of Leinster, Meath, and Fingall^e.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1577.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-seven.

Con, the son of Brien, son of Owen^f [O'Rourke], a man young in years, but perfect in hospitality and prowess, died.

William M^e Teige; Rory M^e Greamon; Teige M^e Redmond; Gilpatrick M^e Morogh; Caher O'Langane; Donell M^e Redmond; Shane M^e Donell; Shane O'Scolle; Tirloghe O Doyne; in the said countrie, freeholders, of the other part: Witnesseth, that the said Sir William, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputy, to surrender and give up in the Queenes most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called Elye O'Karrell. And the said lorde Deputy doe promise and graunte that the same shall be by letters pattents, given back to the said Sir William, and theires males of his bodi, lawfullie begotten and to be begotten; and for lacke of suche issue to John O'Kerroll, his eldest base son, and the heires males of his bodie lawfullie begotten or to be begotten; and for lacke of such issue to Teige O Kerroll, another base

son of said Sir William, and theires males of his bodi lawfully begotten and to be begotten; and for lacke of such issue to Calloghe O'Kerroll, a third base son of said Sir William, and theires males of his bodi, lawfullie begotten and to be begotten; and for lacke of such issue to Donoghe O'Kerroll, a further base son of said Sir William, and the heires males of his bodie, lawfullie begotten and to be begotten; and for want of such issue to Donoghe Reoghe O'Kerroll, brother to said Sir William, and the heires males of his bodie, lawfullie bogotten and to be begotten. To have and to hold the said countrie called Elyie O'Karrell, by two knights' fees in chiefe. And the said Sir William, and the rest above named, to be wholie discharged from the Bonaght accustomed to be payed out of the said country, and all other cesses and ymposicons, other than the rents hereafter specified.

“ [Signed], S^r William O'Karrell.”

^f Son of Owen.—Charles O'Conor adds that

Ο κατάν do βάταδ ίριν mbanna .i. αϊβne mac conmuige mic Ruaidrí an rúta γ Ruaidrí mac Μαγνυρα, mic donnchaið do oirðneað ina ionað.

Meaðb ingín aοδα ruaid uí doínnall, bñ baοί ó τυρ αγ Mac gille eoain i nalbain, γ αγ doínnall clépeac ó κατάν αρ α haiτle, bñ puair an paogal go pona pénaíail poconaiγ, γ po ba móp ainn γ ípðícur clú einiγ, γ ípðér, γ po cáit ainnpír pοda αγ dénaí cpaðaið i ndún na ngall co bpuaip báp iar ccaóingníomaið i ccñd Sícτ mbliaðan αρ cñτpe pícτib.

Αn dubaltaç mac néill ócc mic Suibne do cloinn τSuibne τίpe bóγaine do mαpbað occ an mbaðún maol la doínnall ócc mac Maolmuire fear dearrγaiγte deiγðelbða po ba maiτ lam γ oineaç an dubaltaç ípin.

Doínnall mac Somairle buide mic alaxandair, mic eóin catanaíγ mic mec doínnall do mαpbað lá hua néill.

Onopa ingín τρέμαιr mic muipir, mic τόμαιr, mic an iarla, bñ Píarair buitilep mac Semair mic emainn mecc Píarair do écc.

Mac bpiain càppaiγ mic corbmaic do mαpbað lá pluag uí néill.

Τοιρρδεαλbaç mac an abaið uí ðuibidip pñ τρέιðeaç tuiccreac, pcel móp ina ðutchaiγ pñ do écc.

Μάγ γοpμάin tomár ócc mac tomáir mic maóíscloinn ðuib do écc, γ a bpaτair Seóinín ðoirðneað ina ionað.

Αλατρann, mac an calbaicç, mic τοιρρδεαλbaiγ, mic eoin càppaiγ, do mαpbað hi ccompac la mac teaóιττ buide mēγ Seóinn i ndopar na γaillme, γ níp bó hiomða mac γallóγlaiγ i népinn in tan pin po ba mó paγaltap, γ po ba τιοðlaiτtiγe τοιρbñτaiγe máp.

this Owen was son of Tiernan, who was son of Teige, son of Tiernan More O'Rourke.

^s *Aibhne*, now *Anglice* Evenew.

^h *Cumhaighe*, now *Anglice* Cooley, or Quintin.

ⁱ *Mac Gilla-Eoain*, now Mac Lean.

^k *Dubhaltach*, variously anglicised Dwaltagh, Duald, Dudley, &c.

^l *Badhun-mael*.—There is a ruined castle of this name in the townland of Carrowbricken, parish of Skreen, and county of Sligo, where dwelt a family of that sept of the Mac Sweenys called Mac Sweeny Connaughtagh, who were of the same race as the family of Tir-Boghaine.

It is most probably the place referred to in the text. There is a place called *ðaðún*, *Anglice* Bawan, in the parish of Kilcar, in Tir-Boghaine, or barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal, but this does not appear to be the place referred to.

^m *Of good hand*, i. e. expert at arms.

ⁿ *The son of Brian Carragh*.—He was John Boy, the son of Brian Carragh, son of Cormac, son of John Duv, son of Donnell Don, who was the progenitor of that sept of the O'Neills called the Clann-Donnell Don of the Bann.

^o *Great lamentation*, pcel móp.—This phrase

O'Kane (Aibhne^s, the son of Cumhaighe^h, son of Rory of the Route) was drowned in the Bann; and Rory, son of Manus, son of Donough, was inaugurated in his place.

Meave, the daughter of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, a woman who was first married to Mac Gilla-Eoainⁱ of Scotland, and afterwards to Donnell Cleireach O'Kane; a woman who had spent her life happily, prosperously, and affluently; who had obtained a great name, renown, and character, for her hospitality and demeanour; and who had passed a long time in piety at Donegal, died there in the eighty-seventh year of her age, after having performed many good actions.

Dubhaltach^k, the son of Niall Oge Mac Sweeny, one of the Clann-Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine, was slain at the Badhún-mael^l, by Donnell Oge, the son of Mulmurry. This Dubhaltach was a distinguished comely man, of good hand^m and hospitality.

Donnell, the son of Sorley Boy, son of Alexander, son of John Cahanagh Mac Donnell, was slain by O'Neill.

Honora, daughter of James, the son of Maurice, son of Thomas, son of the Earl [of Desmond], and wife of Pierce Butler, the son of James, son of Edmond, son of Pierce, died.

The son of Brian Carraghⁿ, son of Cormac [O'Neill], was slain by the army of O'Neill.

Turlough, son of the Abbot O'Dwyer, a virtuous and intelligent man, died; and (his death) was the cause of great lamentation^o in his own territory^p.

Mac Gorman^q (Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas, son of Melaghlin Duv) died; and his kinsman, Seoinin, was installed in his place.

Alexander, son of Calvagh, son of Turlough, son of John Carragh [Mac Donnell], was slain in a combat by Theobald Boy Mac Seoinin^r, in the gateway of Galway; and there were not many sons of gallowglasses in Ireland at that time who were more wealthy^s, or who were more bountiful and munificent than he.

is still in common use, and is supposed to mean literally, "great story," but it is evidently a corruption of the old word *pceile*, "pity," which is explained by O'Clery, thus: "*Sceile .i. cruaidge. Da mór pceile .i. ba mór an cruaidge.*"

^p *His own territory*, i. e. Coill-na-manach, now

the barony of Kilnamannagh, in the west of the county of Tipperary.

^q *Mac Gorman*.—He was Chief of Ibrickan, in the county of Clare.

^r *Mac Seoinin*, now *Anglice* Jennings.

^s *Wealthy*.—He was the son of Mac Donnell of Tinnakill, in the parish of Coolbanagher,

Ταῖςς μὰς Μυρχαῖδ, μὶς τοιρρδεαλβαῖς, μὶς ταῖςς υἱ ἔριαν δὸ ἐκκ
 κέν γο πο ραοῖλεαδ α ἐκκ πέ ἡδάρτ ἀμλαῖδ ριν ἀρ α μένσε βαοί ι νδεαῖταιδ
 ουιλῆ, γ ι μβεαρναῖδαιδ βαοῖαῖ γέαρραδ ἀρ γαῖρκεαδ, βῆτιρ ἀρ βεῖδαῖτ γ
 ἀρ lonngaircece an laoiómilid ριν.

Uilliam mac donnchaḡ ριαῖδαις μὶς ταῖςς δυῖδ υἱ ἔαλλαῖς δὸ ἐκκ ι νάτ
 κιαῖτ ἡ κκαοίμτεαῖτ cairtín Maulbi, γ ní ταινικ ι ττίρ maine πο βα μό δὸ
 ρccél inár.

Ο ceallaḡáin .i. Donnchaḡ mac ταῖςς ρυαῖδ μὶς υαῖτνε μὶς κατὰοῖρ δὸ
 ἐκκ γ ο ceallaḡáin δὸ γαῖρμ δὸ ἔαλλαḡán mac concobair μὶς donnchaḡ.

Feall urḡranna aḡuaḡmar δὸ δέναν lá γαλλαῖδ λαῖγαν γ Μιδε ἀρ ἀν
 μῖδ βαοί ινα ρανν ρῖν, γ πο ἀν ρορ α monchaḡ δὸ υῖδ ραῖλῆ γ δὸ λαοῖγρ.
 δά ἡαμλαῖδ δὸ ρόναδ ινορῖν. Ρο τοḡαῖρμεαδ ιαδ υἱε δια τταῖρβέναδ γυρ
 ἀν λῖον ἀρ λια νό καοῖρραδαοῖρ δὸ τταῖρτ leó γο ράτ μῖορ μῖλλαῖς μαιρτεαν
 γ ιαρ ροḡταιν δῖοῖδ γυρ ἀν μαῖγῖν ριν, Ρο ἡαδαδ κῖτῖρ ρῖττα ινα νυῖρτιμ-

near the Great Heath of Maryborough, in the Queen's County.—See note 1, under the year 1570, *supra*.

¹ *O'Callaghan*.—He was chief of a territory called Pobul-Ui-Cheallachain, in the county of Cork, extending from Mallow westwards on both sides of the River Blackwater.—See O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, *in voce*, *Pobul I Cheallachain*; and Inquisition taken at Mallow on the 25th of October, 1594; and Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, c. xi. p. 69.

² *Mullach-Maistean*, now Mullamast, a conspicuous hill in the parish of Naraghmore, about five miles to the east of the town of Athy, in the county of Kildare. The fort on this hill, called Rathmore in the text, is about two hundred feet in internal diameter. The exact nature of this massacre has been very much disguised by modern writers. The oldest Irish authority in which it is recorded are the Annals of Ireland, by Thady Dowling, Chancellor of Leighlin, who was living at the time. His words are:

“Moris mac Lasy mic Conyll” [O'More]
 “dominus de Merggi (ut ille asseruit) et ba-

ronis de Omergi successor, cum 40 hominibus de sua familia post confederationem suam cum Rory O'Moardha, et super quadam protectione, interfectus fuit apud Molaghmastyn in Comitatu Kildarie, ad eundem locum ob id propositum per Magistrum Cosby, et Robertum Harpoll, sub umbra servitii accersitus collusorie. *Harpoll excused it that Moris had given villanous wordes to the breach of his protection.*”

This is the true account of this massacre, written by a learned ecclesiastic. The English words printed in Italics are not Dowling's, but were interpolated by a later writer, who, as appears from various remarks of his throughout Dowling's Annals, was a zealous Protestant, and most loyal to the English government.

Dr. Curry quotes, or seems to quote, Fynes Moryson, as recording this massacre, but the following words, seemingly a part of the quotation, are Dr. Curry's own, not Moryson's:

“Yet, in that same year, an horrible massacre was committed by the English at Mullaghmas-tan, on some hundreds of the most peaceable of the Irish gentry, invited thither on the public

Teige, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, died, though it was not supposed that he would have died in his bed, on account of the many dangerous battles and perilous passes in which he had been. This heroic soldier was a champion in valour, and a bear in vigour and fierceness.

William, the son of Donough Reagh, son of Teige Duv O'Kelly, died in Dublin, while in company with Captain Maulby; and there came not into Hy-Many any one who was more lamented.

O'Callaghan' (Donough, the son of Teige Roe, who was son of Owny, son of Cahir) died; and Callaghan, the son of Conor, son of Donough, was styled O'Callaghan.

A horrible and abominable act of treachery was committed by the English of Leinster and Meath upon that part of the people of Offally and Leix that remained in confederacy with them, and under their protection. It was effected thus: they were all summoned to shew themselves, with the greatest number they could be able to bring with them, at the great rath of Mullach-Maistean^u;

faith, and under the protection of government.”
—*Civil Wars*, c. 3.

The next Irish writer in order of antiquity who mentions this massacre is Philip O'Sullivan Beare, who gives the following account of it in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, fol. 86:

“Pacatis motibus tyrannis semper crescebat. Franciscus Cosbius Lisie præfectus, et ejus filius Alexander in omne genus Catholicorum immanè bacchantur. Is provinciales ad Maisum castrum causa conventuum habendorum deque rerum administratione agendi convocat. Convocatos Cohortibus armatis improvise circumvenit, et ex Omorræ familiâ centum octaginta viros inopinantes et nihil adversi timentes uno momento temporis jugulat.”

The following traditional account of this massacre is printed, verbatim, from a copy made by the late Lawrence Byrne of Fallybeg, near Lugacurren, in the Queen's County, and in a small quarto parchment book. He stated that he made it from an old manuscript sheet of paper which he had borrowed for that purpose in

1792, from the Rev. James O'Neill, P. P. of Maryborough, who had, at the sale of the books of the Rev. John Whelan, P. P. of Portarlinton, who died a very old man in 1775, found the original loose sheet of manuscript in one of the volumes, and preserved it:

“An account of the murder at Mullamast. In the year 1705 there was an old gentleman of the name of Cullen, in the county of Kildare, who often discoursed with one Dwyer and one Dowling, actually living at Mullamast when this horrid murder was committed, which was about the sixteenth year” [*recte*, nineteenth] “of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and the account he gives of it is, that those who were chiefly concerned in this horrid murder were the Deavils, the Grehams, the Cosbys, the Piggotts, the Bowens, the Hartpoles, the Hovendons, the Dempsys, and the Fitzgeralds. The five last of them were, at that time, Roman Catholics: by whom the poor people murdered at Mullamast were chiefly invited there, in pretence that said people should enter into an alliance offensive

ceall ima ccuairt do raiḡdiúiriðib̃ 7 do maircrluaḡ, 7 po ḡabað occá ndiub-
paccað ḡan ðiceall, occa muðuccað 7 occá mór mairbað co ná tépna pceol-
anga, ná elaiṯeac̃ ar̃p a mb̃lchaid̃ díob̃.

ḡlan mac ḡemair, mic ḡlan, mic an iarla do ḡabail lár an p̃p̃erideñ
.i. uilliam ḡrupi hi ccorcailḡ, 7 a cor̃ co háṯ cliaṯ dia coiméd̃ air̃m a mbaoí
Riocair̃ a búrc iarla cloinne Riocair̃, 7 ní po haiṯneideað̃ c̃péd̃ po ba cor̃
ðó. Clann an iarla rin cloinne Riocair̃ do b̃h̃t̃ ríðac̃ pe ḡallaiḡ, 7 eir̃p̃ið-
ach pé tuad̃mumhañ.

An p̃p̃erideñ rémp̃aite do t̃oṯt̃ i tuad̃mumhañ coic̃t̃iðir̃ p̃ia p̃féil̃ eóiñ
ḡo p̃oc̃raide m̃óir̃ do ḡallaiḡ, 7 ḡo maiṯib̃ dá c̃óicceað̃ mumhañ, 7 a b̃h̃t̃ oṯt̃ lá
i ñiñir̃ occ̃ cong̃máil̃ cúir̃te, 7 iar̃ na p̃h̃m̃ðeað̃ do ðál̃ ccair̃ dul̃ p̃ó c̃íor̃ dá
p̃p̃ionñra, Ro p̃accaib̃ mair̃p̃ccál̃ co b̃p̃ḡaiñ mear̃pa m̃ioṯuic̃c̃p̃iḡ occa m̃ín-

and defensive with them. But their reception was to put them all to death, except one O'More, who was the only person" [that] "escaped. Notwithstanding what is said that one O'More only had escaped the massacre, yet the common tradition of the country is, that many more had escaped through the means of one Harry Lalor, who, remarking that none of those returned who had entered the fort before him, desired his companions to make off as fast as they could in case they did not see him come back. Said Lalor, as he was entering the fort, saw the carcasses of his slaughtered companions; then drew his sword, and fought his way back to those that survived, along with whom he made his escape to Dysart, *without seeing the Barrow*. Those murdered at Mullamast were some of the seven septs of Leix, and some gentlemen of the Keatings. The seven septs of Leix are, the O'Mores, the O'Kellys, the O'Lalors, the Devoys, the Macaboys, the O'Dorans, and the O'Dowlings."

Every syllable of the foregoing account is worthy of being preserved, as it throws such a curious light on the nature of the massacre in illustration of Dowling's account of it. That a massacre took place in the great rath on the

hill of Mullamast is beyond dispute, but it is also incontrovertible that the most powerful families on both sides were Roman Catholics. The O'Dempseys were deeply implicated in this massacre, and the inhabitants of the district now believe that a curse has followed this great Irish family ever since, the last great man of the name being Cahir na g-Capull, or Charles the Horse-stealer, who was the last gentleman of this noble family; and at this day the Dempseys of Clanmalier are the most plebeian and illiterate of all the families of the Milesian race. Tradition does not attach any blame to the Fitzgeralds, much less to the Pigotts or Harpools, as they were of English descent, but it brands the O'Dempseys with infamy. The eccentric Irish historian, Taaffe, refers this massacre to the reign of Queen Mary, his object having been to shew that religion had nothing to do with it (in which he was right); but he is entirely unworthy of serious notice. Dr. Curry, in his *History of the Civil Wars of Ireland*, gives, in his Appendix, a memorial, addressed to Queen Elizabeth, which is printed in the *Desiderata Curiosa Hibernica*, vol. ii. p. 91, by Captain Thomas Lee, an officer under the Government, in the year 1594. This tract is

and on their arrival at that place they were surrounded on every side by four lines of soldiers and cavalry, who proceeded to shoot and slaughter them without mercy, so that not a single individual escaped, by flight^w or force.

John, the son of James, son of John, son of the Earl [of Desmond], was taken prisoner at Cork by the President, William Drury, and sent to Dublin to be imprisoned, where Richard Burke, Earl of Clanrickard, was [also imprisoned]. What his crime was never was stated. The sons of the Earl of Clanrickard were at peace with the English, but at strife with Thomond.

The President before named went to Thomond a fortnight before the festival of St. John, with a great multitude of the English, and the chiefs of the two provinces of Munster; and he held a court for eight days at Ennis. The Dal-Cais having refused to become tributary to their sovereign, he left a mar-

entitled, "A Brief Declaration of the Government of Ireland, opening many corruptions in the same, discovering the discontentments of the Irishry, and the causes moving those expected troubles." In this tract Captain Lee mentions, among other acts of oppression, cruelty, rapine, and injustice, the massacre at Mullamast in the following words:

"They have drawn unto them by protection three or four hundred of those country people, under colour to do your Majesty service, and brought them to a place of meeting, where your garrison soldiers were appointed to be, who have there most dishonourably put them all to the sword; and this hath been by the consent and practise of the Lord Deputy for the time being. If this be a good course to draw these savage people to the state, to do your Majesty's service, and not rather to enforce them to stand upon their guard, I humbly leave to your Majesty."

The fact of a massacre having taken place here is, therefore, not to be doubted. It should be here remarked that the O'Dempseys had not forfeited their property, and that they were, in all probability, on the best terms with the government. The following document may throw

some light upon the presence of the Cosbys on this occasion, who appear to have been there as garrison soldiers:

"Where Robert Fay lately had the leading of twenty of the Kerne in Ireland, with the pay of 12^d sterling, a day, for himself, and 3^d sterling a day, for each of the Kerne: And Brien M^c Caier M^c Connor had the leading of 6 other Kerne, at 16^d a day for himself, & 3^d each Kerne: And Edmond O'Dempsey six more at the same pay. The stipend of which 3 captains amounting to 3^s 8^d & the said Kerne, in number 32, at said wages, was appointed by the L. D. Sussex to Francis Cosby, Gent., & for the better service of the Crown, constituted him to be General of all the Kerne retained in pay in Ireland, in which he was confirmed by patent, under the name of General of all the Kerne in Ireland, during life, with the aforesaid Fee of 3^s 8^d a day, & the said 32 Kerne at 3^d each, for his better maintenance. Sept^r 10th 1558.—Rot. Pat. 5^o & 6^o Ph. & Mar. 1st p. f. R. 12."

The above is extracted from the Patent Roll, fifth and sixth years of Philip and Mary, Rolls' Office, Dublin.

^wFlight, *ꝛeólanga*.—This word, which is often

iuḡað. Soair an p̃p̃eridenr tar a air co luimneac̃ iarom̃, 7 do ḡab̃ aḡ d̃ic̃fñoac̃ up̃rað 7 earup̃rað na cc̃fñoatar ccom̃poccur do luimneac̃. Ro ba d̃ib̃riðe Murchað mac Muir̃c̃sr̃taiḡ, mic maḡḡaim̃na, mic donñchað, mic b̃riaiñ d̃uib̃ uí b̃riaiñ, aoiñfeap̃ bá feap̃p̃ ainm̃ 7 uair̃le d̃oiḡreðaið cair̃p̃ḡe ó ccoinnell 7 f̃tarlaç.

ΙΑΡΛΑ τυαðmum̃an (Conc̃oðar mac doñchað, mic conc̃oðair̃ uí b̃riaiñ) do ðul̃ hi Saḡaið d̃écc̃aoíne a im̃niḡ 7 a añf̃p̃or̃lainñ p̃p̃ur̃ an mb̃aiñp̃riðḡaiñ, 7 p̃uair̃ p̃ait̃ent̃ ar̃ a ð̃ut̃haiḡ, 7 ar̃ a bail̃tið, 7 ar̃ b̃f̃t̃haiðið up̃m̃oĩr̃ τυαðmum̃an, 7 beór̃ p̃ap̃d̃úñ coiḡc̃fño dia ð̃aoínið, 7 tĩcc̃ iarom̃ tar̃ air̃ im̃ not̃laicc ḡo noñoĩr̃ 7 co nair̃m̃oĩd̃iñ móĩr̃ d̃raḡðail̃ ona p̃p̃ioññra, 7 añð̃ar̃l̃ñĩr̃ f̃éiñp̃uair̃ a ð̃ut̃haiḡ p̃aop̃ ar̃ aiñb̃r̃f̃t̃hið oĩf̃p̃ic̃ceac̃ õ r̃iñ amaç. Ar̃ a aoĩ po lá an mar̃up̃cc̃ál̃ d̃aoíre d̃ic̃um̃aiḡ p̃op̃p̃ar̃om̃ p̃é r̃iú táim̃ic̃ an tĩar̃la ḡur̃ b̃ó h̃ñḡñ d̃oið̃ ðul̃ f̃á p̃iñḡinñ doñ p̃p̃ioññra .i. d̃eic̃ b̃poññta ip̃ iñ mb̃ar̃úñtaçt̃, 7 bá hĩp̃iñ c̃éð̃ p̃iñḡinñ cloinnẽ cair̃.

Coc̃cað̃ eiḡtĩr̃ iar̃la d̃f̃m̃um̃an (ḡeap̃oĩo mac Sem̃air̃ mic S̃f̃aiñ) 7 Mac muir̃p̃r̃ cĩap̃p̃aiḡe .i. tomar̃ mac em̃aiññ mic tomar̃, baile mic añ çaim̃ do ḡab̃áil̃ lá rañ iar̃la p̃op̃ Mac muir̃p̃r̃. Añ tabb̃ ócc̃ ó d̃t̃órinã do ðul̃ ĩ p̃anñ añ iar̃la, 7 a m̃ar̃bað̃ ĩ nd̃op̃ur̃ leicẽ p̃ñámã d̃up̃c̃ar̃ p̃il̃éĩr̃ iar̃ nd̃ul̃ doñ iar̃la im̃óñ mb̃aile, 7 munã d̃eap̃ñtaoĩ ðul̃c̃ f̃top̃p̃ra, açt̃ oĩð̃eac̃ añ ab̃bað̃ í̃p̃iñ po bað̃ lór̃ a m̃éð̃ d̃eap̃bað̃. Ro mar̃bað̃ ðna, 7 po báit̃heað̃ p̃och̃aiðe do m̃uiñtĩr̃ mic muir̃p̃r̃ ip̃iñ ló ç̃éð̃na. Bátar̃ aḡhaið̃ am̃lað̃ r̃iñ hĩ cc̃oc̃cað̃ p̃p̃ĩ ap̃oile

written in c̃ũl̃añḡ, is used in the best Irish manuscripts in the sense of "fugitive, or deserter."

^x *Merciless*, m̃ioḡuic̃c̃riḡ, literally, "inconsiderate." The word *tuig̃reañac̃* is used at the present day to denote "considerate."

^y *Carraig O-gCoinnell*, i. e. the rock of the O'Coinnells; but this family is to be distinguished from the O'Conghails of Kerry, now O'Connells, and from the O'Conaings of Castleconaing, or Castleconnell, now Gunnings. The name is now usually anglicised Carrigogunnell. This castle, which was once a great fortress of a respectable branch of the O'Briens, is situated on the summit of a lofty rock rising boldly from a plain which reaches to the Shannon, and near the

demesne of Tervoe, in the barony of Pobblerien, and county of Limerick; but the present ruins are so shattered that it is difficult to ascertain the original plan of the building. It was taken and blown up in 1691, by order of General De Ginkle, who was then besieging Limerick.

^z *Eatharlach*, now Aherlagh, a beautiful glen, situated between Slievenamuck and the Galty mountains, in the barony of Clanwilliam and county of Tipperary.—See note ^b, under the year 1471, p. 1070, *supra*.

^a *The first tribute*, literally, the "first penny," i. e. the first tribute ever paid by them. Before the English invasion they were by law free from tribute, and they had resisted the payment of

shal, with a vigorous and merciless^x body of soldiers, to reduce them. The President then returned to Limerick, and proceeded to behead the chieftains and rebels of the districts adjacent to Limerick. Among these was Murrough, the son of Murtough, son of Mahon, son of Donough, son of Brian Duv O'Brien, the most renowned and noble of the heirs of Carraig O gCoinnell^y and Eatherlach^z.

The Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien) went to England, to complain to the Queen of his distresses and oppression; and he obtained a charter of his territory and towns, and nearly all the [Church] livings of Thomond, and also a general pardon for his people; and he returned about Christmas, after having received great honour and respect from his sovereign; and he thought that thenceforward his territory would be free from the unjust jurisdiction of officers. But before the arrival of the Earl, the marshal had imposed a severe burden on his people, so that they were obliged to become tributary to the sovereign, namely, [to pay] ten pounds for every barony. This was the first tribute^a paid by the Dalcassians.

A war broke out between the Earl of Desmond (Garrett, the son of James, son of John) and Mac Maurice^b of Kerry (Thomas, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas); and the Earl took Baile-mhic-an-Chaim^c from Mac Maurice. The young Abbot of Odorney^d went over to the side of the Earl, and was slain by the shot of a ball in the doorway of [the castle of] Lixnaw, which the Earl had besieged. Had no more mischief been done between them than the killing of this abbot, it would have been great enough; but, besides him, numbers of Mac Maurice's people were killed and drowned^e on the same day. They continued for some time thus at war with each other, until at last they made peace;

pennies to the English up to this year.

^b *Mac Maurice, anglice Fitzmaurice.*

^c *Baile-mhic-an-Chaim, i. e. Villa filii Curvi, now Ballymacqueem, a townland in the parish of Killahan, barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry. There was a castle of considerable strength here, of which the north and west walls still remain in good preservation, but the others are nearly destroyed.*

^d *Odorney.*—This is more usually called Ma-

nisrip ó d-*Τόρνα*, i. e. the monastery of the O'Dorneys, or Torneys, now Abbey-Odorney, in the barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry. The ruins of the church of this abbey are still in tolerable preservation, but the other buildings are nearly all destroyed.—See this abbey again mentioned at the year 1582.

^e *Killed and drowned.*—An English writer would say, “were cut off by the sword, or by drowning, or by field and flood.”

co nðearnpat ríð po ðeóid, 7 po hairicceað baile mic an éaim, 7 a bpaigðe do mac muirir, 7 nuimír dírimé do bó éaintib 7 gpoigib.

Αοð ócc mac Αοða mic δλαιν buide még ματγαμνα do ðol ap riuðal ap muintir Mhég ματγαμνα, 7 Μαγ ματγαμνα pñin do bñit fair .i. Αρε mac bñain na muiceirge, mic Remainn, mic γλαινne 7 Αοð do μαρβαð lá Μάγ ματγαμνα, 7 lá a muintir, 7 ap ruail ma po baóí do clandaið na ccollað ina pñimñr a comñór do éct ap a inñe pñin 7 nñr bó cuðroma a ainm 7 a iompað, 7 ainm an tí lap a ttopcáir.

Rella iongnát do αρτυζαð i noipðñr ipñ céidmí do gñimñeað, 7 epom pñuað upcpom ionboða eipce amail pñaignén polupca, nó poillpñgñð a ðealpað an talam ina huipñimceall, 7 an pñpñmament etipñuañ, occur atcñr an pélla hípñ in gac ionað i μαρταñ eopñ gup po ionganταιgññt cáç hi ccoitc-inne í.

Sémur mac muirir do bñit ipñ pñpñainc ðeór an ðliaðain pñ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1578.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mñle, cúicc cétt, Sñchtmoccoat, ahoct.

Mac uí néill .i. enpi mac τοιρρðealbñaið luimñ mic neill cónallaið, mic αιρ mic cuinn do ðul pluacch hi tñir conaill ap mac uí gallcubair .i. Maolcaba mac cañaoír mic τοιρρðealbñaið óig. lap nñmñeçt dá plócç uaða do epuñmñuccað cñeaç, 7 do apccain an baile do pala mac uí gallcubair alla imuið don baile an tan pñn, 7 po ionnpñaið an τόcc macaem iap na paðñail in uañhað pluacñ, 7 ní tapñ anacal nðó, açt a çloimñeað gan çoiccill, 7 a apñleaç ap an lañair pñn. Bá pññr ðeoðanchaið ná tiaðñaoír an tynup pñn.

Mácc plannchaið ðaptpñaiðe ðécc .i. cañal ðuð mac pññaññaið, 7 a mac cañal ócc do gñañail a ionaññh.

^f *Not to be compared*, i. e. he was superior in fame and renown to his slayer.

^g *James, the son of Maurice*, i. e. James the son of Maurice Duv Fitzgerald, of Desmond. For a fuller account of his proceedings on the Continent the reader is referred to O'Daly's *Initium, Incrementum et Exitus Familiæ Giraldinorum*, cc. 19, 20, 21, 22.

^h *Maelcava*.—This name is more usually written Maelcobha.—The O'Gallaghers, who are the senior and most royal family of the Kinel Connell, had this name from their great ancestor, Maelcobha, Monarch of Ireland. Galchobhar, the ancestor from whom they have derived their surname, was the son of Ruarcán, who was son of Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh, son of Domhnall,

and Baile-mhic-an-Chaim was restored to Mac Maurice, as were also his hostages, and a countless number of herds of kine and horses.

Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh, son of John Boy Mac Mahon, made a predatory aggression upon the people of Mac Mahon; and Mac Mahon (Art, son of Brian na Moicheirghe, son of Redmond, son of Glasny) overtook him; and Hugh was slain by Mac Mahon and his people. Scarcely was there another of the race of the Collas who was so great a cause of lamentation on account of his own wealth; and his name and renown were not to be compared^f with those of the man by whom he was slain.

A wonderful star appeared in the south-east in the first month of winter; it had a curved bow-like tail, resembling bright lightning, the brilliancy of which illuminated the earth around, and the firmament above. This star was seen in every part of the west of Europe, and it was wondered at by all universally.

James, the son of Maurice^s, remained in France this year also.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1578.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-eight.

The son of O'Neill, i. e. Henry, son of Turlough Luineach, son of Niall Conallagh, son of Art, son of Con, marched an army into Tirconnell against the son of O'Gallagher (Maelcava^h, son of Cahir, son of Turlough Oge). After his forces had gone forth to collect spoils, and to plunder the town [land], the son of O'Gallagher, happening at that time to be outside the town, attacked that youth, after being left with only a few of his forces, and did not spare him, but put him to the sword without mercy, and slaughtered him on the spot. It would have been better for the Kinel-Owen that they had not gone on this expedition.

Mac Clancy of Dartry (Cathal Duv, the son of Feradhach) died; and his son, Cathal Oge, assumed his place.

son of Ceallach, who was Monarch of Ireland from 642 to 654, who was son of Maelcabha, or Maelcobha, Monarch of Ireland from 612 to 615, who was son of Aedh, Monarch of Ireland from

572 to 599, who was son of Ainmire, Monarch of Ireland from 568 to 571, the fourth in descent from Niall of the Nine Hostages.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 336.

Ο ὀρριν (Ταῖοο ὀοο) δέοο ιαρ ρῖνοαταῖο, γ ο ὀρριν οο ḡαῖρμ οο δύνλανḡ
mac emainn uí ὀρριν.

ⁱ *Teige Oge*.—According to the pedigree of the O'Byrnes, given by Duald Mac Firbis, this Teige Oge had eight sons, namely, Brian, Donough Carragh, Gerald Ower, Murrough, Edmond, Dunlang, Calvagh, and Cahir. The Leabhar Branach, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, continues the pedigree for three generations longer, through Donough Carragh, the second of these sons, who had a son, John, the father of Donough Oge, who had two sons, Murrough and Gerald Ower, who must have lived down to the wars of the Revolution.

From this period forward this branch of the O'Byrnes was eclipsed by the superior power, fame, and importance, of the head of the Gaval-Rannall of Ballinacor; but they still retained considerable power and possessions in their own territory, which comprised the entire of the barony of Newcastle, with that portion of the barony of Arklow lying north of Inbher Daoile, or Ennareilly, which tract was usually called "O'Byrne's country" in Anglo-Irish records, and "Crioeh Branach" in Irish documents, a name which is corruptly printed Orywrymaghe [for Crywrannaghe] in the second volume of the State Papers of the reign of Henry VIII. p. 2. This senior sept of the O'Byrnes also possessed the district of Cosha, *Cois-abha*, which was bounded on the north by the River Ow, and its continuation, the River Aughrim, which divided it from the country of the Gaval-Rannall, *anglice* Ranelagh.

During the civil wars of 1641, the most prominent members of this senior branch of the O'Byrnes were: Teige Oge Byrne of Ballinvally, Esq.; Walter Boy Byrne of Newragh, now Newrath, or Newry, which was the name of the seat of the head O'Byrne for several centuries, called, in Irish, an Iubpac, i. e. the yew-land;

he was also called Walter Boy of Garrygolan, and also of Milltown, and was, most probably, if not certainly, the eldest descendant of Teige Oge, the chief who died in 1578, and obviously his great grandson. A distinguished branch of this elder sept of the O'Byrnes was seated at Coill t-Siomoin, *anglice* Kiltimon, where the ruins of their castle still remain; and of this line a family were seated at Killoughter, in the immediate neighbourhood of Newragh, who retained to our own times a respectable property, which has recently devolved to Henry Thompson Redmond, Esq., and Matthew Esmond White, Esq., who married the co-heiresses of the last proprietor. In 1641 this family was represented by Edmond, son of Loughlin Byrne, and in 1688, by Redmond Byrne, whose son, Charles, an officer in the service of James II., went into foreign service, and was outlawed by King William the Third's government.

A branch of this elder sept of the O'Byrnes was also seated at Kilnamanagh, the most distinguished member of which, in 1641, was Brian Byrne, who was a colonel of the confederate Catholics.

In 1690, a leading branch of this senior sept was seated at Ballygannon, and was then represented by Thady Byrne, Esq., whose son, John, went into the French service, and attained the rank of major. From this John, according to tradition, the estate of Ballygannon passed, by a bill of discovery, into the family of Scott, in which it still remains. The Rev. John Byrne, P. P. of Newbridge, is a descendant of that Major Byrne.

In Burke's *Dictionary of the Landed Gentry*, the descent of the Lord de Tabley, and of the Byrnes of Cabinteely, is deduced from Charles, or Cahir Oge, asserted there to have been the head of the family in the time of Cromwell, a

O'Byrne (Teige Ogeⁱ) died at an advanced age ; and Dunlang, the son of Edmond O'Byrne, was styled O'Byrne.

statement which does not seem quite accordant with the pedigrees in the *Leabhar Branach*, and is in some degree at variance also with the respectable tradition preserved in the manuscript of Garrett Byrne of Fallybeg, who was born in 1716, who must have known the name of the father of Daniel the merchant, his own near relative, and whose statement is singularly corroborated by fragmentary evidences among the public legal records. After giving a long account of O'Kelly of Luggacurren, and of his estate of Timogue, in the Queen's County, and also of the Fitzgeralds, who usurped it, he states that it was finally purchased by Daniel Byrne, a merchant tailor, of whose descent and history he gives the following curious account :

"Having given the best account I have heard of the Fitzgeralds, since the Earl of Kildare's first coming to visit O'Kelly, I now return to give the same of Daniel Byrne, who purchased O'Kelly's estate from his lordship.

"This Daniel was second son" [the writer's ancestor being the first son] "of a gentleman of fortune, whose estate was [situated] by the sea side, at a place called Ballintlea, near Redcross, in the county of Wicklow, and, not being the heir, was bred up to the business of a clothier, and afterwards carried on the trade of a tailor, and kept forty men constantly working at that business. He used to buy all the white cloth in Dublin, get it coloured red, and clothe forty thousand men with the same for General Cromwell, and never call for money untill all was finished, and then received drafts from Cromwell on the Treasury, where he got cash, for which he purchased estates. He bought, besides this of O'Kelly's, another estate at the Great Heath of Maryborough, known by the name of the Lordship of Shean, from a young Squire Whitney, who, being greatly indebted to him, and re-

quired by him to marry his daughter, and that he would not only forgive him the debt, but redeem his Estate from all other incumbrances, Whitney said he could not think of smothering his blood by marrying a Taylor's daughter; whereupon Mr. Byrne told him he had better think of paying him his money, as he wanted it to fortune her ; but, not being able to raise money by any other means than selling his Estate, he came and told Byrne he had thought better of the matter, and that he was now willing to accept of the proposal he had made him. Mr. Byrne said, if he could find a young squire buying an Estate, it is with him he would be willing to match his daughter; but where he found such selling his, he could not think of giving her to him ; so he compelled Squire Whitney to sell the Estate, and himself became the purchaser, and left Squire Whitney living in the Castle of Shean. Soon after Whitney invited Byrne to dine with him there, and contrived that Byrne got neither knife nor fork, and being entreated by him (being master of the feast) to help himself, said he had plenty of meat, but nothing to cut it. Whereupon Whitney answered : 'Why dont you draw out your scissars and clip it, Sir.' 'I drew it time enough to clip the Lordship of Shean from your backside, Sir.' And for this affront he ordered him to quit the Castle next morning, and so turned him out. Besides Byrne being deemed a wise man, he was both jocund and pleasant, and very ready in his answers, and bore with the slurs thrown on his trade very well, as may be known by his repartees. A predecessor to the now Earl of Portarlington, then Squire Dawson, and of the posterity of millers, said to Mr. Byrne, in pressing him to a dram of a morning going to hunt : 'Take it off, Daniel, it is but a thimble-full.' He immediately drank it, and jovially

O'Duigennan of Kilronan (Dolbh, son of Duffy), Ollav of Tirerrill, a learned historian, who kept a throngedⁱ house of general hospitality; a cheerful, eloquent^k, and affable man, died; and his son, Mulmurry, took his place.

"This Shelburn never let an acre to the tenant in being, nor to a Leinsterman, except Tully, to parson Hunt, but all to Munstermen. He had a great leaning to them, his mother being a County Kerry woman of the name of Fitz Maurice. Timogue he let to Counseller Spring; Ballycoolin, to Moore; Ballinteskin and Cuileen to Wall; Logacurren and Coor-glass, to Henry Hunt; and Raheenabowl, Knockaconna, and Coolrush, to his brother, John Hunt, the Attorney, so that the whole Estate of O'Kelly's ground was disposed of to Munstermen, except Tully and Fallybeg, and has remained in their hands ever since.

"Lands were greatly risen in those days; the highest price never exceeded six shilling an acre before this time. I took forty acres about the mation house of Logacurren, where I was born, from Sir John Byrne, in the year 1740, but not having a lease, the agent (Thady Dunne) after Sir John Byrne's death, soon found means to deprive me of it.

"The Mangans held Logacurren, Courglass, and Fallybeg, from Sir Daniel Byrne, for twenty-two pence an acre, tho' Henry Hunt has part of it now let for forty-two shillings and six pence by the acre."

Garrett Byrne then gives his own pedigree from *Maoileaclaínn Dubh O'Ópoin of Óaile an t-pléibe* (who appears from the public records to have been loyal to his sovereign), as follows:

"From Denis Byrne, son to Loughlin, nicknamed Black, the Heir that possessed the Estate and Castle of Ballintlea, near Redcross, in the County of Wicklow, was descended Gerald Byrne, who was married to a woman surnamed Kilmartin. He fought in King Charles the First's army, against General Cromwell, and was wounded in

said war by twenty-one stabs of a pike, of which he was afterwards cured; but as, after a subsequent battle, he lay weak amongst the slain, a woman, who was plundering the dead, gave him a stroke of a reaping-hook in the ear, which came to a mortification, of which he died. His children were also killed in the war, except Garrett and Hugh. Garrett was married to Catharine, daughter to William Lalor, son to Daniel, nicknamed Ballaugh, the son of Denis, and Grandson of Henry Lalor, who made his escape from" [the massacre at] "Mullamast. Denis was the last Heir of the Lalors possessed of the Estate of Dysart, near Maryborough, in the Queen's County. This Garrett Byrne died in Logacurren, on the 10th of March, 1722, at the age of ninety-six years, and had eight sons, to wit, Gerald, Laurence, Hugh, Daniel, John, Edmond, William, and Andrew. Gerald was parish priest of Stradbally, Timahoe, Ballyadams, Doonane, and the districts belonging to them, for fifteen years, and died in Logacurren on the 24th day of July, 1724, at the age of 57 years. He served as a dragoon under King James, and fought in all the memorable battles against King William, until discharged at Limerick, and was the first priest ordained in Ireland after the conditions thereof. William was also a priest, and died in Paris about the age of thirty years; none having issue but Laurence, who was married to Catharine, daughter to Walter Byrne of Timogue, and died in Logacurren on the sixth day of February, 1744, aged 73 years. He had three sons, viz. Garrett, the oldest; William, born the 4th of July, 1718, who was parish priest of the parishes of Stradbally and Timahoe for nineteen years, and died in Timogue on the 11th of February, 1775. Daniel, the youngest, was born

Ruðpaiḡe ócc mac Ruðpaiḡe caoí, mic conaill uí mórda do tuitim lá brian óg mac brian meic giollapattraicc. Bá hé an ruðpaiḡe rin cñn fogaí, 7 díspicac fñi nEpeann ina rñmñr, 7 nñ bó mñmanc lá neac aén epñor do caitñm 1 naccaí na corona go cñn athaí dia éiri.

Piarpur buitiléi mac Semair mic emainn méc Piarpair décc. Bá do teann-maitib gall munan eiriðe.

O ceallaacán do bathaí in abainn móir .i. ceallaacán mac concobair, mic donnchaí mic taidcc ruai, 7 bá daimm a daitc po imtiḡ piariú po caitc bliadain iomlán 1 naireacar a atarða etir bár a rñnatar 7 a bátaí fñi; Mac an Ppiora uí ceallaacán doirðneac ina ionaí .i. concobair na cairpce, mac diarmata mic taidcc ruai, mic uaitne mic cataoí.

Sláine inḡean toirpðealbaiḡ, mic taidcc, mic toirpðealbaiḡ, mic brian cata an aonaiḡ décc. Bñ riðe brian mic donnchaí bacaiḡ, mic murchaí caoí mic brian méc matḡamna, bñ do cait a haimpñ ḡan imdearccaí go bpuair bár iar rñnatatí.

Síoda mac mecon, mic Síoda, mic mecon, mic Síoda, tanairte an taidc tñr do cloinn cuiléin do marbaí ar rñab eaíḡe acc toraiḡeí ar fñadan cpeice ar cñtñr cloinne Riocair.

O hñðin Ruaiðri an doire mac ploinn, mic concobair, mic ploinn do écc, fñ co mbuaið neimḡ 7 nñḡnamia ó tñrðin ḡó a tñḡairm, Mac a deapðratar doirðneac ina ionaí .i. Eoḡan manntac mac Emainn.

Maoílii mac uateir, mic Sñain, mic maoílii a búrc, Sñriam cñntae maiḡe eó do marbaí 1 ccairlén na helle ar ionðpaiḡið aíðc le na bñatair

in the year 1722, and died on the 26th of December, 1780, at Clondoula, on the lands of Ballycoolin; he was first married to Elenor Hanbury, in the year 1751, and, after her death, to Honor Brenan, and had many children by both. Garrett Byrne, oldest son to the aforesaid Laurence, was born in Logacurren on the 28th day of December, 1716; married Mary, daughter to Daniel Duigan of Ballinagale, near Arless, on the 13th day of February, 1751."

The following words have been added by Laurence Byrne, the son of the aforesaid Garrett:

"He died in Fossey on the 18th day of June,

1780; and she died at Heath Lodge on the 1st of February, 1801, aged eighty-eight. Their issue, Laurence, born Thursday, the nineteenth day of December, 1751, old style, in the mansion-house of Fallybeg; who married Anne, daughter to James Byrne of Bolybeg, on the 24th day of June, 1793."

This Laurence was a man of considerable learning, and was the last native of Magh Druchtain that read and spoke the Irish language fluently. He died in January, 1840, aged 89. He had several sons who are still living, and who, though reduced to poor farmers, are,

Rury Oge, the son of Rury Caech, son of Connell O'More, fell by the hand of Brian Oge, son of Brian Mac Gillapatrik. This Rury was the head of the plunderers and insurgents of the men of Ireland in his time; and for a long time after his death no one was desirous to discharge one shot against the [soldiers of the] Crown.

Pierce Butler, son of James, son of Edmond, son of Pierce, died. He was one of the powerful chiefs of the English of Munster.

O'Callaghan, i. e. Callaghan, the son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Teige Roe, was drowned in the River Avonmore¹; and it was from a blemish of his revenge that he departed, before he had passed an entire year in the enjoyment of his patrimony, between the death of his grandfather and his [own death by] drowning. The son of the Prior O'Callaghan, i. e. Conor of the Rock, the son of Dermot, son of Teige Roe, son of Owny, son of Cahir, was installed in his place.

Slaine, the daughter of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Chatha-an-Aenaigh, and the wife of Brian, son of Donough Bacagh, son of Murrough Caech, son of Brian Mac Mahon, died. She was a woman who had spent her life without blemish until she died, at an advanced age.

Sida, the son of Maccon, son of Sida, son of Maccon, Tanist of the eastern part of Clann-Coilen, was slain on [the mountain of] Sliabh Echtghe, as he was pursuing a prey which the kerns of Clanrickard were carrying off.

O'Heyne (Rory of the Derry, son of Flan, son of Conor, son of Flan) died. From the beginning of his career until his death he was a man distinguished for hospitality and prowess. His brother's son, Owen Mantagh, son of Edmond, was installed in his place.

Meyler, the son of Walter, son of John, son of Meyler Burke, sheriff of the county of Mayo, was slain at Caislen-na h-Elle^m, in a nocturnal aggression, by

if any faith be due to tradition so respectable, the senior branch of this family.—See Irish P. Journal, June 19th, 1841, p. 405.

ⁱ *Thronged*, *conḡáirige*.—The word *conḡáir* denotes “a company,” and *conḡáiriac*, “having companies, troops, or followers.”

^k *Eloquent*, *poingée*.—This word is sometimes used as an adjective to denote “eloquent,” and sometimes, as a noun substantive, to denote a Brehon, or judge.

¹ *Avonmore*, *abáinn mór*, i. e. the great river, now the Blackwater, which rises in Pobble-O'Keeffe, in the north-west of the county of Cork, and flows through O'Callaghan's country, in the barony of Duhallow, and, after a long and circuitous course, discharges itself into the sea at Youghal. According to the Life of St. Carthach of Lismore, this river was anciently called Nemh.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 943.

^m *Caislen-na h-Elle*, now the Neale, a small

.1. lé hemann, mac tomáir an macáire, mic maóilip tre iomfórmac focail oipeáctair do pala stoppa an lá riap an adhaib rin.

Λιατόρριμ μιντιρε heolair do gabáil lé cairtin Saxanaic do μιντιρ niculair maubí ar ua ruairc i neappaic na bliadhna po, 7 θριμ da etiar do bpipead lá hua ruairc, briann, mac briann, mic eoḡain. Λιατόρριμ iarom d'ráccbáil lá gallaib ag cloinn taidce uí ruairc, 7 an baile cedna do gabáil lá hua ruairc gar b'ce iar rin do c'fo gall 7 do n'fícc'c cloinne taidg.

Αρδιυρτιρ na hEpeann .1. Sir hanrii sidnei do dol go Saxoib .1. po ram-ain, 7 cairtin maubí do dol lair, 7 uilliam θριμne ina ionad .1. an p'peri-vent baóí of c'fno dá coicead muman. Rucc trá an iurtir iarla cloinne Riocairte lair .1. Riocard mac uillicc, mic Riocard mic uillicc, 7 a mac uilliam búpc dia ttabairt ar cumar comairle Saxon.

Iarla cille dapa, gearoib, mac gearoib (baí hi raxoib p'pí pé adó nó a trí do bliadhnaib poime rin po p'p'c) do t'f'c in érin po nodlaicc mór.

Tomar, mac Pattraicc, mic oiliúir Ploingcéo tigeanna luccmaigh do marbad lá Mag matganna .1. lá hapt mac briann na moicéirge mic Remann, mic glairne.

Seinearccal na conntae riabca ar ndéan coinne ceilcce lé Fiacha mac Aoða, mic Remann, mic Sfam, o gl'nn maoluḡpa. Ro p'f' lá Fiacha

village and demesne, with an old dilapidated residence of the Lords Kilmaine, in the barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo, and about three miles south from the town of Ballinrobe.

^a *The day before*, literally, "the day before that day," which is redundant.

^c *Contae Riabhach*, i.e. the county of Wexford.

^p *Fiagh, the son of Hugh*. — Spenser, after guessing that the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles were Welsh families, goes to shew that this Fiagh, who was a very powerful chieftain in his time, was "a base varlet growne out of the dunghill," who had no right to his lands, because they had been granted by Dermot Mac Murrough to Strongbow, and by him to the Crown of England, and thus in the course of law descended to Queen Elizabeth. His words, which are fashioned to the barbaric law fictions of his

day, are curious, as shewing the greatness of this chief of the Gavel-Rannall, or O'Byrnes of of Ranelagh, at this period :

"But touching your demand of this Feaghe's right unto that countrey which he claimes, or the seigniory therein, it is most vaine and arrogant. For this you cannot be ignorant, that it was part of that which was given in inheritance by Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, unto Strongbowe with his daughter, and which Strongbowe gave over unto the King, and his heires, so as the right is absolutely now in her Majesty, and if it were not, yet could it not be in this Feagh, but in O'Brin, which is the ancient Lord of all that countrey; for he and his ancestours were but followers unto O'Brin; and his grandfather, Shane Mac Terlagh" [*recte*, Shane Mac Redmond], "was a man of meanest regard

his kinsman, Edmond, the son of Thomas of the Plain, son of Meyler, in consequence of an angry word which occurred between them at a meeting the day before^a.

In the spring of this year Leitrim of Muintir-Eolais was taken from O'Rourke by an English captain, [one] of the people of Nicholas Malby; and O'Rourke (Brian, the son of Brian, son of Owen) demolished Dromahaire. Leitrim was afterwards left to the sons of Teige O'Rourke by the English; but in a short time afterwards the same town was taken by O'Rourke, with the permission of the English, but against the will of the sons of Teige.

The Chief Justice of Ireland, Sir Henry Sidney, went to England about Allhallowtide, accompanied by Captain Malby; and William Drury, the President of the two provinces of Munster, took his place. The Lord Justice took with him the Earl of Clanrickard (Rickard, the son of Ulick, son of Rickard, son of Ulick) and his son, William Burke, that he might deliver them up to the English Council.

The Earl of Kildare, Garrett, son of Garrett (who had been under arrest in England for two or three years before), returned to Ireland at Christmas.

Thomas, the son of Patrick, son of Oliver Plunkett, Lord of Louth, was slain by Mac Mahon, namely, Art, son of Brian-na-Moicheirghe, son of Redmond, son of Glasny.

The Seneschal of the Contae Riabhach^o invited Fiagh^p, the son of Hugh, son of Redmond, son of John^a [O'Byrne] of Glenmalure^r, to a treacherous

amongst them, neither having wealth nor power. But his son, Hugh Mac Shane, the father of this Feagh, first began to lift up his head, and through the strength and great fastnes of Glan Malor, which adjoyneth unto his house of Bal-linecor, drew unto him many theeves and out-lawes, which fled unto the succour of that glynne, as to a sanctuary, and brought unto him part of the spoyle of all the countrey, through which he grew strong, and in short space got unto himselfe a great name thereby amongst the Irishe, in whose footing this his sonne continueing, hath, through many unhappy occasions, increased his said name, and the opi-

nion of his greatness, insomuch that now he is become a dangerous enemy to deale withall."—*View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin, reprint of 1809, pp. 185, 186. See note ^t, under the year 1579, p. 1712, *infra*.

^a *Hugh, son of Redmond, son of John*.—This should be "Hugh, son of John, son of Redmond," according to Duald Mac Firbis and the Leabhar Branach.—See the pedigree given correctly by the Four Masters under the year 1579, where they record the death of this Hugh.

^r *Glenmalure*, now pronounced Glenmalur. It is a romantic valley, situated to the south of

ιμορρο γυρ αβ δο cum celcce po ιnnill an Seimfccaal an cōinne ίpin, γ po ιnnill pium celcc ele ιna upcōmair pium go po μαρβαδ céd do gillib ócca γ dypπαδαib na conntae pιαβcα lá Pιαcha don cyp pin cénmoτά daorccar pluacch.

δpian mac caτaοίp cαοmάναιcch, mic αιpτ, mic διαpματτα λαιmδεpcc do écc.

Σfan mac doμnαιll, mic τομαιp, mic ταιδcc μέcc planuchaδa ollam ιαpλα dcpmumian lé bpiésmunp décc. Ní baοί dna mac bpiésmian τuaiτε ι nepinn an τan pin pob pcp τpeαδαιpe γ τiցcδap ιnáp.

ΙΑΡla cloinde Ριοcαιpδ ιllam beóp ιllonδainδ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1579.

Αοίp Cpιοpτ, mile, cuicc cett, Sechtmoγatt, anaoi.

Domnall mac concobair mic τοippδεαλβαιγ, mic ταιδcc, mic τοippδεαλβαιγ, mic bpian cατα an aonaiγ uί bpian décc ιap ccαιτsm cóicc mbliadān pcpccatt dia aoίp ιap pcpccatt dia aoίp ιap pcpccliγi pōda, ιap naitpige ionmolta, ιap mbuaiδ ó domān γ ó daoimib, γ a adnacal co nonóip γ co nairmudin ι mairupcip ιnnip γ a mac τοippδεαλβαc do oipdnead ιna ιonad. Conad dcpoραιtmct a báp atpubadh

Mile cúicc ced ciallda an pδair,
peact ndeic, oct mbliadna, ip bliadain
ó báp domnall nap dam locτ,
γyp τοipling mac dé ι ndaonnacht.

Glendalough, in the barony of Ballinacor, and county of Wicklow.

* On the 8th of May this year, the following indenture was made between the Lord Deputy and the captains of the three septs of the Clann-Donnell of Leinster, for a further account of whom see note j, under the year 1570 :

“ This Indenture, made betwyxte the Right Honourable Sir Henry Sydney, Knt., Lord Deputy of Irelande, &c., of the one partie ; and Mull-murry Mac Edmond, Hugh boy Mac Callogh, and Tirlagh oge Mac Alexander, cheefe captaines

of the three septes of Clandonills, her Ma^{tie}'s galloglas, for every of them and their said three septes, of the other partie.—Witnesseth, that wheare her Ma^{tie}'s pleasure is to convert into a certaine and yearlie revenue unto her Ma^{tie}, her heirs and successors, the Bonaghtes and Sorrens which upon the Irishe Captaynes and Countres were heretofore due, to and for the Enteriteynment of her Ma^{tie}'s said Galloglas. And in respect of the auncient and contynuall fydelitie, loyalty, and true service of the Captaynes, gent, and septes of the sad Clandonilles, alwayes borne

conference ; but Fiagh having received intelligence that the Seneschal had appointed this conference for a treacherous purpose, he laid another snare for him, and slew one hundred of the youths and chieftains of the Contae Riabhach on that occasion, besides several of the common sort of people.

Brian, the son of Cahir Kavanagh, son of Art, son of Dermot Lávderg, died.

John, son of Donnell, son of Thomas, son of Teige Mac Clancy, Chief Brehon to the Earl of Desmond, died. There was no son of a lay brehon in Ireland in his time who had better tillage or a better house than he.

The Earl of Clanrickard still continued in custody in London^s.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1579.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-nine.

Donnell, the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Chatha-an-Aenaigh O'Brien, died, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, after a lingering consumption, after laudable penance, and after having gained the victory over the world and men, and was interred with honour and reverence in the monastery of Ennis ; and his son, Turlough, was installed in his place. In commemoration of his death these lines were composed :

One thousand five hundred, accurate the account,
Seven times ten, eight years and one,
From the death of Donnell, free from fault,
To [the time] that the Son of God assumed humanity.

and done towards her Ma^{tie} and her most worthy progenitors, and hencforth to be contynued, doth covenant and graunte that there shalbe henceforth payd yerely out of her Ma^{tie}'s Exchequer, a yearly pencone of three hundredth pounds, unto thandes of the said three chiefe captaynes, viz., unto everie of them a third porcon of the same for hym and the rest of his septe, the same to be receyved and enjoyed during the good pleasure of her Ma^{tie}, her heires and successours, in lieu and recompense of all dead payes, blackemen (mail?), and such other like advantage as they or any of them were wont

to receive. Provyded that henceforthe none of the said Captaynes, gent, nor officers of the said three septes, in any warlike jorney, or feat of warr, shall use Armor or weapon in servinge of any other then the Queene's Ma^{tie}, her heires or successours : provided also that henceforth, as heretofore of auntyent use and custome hath bene due, the said captaines, officers, and gallowglas, shall supply, execute, and doe, as well in and for the marche of her Ma^{tie}'s army, and approches, and assaltes, and prepuracones of Approches and assaltes of castells and ffortresses, all such officers and sapires as by her Ma^{tie}'s gal-

Ονόρα ινḡλν donnchaið, mic concobair, mic toirpðealbairḡ, mic ταιðcc
uí brian décc. Scéel mór illit moḡa iride.

Sir eduard Phitun tpepenep décc.

Rolont urtar mac tomair, mic Rirðsirð décc.

Αοð, mac Ssain, mic Rémainn, mic Ssain, mic αοða, mic domnaill ḡlair
décc. δά heride rinnreap ḡaible Raḡnaill, ḡ tiḡearna ḡlinnemaosluḡra
coḡtóir ḡ cpeactóir a comarran ḡall, ḡ ḡaoidel.

Ο Ssénarairḡ διαρμαιτε ριαβác, mac διαρματα, mic uilliam, mic Ssain
buidē ḡ Mac a deapðratap, uilliam, mac an ḡiolla duib, mic διαρματα do
comtuirim pe poile i cceilcc do rónað lá hua peacnairairḡ for cionn uilliam
hi ccompoðraib árða maoldubáin. Do poðair uilliam pó céðóir. Ḥið é
ó peacnairairḡ po cpectnairceað eride, ḡ po écc ḡap uair iar rin.

Ο peacnairairḡ do ḡairm iarom do Ssain mac an ḡiolla duib.

Τοιρðealbairḡ na coirri cpoimn, mac maolmuire, mic donnchaið, mic τοιρ-
ðealbairḡ, mic Ruairðri mec ruibne, do tuirim lá brian ballac, mac maolmuire,
mic donnchaið, mic brian mec ruibne i ndorap corcaḡe.

Capitín malbí do toideact i nérimn maille lé tioðlaictib mópa ón
bðrimnra.

Ḥrian na mbarrócc, mac maolmuire, mic donnchaið mec ruibne deapðra-
tap don τοιρðealbairḡ pémpáite décc.

Semur, mac muirir duib, mic Ssain, mic tomair, mic an iarla do teaçt
ar in pðrainc, ḡ adberçí a toçt loingḡr ba líonmairpe má mar táimic. δά hann

lowglas ought to be supplied, executed, and done. In Wittnes whereof, unto three of these Indentures quadripartit, rem^s severall with every of the said three Captaynes, the said Lord Deputy, and the rest of her Ma^{tie}'s privie Counsell, aforesaid, have signed and sealed for and on her Ma^{tie}'s behaulfe; and unto the iiiith of these Indentures quadripartit, remaining with the said Lord Deputie and Counsell, the said three Captaines, for them and their septe aforesaid, have putt their seales and signes manuell. Dated the viith of May, 1578."

Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of the Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.

^t *Warlike opponent*.—He was the father of the

celebrated Fiagh O'Byrne of Glanmalur, celebrated by Spenser, who says that he was of mean origin, and of Welsh descent, and, strange to say, this silly conjecture has received the assent and corroboration of the honest Sir James Ware, who was neither a poet nor a fabricator; but the fancies and fictions of the Divine Spenser can no longer stand the test of historical truth, for we know that the O'Byrnes and their neighbours the O'Tooles, whose names he derives from Welsh words signifying "woody" and "hilly," are not so derived, and that the two families, who were two of the most noble in Leinster, were before the English Invasion, situated, not in the mountains of Wicklow, but in the most level

Honora, the daughter of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, died. She was much lamented in Leath Mhogha.

Sir Edward Phitun, the Treasurer, died.

Roland Eustace, the son of Thomas, son of Richard, died.

Hugh, the son of John, son of Redmond, son of John, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Glas [O'Byrne], died. He was the senior of Gaval-Ranall, and lord of Glenmalure, the warlike opponent^t and plunderer of his English and Irish neighbours.

O'Shaughnessy (Dermot Reagh, the son of Dermot, son of William, son of John Boy) and his brother's son, William, the son of Gilla-Duv^u, son of Dermot, were slain by each other on a certain occasion, when O'Shaughnessy had laid a snare for William in the neighbourhood of Ard-Maeldubhain^w. William was first slain; and O'Shaughnessy, though he survived him, was so severely wounded that he died in less than an hour afterwards. John, the son of Gilla-Duv, was then styled O'Shaughnessy.

Turlough of the Wooden Leg, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough, son of Rory Mac Sweeny, was slain by Brian Ballagh, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Brian Mac Sweeny, in the gateway of [the city of] Cork.

Captain Malby returned to Ireland with great presents from the sovereign.

Brian-na-mBarrog, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough Mac Sweeny, and brother of the aforementioned Turlough, died.

James, the son of Maurice Duv, son of John, son of Thomas, son of the Earl [of Desmond], returned from France^x; and it was rumoured that he had come

plains in all Ireland,—the O'Byrnes, in Moy-Liffey, and the O'Tooles in Moy-Alvy, both included in the present county of Kildare. The Editor is, therefore, led to hope that no grave writer will ever again mention these Spenserian fictions as history. There is a curious poem describing the triumphs and martial achievements of this chieftain of Gaval-Ranall, preserved in the *Leabhar Branach*, or Book of the Byrnes, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 14, from which it appears that he assaulted and plundered the castles of the county of Kildare, and devastated the whole country,

nearly as far as the River Shannon.

^u *Gilla-Duv*, i. e. *juvenis niger*.—His real name was Roger, and he was usually called Sir Roger.

^w *Ard-Maeldubhain*, i. e. Maeldubhain's height or hill, still so called in Irish, but anglicised Ardmealuan, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway.—See map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, on which the position of this castle is shewn. See also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 377.

^x *Returned from France*.—It is curious to observe that neither Camden, the Four Masters,

πο γὰρ πορτ ἰ νοιλέν ἢ ὅρι λά ταοῦ δαίγιν ἰ κύρι ἰ κιαρραιγε. βαί ιαπλα ὁρμῦμαν ἰ ππορλονγπορτ ἰ κκουλλῖνν ὁ κκουανὰκ ἀκκ τιονηρκεναττῆ καιρλέιν δο ὀέναμ, ἡ δο ὀοῖδ πο ἑταρκεκβαίλ ἀν κοβλαιγ ριν δο ἑυαλαῖδ δο ἑοῖτ ἰ κιαρραιγε. Τάμικκ βεόρ ἰ κκομῶαῖλ ἀν κοβλαιγ κεδνα ἀρδ μαρκεκάλ δά ὀοῖκκεαῖ μῦμαν, Αρτύρ καρτερ α κῶμαινμ, ἡ μαῖγριτιρ δάυιδ, ἡ α μβαοῖ δο μῦντιρ να βαηριογνα υἱε ἰρῖν μῦμαν. Τανγатар ἀνν δνα βραιτρε ἀν ιαπλα ὁρμῦμαν .i. δά μάκ ὀκκα Shémuir, μῖκ Sḡain, μῖκ τομάιρ .i. Sḡan, ἡ Sémur ὀκκ, ἡ πο βαί κυῖδ δοῖδριδε α τταρραιγ Shémair μῖκ μῦριρ, ἡ τκεκρὰτ ἰονηραικκῖδ οῖδκε ἀρ ἀν μαρκεκάλ, ἡ ἀρ μαῖγριτιρ δαυῖδ ἰ ττραῖγλι, ἡ πο δῖκῖνναιττ λέο ιαττ ἀρ α κκοῖλκῖδ κῶδαττα, ἡ ἀρ α λῖρτοιδ λιγε. Τκεκρὰτ ιαρῶμ Semur ἰ ττίρ ἡ δο ὀόδαρ διβλίμῖδ πο ὀοῖλκῖδ να κλαογλαῖρ, ἡ να κοῖλλεαῖ μῶιρε. Λυῖδ Semur πορ α κέδ εακτρα ιαρ ττεακτ ἰ ττίρ ἀρ να κοῖλλκῖδ ριν γο λίον α μαρκακ ἡ α ττροῖγτεακ διπλάρ ὁ κκοναῖλ γὰδρα, ἡ τρέ κλοῖνν υἱῖλῖαμ, ἡ πο γὰδραττ ἀκκ ὀρκεκκῖν γὰκ ἰοναῖδ γυρ α ρανγατταρ. Ρο γὰδρατ ἀν τίρ ἀκκ τῖκκλαμαδḡ, ἡ ἀκκ τιονῶλ ἢνα μαρμῶιρεακτ. Τάμικ ἀνν κέδυρ κλανν υἱῖλῖαμ βύρκ, μῖκ εμαῖνν .i. Τεπόιττ ἡ υἱῖλεκκ, ἡ πο κῦρ τεπόιττ τεακτα ἰ ττυαῖτ ἀέρα γρέινε δά ροκκρα δο μάκ υἱ βῖραιν ἀρα, τεακτ δο ἑορὰνδ ἀν

nor Ware, had any knowledge of the agreement between James Fitz Maurice, and Stukely. O'Daly, who was better acquainted with the ecclesiastical negotiations of those times than any of those writers, says, in his *History of the Geraldines*, cc. 20, 21, that James, in his last interview with Pope Gregory XIII., besought his Holiness to appoint a certain Englishman, named Stukely, to the command of the vessels destined to convey men and arms to Ireland; but that Stukely shaped his course for Portugal, and sailed into the harbour of Lisbon at the very moment that King Sebastian was preparing an expedition against the Moors in Africa; that Stukely joined this expedition in violation of his promise to the Pope, and the oath he had sworn to James Fitz-Maurice, and that, shortly after they had landed in Africa, a terrible battle was fought, in which three Kings, namely, Sebastian; his ally, Mahomet; and Muley Moloc, were slain, as was also Stukely. Dr. Leland

gives a full account of Stukely's proceedings from the Letters of Sir Henry Sidney.—See his *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 2.

¹ *Than was really the case.*—This language is not correct. The report was that he had arrived with a certain number of ships, and that number was afterwards found to have been exaggerated. According to Camden's and Ware's *Annals* he had only three ships, which is evidently the truth.

² *Daingean-Ui-Chuis*, i. e. the fortress or fastness of O'Cuis, the ancient Irish proprietor of the place before the English invasion, not of the Husseys, as asserted by Dr. Smith and others; now *anglice* Dingle-I-Couch, or Dingle, a town in the barony of Corcaguiny, in the west of the county of Kerry. This was formerly a town of great importance.

³ *Cuilleann-O'gCuanach*, now Cullen, a village which originally, as its name indicates, belonged to the territory of Coonagh, in the county of

with a greater number of ships than was really the case^y. He landed at Oilen-an-Oir, contiguous to Daingean-Ui-Chuis^z, in Kerry. At this time the Earl of Desmond was encamped at Cuilleann-O'gCuanach^a, where he had begun to erect a castle; and, having heard of the arrival of the fleet in Kerry, he went to see it. The chief marshal of the two provinces of Munster, Arthur Carter by name, Master David^b, and all the Queen's people in Munster, set out to meet the same fleet, as did also the kinsmen of the Earl of Desmond, namely, the two young sons of James, son of John, son of Thomas, namely, John and James Oge. These were in confederacy with James, son of Maurice; and they made an attack by night upon the Marshal and Master David, at Tralee, where they beheaded them^c while asleep in their beds and couches. They then brought James on shore, and both repaired to the woods of Claenglaise^d and Coill-mhor^e. James went forth from these woods on his first expedition after landing, with all his cavalry and infantry, through the middle of Hy-Connell-Gaura and Clann-William^f; and they proceeded to plunder the country as they passed along^g. The [inhabitants of the] country began to assemble to oppose them; and, first of all, the sons of William Burke, son of Edmond, namely, Theobald and Ulick; and Theobald dispatched messengers to Tuath-Aesa-Greine^h, summoning Mac-I-

Limerick, but is now in the barony of Clanwilliam, in the county of Tipperary. The name Cuilleann denotes holly, or a place abounding in holly; but this place is fabled to have taken its name from Cuilleann, the son of Morna, who was slain here by Finn Mac Cumhaill, in the third century.

^b *Master David*.—His real name was Henry Davells. Philip O'Sullivan Beare calls him "Davensius,"—see his *Hist. Cathol.* fol. 95,—and O'Daly styles him Danversius.

^c *Beheaded them*.—O'Daly says, in his *History of the Geraldines*, c. 22, that this fact has been often stigmatised, and described as derogatory to the honour of [Sir] John of Desmond; yet, he thought, unjustly, as John killed an avowed enemy, who not only sought to crush the cause of liberty, but who had done signal injury to John himself in the house of the Lord of Mus-

kerry. O'Sullivan calls it "*facinus dignum*," fol. 95; and Camden asserts that Sanders lauded it as "*suave Deo sacrificium!*" Dr. Smith, in his *History of the County of Kerry*, p. 163, says that "the pretence was Henry Danvers holding session of gaol delivery in Desmond palatinate."

^d *Claenglaise*, now Clonlish, in the south-west of the county of Limerick.

^e *Coill-mhor*, i. e. the great wood. This wood was situated in the north of the barony of Coillmor, now Kilmore, in the north of the county of Cork.

^f *Hy-Connell Gaura and Clann-William*, now the baronies of Conillo and Clannwilliam, in the county of Limerick.

^g *As they passed along*, literally, "they proceeded to plunder every place to which they came."

^h *Tuath-Aesa-Greine*, a district in the county

τρέτυρα αρ αν τέρ, 7 πο έυιρ mac uí brian buidh gallócclac, 7 gíomanaé go tsróitt. Ro lñpat iapañ lopcc na laocbuidhe conur táppatтар Sémur iap mbñt na cóinnaiðe por a ccionn 1 ccoill élioται διαμαρ. Ro pñgñ ioimai-peacc etip na cumapcc buidhñ írin, 7 po haimpñd remur go hindell dipeac dypcōp do pñlép hi pporpolañ a éleib 7 a compair gup bó dañna oideaða óó. Ap a aoí po ppaóineað laip ap tpiatbuidhñ na topaiðeacta. Do pónað ecť mór ann rin uair po mapbað tepoitt abúpc, 7 baoí pait iapla doiope ran óiccñilñd rin, ap époðact, ap éñdar pñña ap poqlaim bérpla 7 bérccna. Ní cian óñ caēlaťair do éuaið Semar mac muipir an tpat taimcc anppainne écca da ionnpaiðñ, 7 do póine a éiomna lé bñgñ bpiatap, 7 po aitin dia íainmñuipir a dícñnað ap na paðbaittip a eapccaipe lé a aine, nó pé a oipleaé é.

Óá hann baoí apdiupip na hEpeann Sip uilliam dypuppe in ionbañd rin 1 ccorpaið mórñ mñman. Iapla cille dapa, 7 Sip miclap maulbi co na poc-paite ina pappað ann rin. Tucpat pñde aghaið ap conntae luimnicch co po gñbpat longpopt 1 ccompoçpaið cille mo éeallóc. Tánaiç iapla dñrmñman ina ccññ annrin, 7 baoí acca çop hi cceill co ná baoí cuio do pñin a tapp-aincc Sémaiñ mic muipir, na ðeór a mñgníom dá ndeapnpat a bpaipre, 7 do pað a aon mac oiopeacta don iupip a ngioll lé tapipeact 7 lé comall do çopóin tpaçan. Ro tñgellað don iapla gan a tñp do mñlleað ní bað mó, 7 gé po geallað ní po comallñd, óip do díolaiépñccheað a ðaoíne 7 a innile. Ro loipceað a apðap 7 a pñpcenñm.

of Limerick, comprising Castleconnell and Singland. Dr. O'Brien asserts, in his *Irish Dictionary*, that Aos-Greine is the barony called the Small County of Limerick; but this cannot be true, as we know from O'Heerin, that Castleconnell and Singland were in it, and that the barony called the Small County comprised the territory of Deis Beag.

¹ *Mac-I-Brien-Ara*.—His territory bordered on Tuath-Aesa-Greine.—See the Queen's letter in his favour above printed, under the year 1569, p. 1634, *supra*.

² *Military skill*, literally, captainship, generalship or skill in leading a military force.

³ *To cut off his head*.—O'Daly says, c. 22,

that James Fitz Maurice, after being mortally wounded in the breast with a ball, dashed into the midst of his enemies, like another Achilles, foremost in battle front, striking about him with sword and lance, until he made a lane for himself to where Theobald Burke stood, and with a single blow cleft his scull in twain, and with another stroke killed his brother, William. He makes no allusion to his having requested that his head should be cut off after his death; but he states that his kinsman, Maurice Fitz John, ordered his head to be cut off, and that, as he could not give his body such honourable sepulture as it was entitled to, he left it concealed under an aged tree, where, not

Brien Araⁱ, to come and banish the traitor from the country. Mac-I-Brien sent a body of gallowglasses and soldiers to Theobald. These then went in pursuit of those heroic bands, and overtook James, who had halted in a dense and solitary wood to await their approach. A battle was fought between both forces, in which James was shot with a ball in the hollow of the chest, which [afterwards] caused his death. Notwithstanding this, however, he defeated his lordly pursuers. In this conflict a lamentable death took place, namely, that of Theobald Burke, a young warrior, who was a worthy heir to an earldom for his valour and military skill^k, and his knowledge of the English language and the law. James, the son of Maurice, had not passed far from the scene of this battle when the languor of death came over him; upon which, in a few words, he made his will, and ordered his trusty friends to cut off his head^l [after his death], in order that his enemies might not discover him, so as to recognise or mangle him.

The Lord Justice of Ireland, Sir William Drury, was at this time at Cork, in Munster; and the Earl of Kildare and Sir Nicholas Malby were there along with him. These set out towards the county of Limerick, and pitched their camp in the neighbourhood of Kilmallock. Hither the Earl of Desmond came to meet them; and he endeavoured to impress it on their minds that he himself had no part in bringing over James, the son of Maurice, or in any of the crimes committed by his relatives; and he delivered up to the Lord Justice his only son and heir, as a hostage, to ensure his loyalty and fidelity to the crown of England. A promise was thereupon given to the Earl that his territory should not be plundered in future; but, although this promise was given, it was not kept, for his people and cattle were destroyed, and his corn and edifices burned.

long after, being found by a hunter, it was brought to Kilmallock, fixed upon the gallows tree, and shattered by the musket fire of the heretics. Camden, however, seems to have understood that his head was cut off by his enemies:

“Pugnatum est aliquamdiu. Theobaldus, et alter e fratribus cum nonnullis suorum occubuerunt, simulque Fitz-Moris ipse hasta transfixus, et caput plumbea glande transfossus, cum

plerisque suorum cecidit. Cadaveri caput amputatum, corpus membratim dissectum: membra palis suffiguntur ad portas Kilmaloci, ubi prius fidem Principi in Ecclesia coram Perotto, ut diximus, magnis obtestationibus astrixerat.”

Ware says, that Sir William Burke, the father of Theobald and William, was created Baron of Castleconnell, and had an annual pension of a hundred marks; and Camden remarks that he

Ro φαοῖδ ἱαροῖν ἀν ἰურτιρ ον ccampa ριν ὀϊλλε μο ἑαλλόcc, α τρι νό α cῑταιρ do ἑαπτῖνῖb co ccῑτῖνῖb cῑδαῖb do ραιγδοιυῖνῖb γαλλδα ἡ γαιοῖdelca do ἑαυατuccaḁ na coillḁ mḁῖpe dup an pḁuigḁittῖr dḁong ἑiccῖn dia ῑccaiρḁῖbh. Do ρala ῑcopḁa ἡ clann ὀcc ἱαῖla dῑῑmḁan .i. Sῑan ἡ Semur ὀcc, αḡ ḡopῑ na tiobḁaτῑ, ἡ ρo ριγῑḁ ἱopḡal αιτῑpeανḁda ῑcopḁa co ρo ρḁaῖneaḁ ρop mḁῖntῖr an ἱυρτιρ, ἡ co ρo μαῖḁaḁ τῑῖῑρ dia ccaiρῑῖνῖb .i. capῑῑn hoῖρῖbῑῑῑ, capῑῑn ῑῑῑaῑ, ἡ capῑῑn ρḁῑῑῑ ḡo τῑῑῖb cῑdaῖbh amaille ρḁῑῑ, ἡ τέῑḁaτῑaῑ ρccῑḁlanga uaῑa ḡup an ccampa. Rucc an ἱυρτιρ α ἑampa ἱαῖam ḡo bῑl aῑa na nḁῑῑpe ἡ ccῑῑῑῑmḁḁḁn clῑῑ mḁῑl mῑc uḡaῖne, ἡ ρo ḡaḁ ḡalap α ἑcca an ἱυρτιρ, ἡ ρo ρḁccaiḁ capῑῑn maῑlḁ le haḁcḁaiḁ coccaiḁ ḡeapalῑaḁ, ἡ ρuccaḁ an ἱυρτιρ ἡ ccapḁaτῑ co ρopῑῑaῑḡe co ρḁῑaῑ bḁῑ anḁ ρῑn, ἡ bḁ hῑ ἱυρτιρ do tocḁaḁ ῑna ἱonaῑ ἡ ccῑῑῑῑ aῑa clῑaῑ dḁῑne uaῑal do mḁῖntῖr na baῑḁῑḁḡna τaῑḁc anḁῑῑ ῑῑḁn τῑeaḁῑḁῑḁῑ ρῑn ρῑῑn .i. Sῑῑ uilliam Pellham do coῑḁῑḁ cῑῑce bḁῑḡ ἡ mḁḁḁ ἡ ρῑne ḡall ap clandaῖb nell ἡ ap ḡaῑḁḁalaῖb lῑῑῑe cuῑnn, ἡ laḡῑn an ccῑḁn νό bῑaḁ an ἱυρτιρ ρῑn ρo ἑcc, ἡ capῑῑn maῑlḁ acc mῑḁuccaḁ mḁῑḁneaḁ. Tḁḁaῑc τῑa ἱaῖla ῑῑmḁan ἡ nḁῑῑḁ ῑῑḁn τῑeaḁῑḁῑḁῑ cῑda, ἱaῑ mḁῑῑῑ τῑῑ bῑaḁna τḁῑῑ ρῑaῑ an tan ρῑn.

lomῑῑῑa capῑῑn maῑlḁ, tanῑcc co luῑḁneaḁ ἱaῑ nῑcc an ἱυρτιρ daῑ-
nuaduccaḁ α apḁala, ἡ dḁaḡail bῑḁ dia buannaḁhaῖb, ἡ do ḁῑḁḁ apḁḁ ḡo
hῑῑḡebῑene, ἡ bḁ hῑ an lḁῑῑḁ tanḡaτῑaῑ clann ὀcc ἱaῖla dῑaῑmḁan dῑaῑ-
ῑaiḁ ḡona νό ḡaḁala ἡ cconḁῑae luῑḁḁḡ, ἡ τaῖla ἱaῑῑ ἡ an capῑῑn tul ἡ tul
ḡῑ ρo ρῑḁῑaῑ α ῑeaḁna, ἡ α ἱomḡaḁail. Ro ρῑḡeaḁ ὀcaῑḁῑῑ cῑḁḁa ῑcopḁa.
Ro ρḁῑῑῑῑaḁ, ἡ α ἱomḡaḁail. Ro ρῑḡeaḁ ρcaῑḁῑῑ cῑḁḁa ῑcopḁa. Ro ρḁῑῑῑ-

soon after died of joy : “unde senex inopino
gaudio perfusus haud multo post expiravit.”

^m *Coill-mhor*, i. e. the great wood, in the ba-
rony of Coill-mor, or Kilmore, in the county of
Cork, and adjoining the county of Limerick.—
See note ^e, p. 1715, *supra*.

ⁿ *Gort-na-tiobrad*, i. e. field of the spring,
translated *ager fontis* by P. O’Sullivan, in his
History of the Irish Catholics, fol. 97. It is now
generally known by the name of Springfield,
but the natives always called it Gort-na-tiobrad,
when speaking Irish. It is a townland contain-
ing the ruins of a square castle and the seat of

Lord Muskerry, in the parish of Killaghole-
hane, in the south of the county of Limerick.

^o *Captain Spris*.—His real name was Price,
according to Camden and Ware, who make no
mention of Captain Eustace, who was probably
an Irishman :

“Ioannes Desmonius Comit̄is frater qui in
Fitz-Moris locum inter rebelles suffectus, ex
insidiis Herbert et Prisium Anglos cum cohor-
tibus quas duxerunt interceptit, et occidit, ipse
in facie sauciatus. Numeros vero sexcenti mi-
lites e Devonia supplerunt, Perottusque cum
sex bellicis navibus ad oram tuendam ex Anglia

The Lord Justice afterwards set out from the camp of Kilmallock, accompanied by three or four captains and four hundred English and Irish soldiers, to search [the wood of] Coill-mhor^m, and try whether they could discover any of their enemies. They fell in with the young sons of the Earl of Desmond, namely, John and James Oge, at Gort-na-Tiobradⁿ; and here a furious engagement was fought between them, in which the people of the Lord Justice were defeated, and three of their captains slain, namely, Captain Herbert, Captain Eustace, and Captain Spris^o, together with three hundred of their men. Several made their escape to the camp by flight.

The Lord Justice then removed his camp to Bel-atha-na n-Deise^p, which is situated in the very centre of Clui-Mail-mhic-Ughaine^q, and here he took his death-sickness. He left Captain Malby to oppose the Geraldines; and he himself was conveyed in a chariot to Waterford, where he died; and the Lord Justice selected by the Council^r of Dublin was Sir William Pelham, a gentleman of the Queen's people, who had come from England that very week to protect the territory of Bregia, Meath, and Fingal, against the Hy-Niall and the Irish of Leath-Chuinn and Leinster, while the Lord Justice who died and Captain Malby should be engaged in reducing the Munstermen. In the same week the Earl of Ormond^s returned to Ireland, having been three years in England.

As for Captain Malby, he, after the death of the Lord Justice, proceeded to Limerick to recruit his army, and to procure provisions for his soldiers; and from thence he marched to Askeaton; and it was on the same day that the young sons of the Earl of Desmond came to look for fight or prey in the county of Limerick, when they and the Captain met face to face, although they could have shunned and avoided him. A battle was bravely fought between

missus."—*Camden*, A. D. 1579.

^p *Bel-atha-na n-Deise*, i. e. the mouth of the ford of Deis, now Athneasy, a ford on the Morning-star river, in the parish of Ath-na-n-Deiseach, now *anglice* Athneasy, barony of Coshlea, and county of Limerick, and about four miles to the east of Kilmallock.

^q *Clui-Mail-mhic-Ughaine*, a district in the barony of Coshlea.—See note ^t, under 1570.

^r *Council*, literally, "court." Sir William Pelham was elected Lord Justice by the Privy

Council in Dublin, "donec prorex crearetur," and was sworn on the 11th of October in Christ's Church, Dublin.—See the annals of the reign of Elizabeth, by Camden, and Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, A. D. 1579.

^s *The Earl of Ormond*.—Ware adds, that the Irish Council, on the same day that they chose Sir William Pelham Lord Justice, ordered a patent to make the Earl of Ormond Governor of Munster, and Sir Warham St. Leger Provost Marshal thereof.

λαδ, 7 πο ρροτόιλεαδ αν ρλυαζ γαιοδεαλαδ λά μυντιρ αν capτιν ζο πο ρραοίν-
 εαδ ρορρα ρό δεοίδ ζο πο μαρβαδh τομαρ, mac δλαιν όicc, mic δλαιν, mic
 τομαρ, mic αν ιαρλα, 7 eoccan mac emainn όicc mic emainn, mic τοιρρδεαλ-
 βαιζ mec ριτιζ ζο νορρινζ μόρι do conraplaib cloinne ριτιζ, 7 co ροcαιδε do
 μυντιρ cloinne αν ιαρλα α maille ρριύ. Ro ρaccbaδ édala αιδble αιρμ, 7
 edeaδ aζ μυντιρ αν capτίν don cyp ριν. Bá acc αν αοναδ mbicc πο ρiccδ
 αν ιορζαλ ίρην. Βαοί αν capτιν ιαραμ α ηζαρ do ρeactmain in ear ζεβτινε,
 7 γεαπαλταιζ αρ ζαδ λαé aζ γεαλλαδ buailte do tabairt dó, 7 ní πο cοmαill-
 ριοτ ινδριν. Ro bpipeaδ mainpτιρ αν baile lap αν ccapτιν, 7 τσιδ αρ ριν
 co hát δαρα, 7 baοί ανηραιδε acc cñnpuccaδ na ccomapran co τtánaic αν
 ιυρτιρ nua uilliam Pellham, 7 ιαρλα cille δαρα, 7 ιαρλα upmumán δια ηλρταδ,
 7 πο ζαβρατ uile longpορτ ι cconallcoib. Ní táinnic ιαρλα δlpmumán ινα
 ccñnt do don cyp ριν, uair πο διαnmilleaδ a duthaiz, 7 πο hádbailpccpioraδ a
 haiτpεaδa ιαρ ná tingeallaδ dó peme ριν ζαν α milleaδ ιορι. O do deacaiδ
 αν τιαρλα ι mbáid a bpaίτpεac ap comairle πο cñnpιοτ ζοill α mbarδaδa
 dpaζbáil ινα bailtib .i. loc ζair αν πατ μόρ, Cairlén μυριριν, Aτ δαρα, 7
 cill mo ceallócc, 7 ιαττ ρλιν do δol δια ττιζib ιαροm. Ap α aoί ριν τpa ní
 bó ρóinnεac don τίρ uile o τá luacair deaðhaδ co ριυρ, 7 o cñn ρeaδpαττ
 co ρionann, uair ζαδ πορτ, ζαδ baile, ζαδ αρβαρ ζαδ αιτιuccaδ ζυρ α ραν-

¹ *Irish army*, αν ρλυαζ γαιοδεαλαδ. This should be αν ρλυαζ γεαπαλταδ, or the Geraldine army.

² *Aenach-beag*, now Mannisteranena, a magnificent abbey in ruins, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Pobblebrien, and county of Limerick, and about five miles to the north-west of Bruff. Ware, Cox, and Leland, call this place Monaster-Neva, but this is a mere misprint for Monaster-Nena. O'Daly, in his *History of the Geraldines*, c. 23, asserts that the English were defeated at Enaghbeg on this occasion, and that their great guns and standards fell into John of Desmond's hands; but Camden, and from him Ware, Cox, and Leland, assert that Sir John of Desmond was defeated with the loss of two hundred and sixty of his army, together with the famous Dr. Allen, who was left dead on the field. Leland, who had all

the English and Irish accounts of this battle before him, gives the following account of it, as what appeared to him to have been the truth, in his *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 2:

“The army (for so it was called) consisted of nine hundred foot and fifty horse. Of these three hundred infantry and fifty horse were left in garrison at Kilmallock: and on intelligence received that Sir John Desmond lay a few miles distant from Limerick, with a considerable body, Malby marched to attack him with the residue of his forces. In a plain adjoining to an old abbey, called Monaster-Neva” [*recte*, Monaster-Nena], “he found the rebels in array, to the number of about two thousand, and prepared to give him battle. The Papal standard was displayed; and Allen, the Irish Jesuit, went busily through the ranks, distributing his benedictions,

them, in which the Irish army^t were so resolutely encountered and pressed by the Captain's forces, that they were finally routed, with the loss of Thomas, the son of John Oge, son of John, son of Thomas, son of the Earl [of Desmond]; and Owen, the son of Edmond Oge, son of Edmond, son of Turlough Mac Sheehy; and a great number of the constables of the Clann-Sheehy, with a great many of the people of the sons of the Earl. Great spoils, consisting of weapons and military attire, were left on this occasion to the Captain's people. This battle was fought at Aenach-beag^u. The Captain after this remained nearly a week at Askeaton, the Geraldines threatening every day to give him battle, though they did not do so. The Captain destroyed the monastery of that town, and then proceeded to Adare, where he remained, subjugating the people of that neighbourhood, until the new Lord Justice, William Pellham, the Earl of Kildare, and the Earl of Ormond, came to join him^w; and they all encamped together in Hy-Conillo. The Earl of Desmond did not come to meet them on this occasion, because his territory had been ravaged and his people destroyed, although it had been promised to him that these should not be molested. When the Earl had joined his relatives, the resolution which the English adopted was, to station their warders in his castles, viz. in Loch Gair^x, Rath-mor^y, Caislen Muirisin^z, Adare, and Kilmallock, and depart themselves for their homes. However, the whole country from Luachair-Deaghaidh^a to the Suir, and from Ceann-Feabhrad^b to the Shannon, was in a state of disturbance.

and assuring them of victory. Their dispositions were made, by direction of the Spanish officers, with an address and regularity unusual to the Irish, and their attack was so vigorous, and so obstinately maintained, that the fortune of the day seemed doubtful. The valour of the English at length prevailed; the rebels were routed, and pursued, with considerable slaughter; and among the slain was found the body of Allen, who, not content with exhortation, had drawn the sword in the cause of Rome."

O'Daly mentions the loss of Thomas Geraldine, John's son, and Thomas Brown, Knight, but has not a word about Allen.

^u *To join him*, literally, "to strengthen him."

^x *Loch Gair*, now Lough Gur, near Bruff, in

the county of Limerick.—See note ^p, under the year 1516, p. 1335, *supra*.

^y *Rath-mor*, now *anglice* Ramore, or Rathmore, a very lofty castle, in ruins, in the parish of Mannisteranena, barony of Small County, and county of Limerick, and about four miles to the north of the town of Bruff.

^z *Caislen-Muirisin*, now Castlemorrison, in the barony of Conillo, and county of Limerick.

^a *Luachair-Deaghaidh*, now Sliabh Luachra, *anglice* Slievevelagher, a mountainous district near Castleisland, in the barony of Troughanacmy, and county of Kerry.

^b *Ceann-Feabhrad*.—This is the part of the mountain of Slieve-Reagh, lying to the left of the road as you go from Kilmallock to Cork.—

γατταρ clann an iarla scoppa rin po gabrat gá mbloðaðh gá mburð, gá ndóð, 7 gá ndianlorccað ar uamán gall dia naitreðaið, gac tfg, gac tfgðair, gac ríocc gac ptaca gur a pangadair goill do padrat an miðiað cedna forpa ar ulca le gearaltaðoið. Ro páccbað an tír scoppa de riðe ina haon clár coimpríð, gan iot, gan foirecniñ. Do taod iaraim iarla dfrumman co na braitirib, 7 gur an lion ar lia po fédrat do éreacloccað Róirteað 7 baprað in uib liaáin, 7 in uib maccaille. Ro ruðiccheað longport leó lé hacchað Eoóille co po gabað an baile leó pó ðeóid. Rob iomða tra eðala 7 iolmaóine an baile írin. Ro cpoitheað lá gearaltachaið ina pfuairriot do maítr ann genmoá an po cúirriot cñdaiðte 7 buirgírið an baile dia nóρ 7 dia nairgð in arétraiðib uatá pia ngabáil an baile. Rob iomða boct dinnim dñoil do cóidh 1 poímaóin 7 1 paiðbñir lá hédáil an baile írin. Do padadh múr tar grian an baile lá gearaltaðaið, 7 po bñirte a cúirte, 7 a cairteóil, a cumdaiðte cloc 7 clárað, co nár bó hionaittreaða é go cñd pee iar rin. Bá in nodlaicc móρ do ronnrað do rónað inoρo.

Sluacéað cñdair piðna lá hiarla urmumman irin treacrtmain cedna 1 ngearaltaðaið, 7 rámicc gur an ccairlén nua co pucc lair gac ní ar a pucc dinnilb 7 dairnéir an tíre, 7 poair tara air gan troid gan taðar, uair baóí an tiarla co na braitirib 1 cciaipraiðe an tan rin.

Conall buide mac giollapattraicc mic piapair uí moρða do marðadh 1 mbiorpa 1 ndúthaið ele, 7 dob ferðe a marðað, uair ar dorccain an baile do ðeacáid.

See the *Tripartite Life of St. Patrick*, lib. iii. c. 48; the *Book of Lecan*, fol. 133, a, b, and fol. 237, a, a; and *Book of Lismore*, p. 207, where the features of this mountain are described.

^c *Hy-Liathain*.—This was the name of a tribe and territory in the county of Cork. It derived its name from Eochaidh Liathanach, the second son of Daire Cearba.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 81. After the establishment of surnames, O'Liathain and O'h-Anmchadha were the chief families of this tribe, and shortly after the English invasion their territory was granted to Robert Fitz Stephen, who granted it to Philip de Barry, as appears from the confirmation charter of King John, who, in the eighth year of his reign, con-

firmed to William de Barry, the son and heir of this Philip, "the three cantreds of Olethan, Muscherie, Donegan, and Killede." The extent of Hy-Liathain appears from various ancient Irish and Anglo-Irish authorities, for the present village of Castle-Lyons, or Caislean-Ui-Liathain, and the island of Oilean-Mor-Arda-Neimhedh, now the Great Island, near Cork, are mentioned as in it. Harris asserts, in his edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 50, that Hy-Liathain is a territory in the south of the county of Waterford, in the barony of Decies, on the sea coast, opposite Youghal; but this is totally false, for we know from the best authorities that Hy-Liathain did not extend beyond the

The sons of the Earl proceeded to destroy, demolish, burn, and completely consume every fortress, town, corn-field, and habitation between those places to which they came, lest the English might [get possession of them, and] dwell in them ; and [on the other hand], the English consigned to a like destruction every house and habitation, and every rick and stack of corn, to which they came, to injure the Geraldines, so that between them the country was left one levelled plain, without corn or edifices. The Earl of Desmond then, accompanied by his relatives and the greatest number of forces they were able to muster, proceeded to plunder and burn the [possessions of the] Roches and Barry, in the territories of Hy-Liathain^c and Hy-Macaille^d. They encamped before Youghal, and finally took that town, which at that time was full of riches and goods. The Geraldines seized upon all the riches they found in this town, excepting^e such gold and silver as the merchants and burgesses had sent away in ships before the town was taken. Many a poor, indigent person became rich and affluent by the spoils of this town. The Geraldines levelled the wall of the town, and broke down its courts and castles, and its buildings of stone and wood, so that it was not habitable for some time afterwards. This was done at Christmas.

A chieftain's first expedition was made in the same week by the Earl of Ormond, into the territory of the Geraldines, and proceeded as far as the Newcastle^f, whence he carried off all the flocks and herds of the country that he could seize upon ; and he returned back without [receiving] battle or conflict, because at that time the Earl [of Desmond] and his relatives were in Kerry.

Connell Boy, the son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Pierce O'More, was slain at Birr, in the territory of Ely ; and it was better^g that he was killed, for it was to plunder the town that he had come.

River Blackwater ; and Harris, who had access to the Anglo-Irish authorities, should have known that Olethan, which belonged first, after the English invasion, to Fitz Stephen, and passed from him to Barry, was not on the east side of the river of Youghal, but on the west ; for in the Charter of Henry II. to Robert Fitz Stephen and Milo de Cogan, he grants them the lands "as far as the water near Lismore, which runs between Lismore and Cork."

^d *Hy-Macaille*, now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.

^e *Excepting*.—The construction is here faulty. It could be corrected by omitting *ma ppuar-puor* and *ann*, when it would read as follows : "The Geraldines seized upon all the riches of this town, except, &c."

^f *Newcastle*, a well-known town in the barony of Upper Connello, and county of Limerick.

^g *It was better*, *dob pspoe a mapbaò*. This

Οιλυέρυρ ρυαδ, mac Ssain na bsinne mic Ssain ρυαδ, mic Ssain na ppiacal
d'écc.

Ιαπλὰ κλοννε Ριοκαρδ βεόρ hι Sαχοιβ αν βλιαδαιρηι.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1580.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc ced, o'ctmo'gatt.

Concobar, mac donnchaiδ, mic concobair, mic τοιρρδεαλβαιγ υί bpiain,
ιαπλὰ τυαδμουμαν ροβ ειριδε céo mac do p'iol corbmaic çair do p'uid i náit
α αταρ όρ cuio p'leaçta luiçdeç m'ino don mu'main, p'orap do çarrpaignç, γ do
ερεόραιγ οπλαμυρ α αταρδα α λαμαιβ p'innpeap do p'érp p'iaçla γ p'eçta γ
ορδαιγτε p'pionnp Sαχαν, do écc in inm'fion α αοιρι ιαρ cçaitçm l'itçb'liadna,
γ çóicc mb'liadna c'çp'acatt ó α ç'in ço α écc, dá b'liadna 'ap p'ic'it ço l'itç
οιβριδε in αιρδçfnouρ α p'ine γ hι cco'dnaçup α çlanm'aine amail ðeap'bar
an p'ann

P'ice b'liadna do b'í p'o
ip cuicc l'itç b'liadna l'ana
ina ιαπλὰ ap p'onn adap
çp'ianç'a map çonn concobar.

An concobar íp'ín daðnacal i mairp'itip innp'ri, γ α mac donnchaiδ ðoirp'nead
ina ionad.

Mac uilliam búpc Ssain, mac oiluep'air, mic Ssain, p'p'i τοιρβçp'ac' ep'om
conáig l'ár an p'feap'ri p'it iná p'ococcaδ, γ nó çonccnaδ do çnát l'ár an b'p'pionnp'a
do écc γ R'irðeap'ð an ιαp'ainn, mac emainn, mic uillicc ðia oip'nead p'çin çan
ceatt don p'pionnp'a in ionad Ssain.

Mac υί ðo'mnaill caðbapp, mac Maçnp'upa, mic aod'a ðuib, mic aod'a ρυαδ
ταναιρι cenél cconail, p'aoí ðeap'laic'ac' ðuap'mópi ðeig'eimç, l'fnodán ðeópaδ,

is a bad phrase, and the Four Masters would have sustained their dignity better if they had written it thus: Conall, &c. do map'baδ i m'ðio'pp'a i ndu'çaiç Eile, amail puill α ðp'oic-ç'níom, uap' ip o'op'çain an baile do çáimç, i. e. Connell, &c. was killed at Birr, in the territory of Ely, as his evil deed deserved, for it was to plunder the town he came.

^b *Son of Turlough*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare adds, that this Turlough was "the son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Chatha an Aenaigh."

ⁱ *Descendants of Lughaidh Meann*, i. e. Dal-Cais.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 82.

^k *Junior*.—He was a junior according to the Irish law of tanistic succession.

Oliver Roe, the son of John na Beinne, son of John Roe, who was son of John-na-bhfiacal [Burke] died.

The Earl of Clanrickard remained in England this year also.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1580.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty.

Conor, son of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough^b O'Brien, Earl of Thomond, the first man of the descendants of Cormac Cas who had sat in his father's place over that portion of Munster possessed by the descendants of Lughaidh Meannⁱ, a junior^k branch [of his family], who had wrested the government of his principality from the hands of his seniors, according to the laws, regulations, and ordinances of the sovereign of England, died in the very prime of his life, having spent forty-five and a half years from [the time of his] birth to his death, and twenty-two and a half of these in [the enjoyment of] the chieftainship of his tribe and the command of his people, as this verse proves:

Twenty years was he
And five half years complete
Earl over the land of Adhar^l,
Conor, like Conn, the sunbright.

This Conor was interred in the monastery of Ennis; and his son, Donough, was installed^m in his place.

Mac William Burke (John, son of Oliver, son of John), a munificent and very affluent man, who preferred peace to the most successful war, and who always aided the sovereign, died; and Richard-an-Iarainn, the son of Ulick, installed himself in John's place, without the permission of the sovereign.

The son of O'Donnell (Caffar, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe), Tanist of Tirconnell, (a man) of a bounteous, munificent, and truly hospitable character, and the favourite of the distressed and the learned of the

^l *The land of Adhar*, i. e. of Magh Adhar, which is here put for Thomond by a poetical license, as the mound on which the O'Briens were inaugurated is situated in the plain of Magh Adhair.—See *Circuit of Muircheartach*

Mac Neill, p. 47.

^m *Was installed*, *soirpneacó*.—This word is incorrect, because his son succeeded without any inaugural ceremony according to the law of England.

ἡ δάμπερκοι τῶν Εἰρεάνν δέκκα ἡνὰ βαίλε πῆν .i. ἀν ῥῆαρθ ῥολαῖ ἀν 15 doctober, ἡ α ἀδνακαλ ἡ νδύν ἡν ἡγάλλ.

Ο βερν ταδὲκ ὅκκ, μακ ταδὲκ, μὲκ καίρρη, μὲκ μαοίλεακλαῖνν, μακ λῆγιντε λάν οἰρδεαρε α αἰὺλ ἡ ἡ εανόιν δο ἔκκ, ἡ α ἀδνακαλ ἡ νοίλρην, ἡ α δεαρβραταῖρ καίρρη δο ἡαβαίλ α ἡοναδ.

Μακ μέκ δοννχαδ τίρε ἡοίελλα .i. Μαοίρῡαναιδ, μακ καταίλ, μὲκ εοῖαν ῥιαδαιῖε ῥῡλεακ ῥορβραοίεακ, ματα λέ ἡαῖατ, κονναλβαῖῖε λέ καῖατ δο ἔκκ.

Ταδὲκ ῥιαδὰκ, μακ εοῖαν, μὲκ κονκοβαῖρ, μὲκ ταδὲκ υῖ δῡβδα δο ἔκκ.

Δοῖνναλ, μακ ταδὲκ, μὲκ κονκοβαῖρ, υῖ ἡῖαν δέκκ, ἡ α ἀδνακαλ ἡ μαῖν-ἡρτη ἡρη.

Εοῖαν μακ τῡαταίλ ἡαίλδ υῖ ἡάλλεῡβαῖρ δέκκαῖα ῥάτα βοτ δο ἔκκ ἀν. 22. λά δο ἡ ὅκτοβερ.

Μακ μέῖε εοῖακκαῖν Ροῖρα, μακ κονλα, μὲκ κονκοβαῖρ, μὲκ λαῖῖε δο ἡαῖβαδ ἡο μῖοῖαοῖμαῖρ λά α δεαρβραταῖρ .i. λά ἡῖαν. Ροῖ ἡονῖαδ λαῖῖεττ εῖνεοῖλ ῥιαχὰχ δῖρησκαῖρ, ἡ ἡάκ ῥαῖβε Ροῖρα ἀττ ἡα ὑαῖαλ, ἡ ὑῖῖοῖρ ῥῖρ ἡΕἰρεάνν ἀκκά εῖκαοῖνε. Ρο ἡαβαδ δῡα ἀταῖρ ἡα εῖοῖννε ῥῖν λάρ ἀν ἡρτη ῥο δάῖῖε ἀτῖρητῖ εο ἡβαοῖ εῖττ δόροῖ ἡῖν ῥῖρηῖαῖ ῥῖν α εῖοῖννε.

Σεμῡρ ὅκκ, μακ Σεμαῖρ, μὲκ δῖαν, μὲκ τομαῖρ ἡαῖλα δο δῡλ δο δῖῡῖμ α δῖδῖρηεε δῖαῖρηαδ εῖρηε ἡ μῡρρεῖαῖῖε, ἡ κονῖμακ, μακ ταδὲκ, μὲκ κονῖμακ ὅκκ μὲκ κονῖμακ, μὲκ ταδὲκ μέῖε καῖταῖῖε (τῖῖεαῖρη ἀν τῖρε) δο ἡῖεττ εο λῖον α ῖοῖραῖδε ἡ ἡαον ἡαῖῖῖν ἀρ α εῖοῖν ἡν ἀδῖαδ ῥῖν. Ρο ἡαῖρηδῖεαδ δο ῖῖδε Σεμῡρ δο δῡλ ταῖρη ῖῖν τῖρ. Δο εῖοῖδ ἡαῖαῖ κονῖμακ ἡ ἡοναδ εῖρδαλτα ἡ ῖο ἡα δῖοῖῖε λαῖρ Σεμῡρ δῖα ῖαῖῖδ, ἡ ῖο ἡεῖδ Σεμῡρ εο εῖρηε

ⁿ *Sgarbhsholas*, now Scarriffhollis, on the south bank of the River Swilly, and about two miles to the west of the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal. This place is well known in modern Irish history, in consequence of a battle fought here in 1650, in which the Irish were defeated, and cut off with dreadful slaughter.

^o *How small*.—Mageoghegan was so powerful in the year 1449, that when he was summoned by Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, to make his submission, he was treated with so much

respect by the Duke, that he is said to have boasted, on returning among his sept, that “he had given peace to the King’s Lieutenant.”—See Leland’s *History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 35. Campion, however, who wrote in 1571, informs us, that Mageoghegan was then “but a meane Captaine, yeelding his winnings to the stronger.”—*Historie of Ireland*, Dublin reprint of 1809, p. 148.

^p *Cormac, the son of Teige*.—This Cormac, who was then sheriff of the county of Cork, proved so loyal to the English cause that he was

north of Ireland, died in his own mansion seat of Sgarbhsholasⁿ, on the 15th of October, and was buried at Donegal.

O'Beirne (Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Carbry, son of Melaghlin), a learned student, very celebrated for his knowledge of the civil and the canon law, died, and was buried at Elphin ; and his brother, Carbry, took his place.

The son of Mac Donough of Tirerrill (Mulrony, the son of Cathal, son of Owen), a sanguine and convivial huntsman, fierce to an enemy, [and] kind to a friend, died.

Teige Reagh, the son of Owen, son of Conor, son of Teige O'Dowda, died.

Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brien, died, and was buried in the monastery of Ennis.

Owen, the son of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher, Deacon of Raphoe, died on the 22nd of October.

The son of Mageoghegan (Rossa, the son of Conla, son of Conor, son of Laighne) was unfraternally killed by his brother Brian. It was wonderful how small^o the inheritance of the Kinel-Fiagha was at this time, for Rossa was only a [private] gentleman ; he was, nevertheless, lamented by the greater number of the men of Ireland. The father of these sons was taken prisoner by the Lord Justice, because it was reported that he had participated in this fratricide.

James Oge, the son of James, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl [of Desmond], set out in rebellion to seek a prey in Muskerry ; but Cormac, the son of Teige^p, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, Lord of the country, had all his forces assembled to oppose him. Cormac, being informed that James had passed by him, proceeded to a certain place, through which he knew James would pass ; and he soon perceived James

knighted by the Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sidney, who was so well pleased with him that, in a letter of his sent to England, he stated that, "for his loyalty and civil disposition, Sir Cormack Mac Teige, of Muscry was the rarest man that ever was born of the Irishry." Camden says, in his Annals of the reign of Elizabeth, that it was Daniel Mac Teige, the brother of Cormac, that defeated and took James of Desmond. His words are as follows :

"Jacobus Desmonius Comitum frater Muske-

royam regiunculam Cormaci Mac Teg (quem Justiciarius ea lege dimiserat, ut de patria contra rebelles bene mereretur) de prædatus incidit in Donellum Cormaci fratrem, qui prædam, pluribus cæsis, recuperavit, Jacobum vulnere lethali sauciatum cepit, Warhamoque S. Legero Marescallo Momoniæ, et Waltero Ralegho (qui nunc primum ordines duxit) Illi in judicium vocarunt, et Majestatis reum peractum usitato proditorum supplicio affecerunt, capite Corcagii portæ in spectaculum prefixo."

cuicce 7 po ionnpaiḡ é co po marbað 7 co po muðaiḡeað upmór a muinṡipe, 7 po ḡaḃað Semur buðéin, 7 po cuirpað illaím ḡo corcaḡ. Baí a nḡar do mí ipin mbaile rin, 7 ullmuccað báir ḡaḃ aen lá rin an pé rin aicce aḡá ðénaím aip péin, 7 é aḡ ðénaím aipṡiḡe ina pḡactuib, 7 acc iarpaið maṡme ina mṡḡmomaib. Tainice pccuibḡnd i ccḡnd na pḡe rin on iurṡip 7 on ccomairle ó aṡ cliaṡ co corcaḡ dia pḡorconḡra pḡor an mepa an paéir maḃaeím do malarṡnuccað, 7 cṡṡraímna comṡoinnte do ðénaím de, 7 a pḡoḃail i molṡairṡib. Do pónað iarpom inḡrin.

Semur, mac Sṡain óicc, mic Sṡain, mic tomair iarla do marbað ran ccoccað ccéḃna lá ṡiḡṡina pḡorail briain, 7 cairpcece ó ccoinnell .i. briain duḃ mac maṡḡaímna mic donnchaíð, mic briain duib uí briain, 7 po baóí díol a aṡarḃa doirḡe ipin Semur rin.

Semur, mac muirip, mic ḡeapoiṡṡ, mic tomair iarla do marbað ar an ccoccað ccéḃna deipcor do pḡiler i nḡorup Eócaille.

Emann, mac maolmuirpe, mic donnchaíð, mic ṡoirpḃealbaiḡ, mec puiḃne a ṡuaṡaibh ṡoraiḡe do ðol do ðenaím cṡeice pḡor ḡruing do na úibṡpccaḃaib ḡo ḡlḡnd pṡṡpccí. O donnchaḃa 7 mac deapṡraṡar don emann rin .i. ḡorppaið carpaḃ mac donnchaíð bacaiḡ do briṡṡ pḡor emann, 7 a marbað co mṡpccneac mṡḡḡaolmaip, 7 ní baóí i nḡrinn an aḃhaíð rin aon mac ḡallócclaiḡ ar mó do cḡndaiḡ ḡpṡon, 7 déicṡri iná an ṡémann rin.

Rolont, mac Remainn, mic uillice cuicce ṡuaḡ eppcor cluana pṡṡṡa décc, 7 pob aḃḃar eccaoine ina ṡíp pṡṡrin diṡ an úiḡṡip rin.

O Suilleḃain mór décc .i. domnall mac domnaill, 7 a mac (eocḃan) doirḃneac ina ionaḃ.

Donnchað, mac maolṡeaḃlainn mec ḡormain mic maolṡeaḃlainn duib do écc.

An iurṡip Sir uilliam Pellham do cor pccriḃeann i paḡoib iar noblaicc móip na bliḃna po diarpaið an Ambrael 7 cḃblaiḡ na bainpṡḡan ḡo nomṡulancec lóin 7 opḃanaip móip do cor co hḡrinn po daiḡ ḡaḃala ina mbaóí dá mbailṡib pṡin aḡ ḡṡṡalṡaḃoib. Báṡṡar iaṡṡ pṡḃe ear ḡeibṡine, baile uí ḡeile-

^a *The mayor.*—This should be Warham St. Leger, Marshal of Munster, to whom a commission of martial law had been sent on the 11th of February, 1579.

^r *Pobble-Brien*, now the barony of Pobblebrien, in the county of Limerick, the chief castle of which was Carrigogunnell.

^s *Tuatha Toraighe*, i. e. the districts opposite

coming towards him with a prey, and he attacked him, and slew and destroyed the greater number of his people. James himself was taken, and sent to Cork to be imprisoned. He was [confined] nearly a month in this town, daily preparing himself for death, doing penance for his sins, and asking forgiveness for his misdeeds. At the end of that time a writ arrived from Dublin from the Lord Justice and the Council, ordering the mayor^a to put that noble youth to death, and cut him in quarters and little pieces. This was accordingly done.

James, the son of John Oge, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl [of Desmond], was slain in the course of the same war by the Lord of Pobble-Brien^r and Carigogunnell, namely, by Brian Duv, the son of Mahon, son of Donough, son of Brian Duv O'Brien. This James was worthy to have inherited the principality of his ancestors.

James, the son of Maurice, son of Garrett, son of Thomas the Earl, was killed in the same war by the shot of a ball in the gateway of Youghal.

Edmond, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, of Tuatha Toraighe^s, went to Glenflesk^t to take a prey from some of the insurgents; [but] O'Donohoe and a brother's son of Edmond himself, namely, Godfrey Carragh, the son of Donough Bacagh, overtook Edmond, and killed him, spitefully and unbecomingly; and there was not at that time in Ireland any son of a gallowglass [chieftain] who had purchased more wine or poetry than this Edmond.

Roland, the son of Redmond, son of Ulick [Burke] of Knocktua, Bishop of Clonfert, died; and the loss of this good man was the cause of great lamentation in his own country.

O'Sullivan More, i. e. Donnell, son of Donnell, died; and his son, Owen, was installed in his place.

Donough, the son of Melaghlin, son of Melaghlin Duv Mac Gorman, died.

The Lord Justice, Sir William Pellham, wrote to England after Christmas in this year, requesting that an admiral and the Queen's fleet, with a sufficient quantity of provisions and a great ordnance, should go to Ireland, for the purpose of taking from the Geraldines all the towns in their possession. These

Tory Island, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.

in the barony of Magunihy, and county of Kerry.
—See note ^b, under the year 1524, p. 1374,

^r *Glenflesk*, i. e. the vale of the River Flesk, *supra*.

were Askeaton, Baile-Ui-Gheileachain^u, and Carraic-an phuill^w. A great muster was made of the men of Meath, Fingal, and Leinster, and of all those who were subject to the laws [of England], from the Boyne to the Meeting of the Three Waters^x, by the Lord Justice and the Earl of Ormond, about the festival of St. Bridget, for the purpose of marching into the territory of the Geraldines. The Earl of Ormond joined this muster with an immense host. He made no delay, but marched on to Cork. The Lord Justice proceeded with all his forces to Limerick; and although it was at that time cold Spring weather, he delayed in that town only a week, to furnish his soldiers with arms and provisions there. Thence he proceeded south-west, by Deis-beag^y, and along the salmon-full Maigue^z, and pitched his camp in Hy-Connello. He sent forth loose marauding parties into Coill-mor^a, into the woods of Claenglaise, and into the wilds of Delge^b. These, wheresoever they passed, shewed mercy neither to the strong nor the weak. It was not wonderful that they should kill men fit for action, but they killed blind and feeble men, women, boys, and girls, sick persons, idiots, and old people. They carried their cattle and other property to the Lord Justice's camp; but great numbers of the English were slain by the plundered parties, who followed in pursuit of the preys. The Lord Justice then resolved upon passing into Kerry; and he proceeded to Teamhair-Luachra^c, thence to Tralee, and along the base of the mountain of Mis^d, the daughter of Muireadha, the son of Caireadh. The Earl of Ormond [also] marched from Cork to Kerry, to join the Lord Justice. On this occasion they lost a countless

Orrery and Kilmore, in the north of the county of Cork. The Down Survey shews a large wood in the north of this barony.—See note under the year 1582.

^b *Delge*, now Delliga, in the parish of Kilbolane, barony of Orrery and Kilmore, in the county of Cork, adjoining Limerick.

^c *Teamhair-Luachra*.—This name is now obsolete, but its situation is still pointed out by Beal-Atha-na-Teamhrach, a ford in the parish of Dysart, near the little town of Castle-Island, in the county of Kerry. This whole district was originally called Sliabh Luachra and Luachair Deaghaidh; but it should be remarked, that Luachair Deaghaidh, or Sliabh Luachra,

was originally far more extensive than the district now called Sliabh Luachra, for we have the authority of the Life of St. Ida, published by Colgan, at 15th January, that the church of Cill-Ida, now Killeedy, in the barony of Upper Connello, in the south of the county of Limerick, was at the foot of Sliabh Luachra. It also appears from several old maps of Ireland in the State Papers' Office, London, that Slewlogher extended into the counties of Kerry and Limerick.

^d *The mountain of Mis*, now Slievemish, a mountain in the barony of Troughanacmy, and county of Kerry. Cox says that the Lord Justice "having marched as far as Slewemiss, beyond Tralee, and not being able to pass farther,

number of men and horses, without bloodshed or slaughter, by the length of their march and journey, and a scarcity of provisions.

It was at this time that the Queen's fleet reached the coast of Ireland ; and they made no delay until they entered the harbour of the glassy-waved Shannon, and cast anchor in the sea, directly opposite Carraig-an-Phuill. The Lord Justice and the Earl of Ormond marched to the same castle by land, so that they pitched two camps^e, by sea and land, around it. Sir Nicholas Malby, with the chiefs of the province of Connaught, and a countless number of Englishmen, then set out for Thomond, that they might prevent any attack, either by sea or land, which it might be in contemplation to make on the Lord Justice, while storming the towns of the Geraldines. As for the Lord Justice, he ordered the great ordnance sent to him to be landed ; and he placed five great guns opposite the Rock^f, to play upon it without mercy. It was said that the least of these guns was a demi-cannon^g. He then began to storm the castle ; and there was not a solitude or wilderness, a declivity or woody vale, from the Carn of Breas^h, the son of Ealathan, son of Neid, in the south-west of the province of Clann-Deirgthineⁱ, to Cnoc-Meadha-Siuil^k in Connaught, in which the sound and roar of these unknown^l and wonderful cannon were not heard. The western side of Carraig-an-phuill was at length broken from the top to the foundations ; and the warders were crushed to death by its fall. The Lord Justice then took the castle, and remained in it five days after he had taken it ; and at the end of that time he went to Askeaton. When the warders of Baile-Ui-Gheileachain

castle itself from its firmness, not of any natural rock near it. The rock of the hole, Cappaig a poill, means the castle near the hole, from a deep hole in the Shannon near it.

^g *Demi-cannon*.—A demi-cannon of the greatest size is a gun six inches and six-eighth parts diameter in the bore, twelve feet long. It carries a ball of six inches five-eighths diameter, and thirty-six pounds weight.

^h *Carn of Breas*, i. e. Carn-Ui-Neid.—See note under the year 1569.

ⁱ *The province of Clann-Deirgthine*, i. e. Desmond.

^k *Cnoc-Meadha-Siuil*, now Knockmaa, barony of Clare, and county of Galway, and about five

miles to the south-west of Tuam. It is believed by the peasantry of this part of Connaught, that this hill is the principal residence of the fairies of Connaught, who are commanded by a chief called Finvarra.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 1, where it is stated that a carn on this hill is stated to be the Carn Ceasrach of the ancient Irish writers.

^l *Unknown*, anaíennó, i. e. hitherto unknown to the Irish. This hyperbolical description of the storming of Carrigafoyle shews that the writer had but little acquaintance with the laws of sound. It looks very strange that any man, be his imagination ever so wild, that had ever heard the tremendous peals of the artillery of

ἡ ἱρραγεῖδτινε all γοῦα ἀδυσάματα an ορδανάιρ αναιτνὸ naç clop leó a íamail niam gó rin, no gábrat for bñirsò a mbailtsò, ἡ nainicc leó bñirsò baile í gèileacain, ἡ ní no cumaingriot ἱρραγεῖδτινε do bñirsò ἡ ó nár fédrat ní dó arpsò do ponrat doirri an baile d'paccbáil obéla oplaiçte pó upcomair an iurtip. Do póccpaò an baile rin a mbitoilri don bainpsíogain. Do cóiò iarom an iurtip iar rin co luimneac, ἡ baói dá pícst la annraide acc cup a pccíri, ἡ a mñiptin ðe, báttar a gille ἡ a eich for comnmfò pñónón tuad-mumhan in arstet rin. Soair tara air co hñrgebtene im cinctiòir ap ccinò co no cait real don tpañpaò ipin mbaile rin, ἡ ní anaò do gñér, aèt acc ingñim ἡ ag aðbalpccriot geparaltac do ló, ἡ doioðe. Bá don çup rin no bápaicéfsò lair Fáltac dúna maóilin .i. uillscé, mac uillicc, mic uillicc mac dall ríðe ó a gñin go a bar an tan rin. Ro marbaò lair beór Supélaç cille moçua .i. Sfan, ἡ ní bo hionmarbèta ríðe ipir ge no baói tuilleaò ap céð bliaðain daóir. Bá dírim, ἡ bá do airñsir an no loitreat goill ἡ gñíaltaiç imo poile poile ip an tan pa. Do cóiò an iurtip co na íluaç i cciaipraiçe, ἡ ní no airip co nainicc daingñn í çúir. Ro lomaò ἡ no lñir pccriopaò lair blaò mór do geparaltachaiò ἡ do çiaipraiçe don çup rin. Tis appaiðe fíarçarriña na ccpióc go corçaiç, ἡ tar a air co hñrgeibdtine, ἡ co luimneac. Batтар maiçe muimneac (cen mo tat geparaltaiç) i ngiallnur occa don çup rin .i. an barrac mór, bñn ἡ mac meç capçaiç móir, diar mac mñic muipir çiaipraiçe, O Suilleabain beirpe, Mac donnchaða, ἡ mac méç capçaiç niaðaiç.

Do çuipriot comairle Shaxan iurtip nua i nepinn ipin ccñs mí d'pogmar .i. lopò gñaii (.i. arçup). Ro ba mo eipriðe dainm ἡ donoip ina Sir uilliam Pellham, ap a aoi ní çaimic i nepinn niam ap oipst aimpire pñir aon mac

heaven in Donegal or Kerry, should have been so lost in amazement at the report of a demiculverin.

^m *Not able to destroy.*—Ware says, in his Annals of Ireland, A. D. 1580, that the garrison of Askeaton, fearing to be used as those of Carrigafoyle were, saved the army a labour, for that, taking advantage of the darkness of the night following, they stole out of the castle, leaving a train of gunpowder, which, taking fire, burned some buildings in the castle, but without injuring the principal towers, which

were the next day taken and possessed by the English.

ⁿ *Property.*—*Óitóilri* is the ancient Irish word for what English lawyers called “fee-simple.” It signifies “constant property.”

^o *Quartered,* or billeted.

^p *Faltach of Dun-Maoilin,* i. e. Wall, of Dunmoylan, in the county of Limerick, about six miles north-west of the town of Newcastle.

^q *Blind from his birth,* literally, “blind from his birth to his death.”

^r *Cill-Mochua,* now Kilmacow, in the parish of

and Askeaton heard the tremendous and terror-waking roars of those unknown guns, the like of which they had never heard before, they proceeded to demolish their castles, and succeeded in destroying Baile-Ui-Gheileachain; but as they were not able to destroy^m Askeaton, they left its gates wide open for the Lord Justice; upon which the castle was proclaimed the Queen's propertyⁿ. The Lord Justice then proceeded to Limerick, where he remained forty days, to recover from his fatigues and recruit himself; and his servants and horses were during this time quartered^o throughout Thomond. About the Whitsuntide following he returned to Askeaton, and he spent a considerable part of the summer in that town; and he never ceased by day or night from persecuting and extirpating the Geraldines. It was on this occasion that he put to death Faltach of Dun-Maoilin^p, i. e. Ulick, the son of Ulick, son of Ulick, a man who had been blind from his birth^q. He also killed Supple of Cill-Mochua^r, i. e. John, a man whom it was not becoming to have killed, for he was upwards of one hundred years of age. Countless and indescribable were the injuries mutually done upon each other by the English and the Geraldines during this time. The Lord Justice proceeded with his army to Kerry, making no delay, until he arrived at Daingean-Ui-Chuis^s, on which occasion he devastated and ravaged a great part of the territory of the Geraldines and of Kerry. He then passed by a transverse course, through the intervening territories, to Cork, and back to Askeaton and to Limerick. He had [in his custody] the chiefs of Munster (the Geraldines only excepted), as hostages on this occasion, namely, Barry More, the wife and son of Mac Carthy More, the two sons of Mac Maurice of Kerry, O'Sullivan Beare, Mac Donough^t, and the son of Mac Carthy Reagh.

The Council of England, in the first month of autumn, sent a new Lord Justice to Ireland, namely, Arthur Lord Gray. He was of a higher title^u and honours than Sir William Pellham, though there had never come to Ireland an

Ballingarry, barony of Upper Connello, and county of Limerick.

^s *Daingean-Ui-Chuis*, i. e. Dingle-I-Couch, now the town of Dingle.

^t *Mac Donough*, i. e. Mac Donough Mac Carthy, Chief of Duhallow, in the county of Cork.

^u *Higher title*.—Arthur Lord Grey was Baron

of Wilton, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Deputy of Ireland. He landed in Dublin on the 12th of August, 1580, while the Lord Justice, Sir William Pelham, was at Limerick. On the 6th of September, the Lord Justice came to Dublin, and surrendered the sword to the Lord Deputy, and then set sail for England.

Saxanaiḡ ba luaimniḡe láin airttriḡe, ἡ bá huairle aitéraiḡe, ἡ ar mó léir éiriḡ do rén rírbiri ina an Sir uilliam rin. Do éuaiḡ riḡe ḡo haḡ cliaḡ po éuaiḡim an iurḡir rin tainicc a Saxoiḡ, ἡ tucc an cloiḡm for a cumar, ἡ po imḡiḡ rín for iar mbríḡ buaḡa dia bioḡbaḡaiḡ.

Semur urḡar, mac Rolont, mic tomair do bḡireaḡ a bailḡeaḡ ar ngábail lair an ceḡritḡm ccatoḡica, ἡ ar noiúḡeaḡ dá Rḡionḡra, co po eiriḡ coccaḡ ἡ cḡnḡairpḡi le linn an iurḡir (Arḡhur loḡḡ ḡrai) do éeaḡt i nérinn. Tanḡatḡar caḡmanaiḡ, ἡ cḡnḡrelaiḡ, bḡanaiḡ, ἡ tuacḡalaiḡ, ḡabal paḡḡnailḡ ἡ an mḡiḡ ná po díḡḡait diaḡḡma ó pḡailḡe, ἡ do laoiḡir i ccḡḡair ἡ i ccommbaiḡ Shemair iurḡar, ḡur bó haen clár imḡrḡna ἡ rḡaḡḡa ó Shláine co rionann, ἡ ó boinn co comar tḡi nurece. Do rḡḡaḡh forḡḡḡḡḡḡ lar na forḡlaḡaiḡ pḡmeberḡmar in iomḡḡḡaiḡ an tḡleḡe ruaiḡ ἡ ḡlinne maḡiluḡra.

Sluaicḡeaḡ lar an iurḡir ἡ la capḡin maḡlbi do ḡol do rccaḡíleaḡ ἡ ḡirḡrḡiḡḡ na forḡlaḡ forḡḡḡḡḡ rin. Do éualatḡar na ḡibḡicḡaiḡ dáil a nanforḡlann dia monḡraicḡiḡ, po rccaḡilḡot ar a nḡaḡḡḡḡḡḡ po ḡuaillḡ ḡarḡ corḡa ḡlinne maḡil uḡra. Ro éḡḡ an iurḡir an ḡḡḡḡ ar mionca po rḡcḡaḡ ἡ po forḡaḡ do capḡimḡ an tḡloiḡ, ἡ do éur leo a hoḡḡ, no anaḡi do baḡḡaḡiḡ raiḡḡiḡriḡe do éur ἡ do tairḡelaḡ ḡlinne maḡiluḡra. Forḡatḡar a forḡcḡra ḡan forḡeaḡ lá forḡimḡ for comḡḡḡḡ an ḡleanna, co naḡ mḡr tḡrḡa tar a naḡ ḡon rḡḡain rin, ḡan muḡuccaḡ, ḡan mḡrairḡeaḡ lár an ngarḡaiḡ ngaoiḡelaḡ. Ro marḡaḡ an capḡḡnaḡ .i. Rḡotur capḡun, ἡ

* *More nobly triumphant.*—This character of Sir William Pelham does not exactly accord with his deeds, as described by the Four Masters themselves, such as his having slain the blind, the infirm, the feeble, the women, children, idiots, &c., in the wilds of Claenglais, Coill-mor, and Delliga, and his having put to death two old gentlemen of ancient respectability, namely, Wall, of Dunmoylan, who was blind from his birth, and Supple, of Kilmacow, who was upwards of a hundred years of age. The praises betowed on cruelty by the Four Masters, even in their enemies, when successful, shews a low state of moral feeling or cultivation, and proves that they wished to flatter the powers that were, which is the crying sin of all

the panegyrics of the Irish bards.

* *Lord Justice.*—Lord Gray was appointed Lord Deputy, but the Four Masters did not know those nice distinctions, for they designate them all by the term iurḡir, or rḡar ionaḡ riḡ.

* *Gaval-Rannall.*—They were a branch of the O'Byrnes, who were seated in the district called the Ranelagh, in the now county of Wicklow.

* *Slieveroe.*—This is unquestionably the Slieve-rue, near Blessington, in the west of the county of Wicklow, not the range of the county of Dublin hills, which was also called Sliabh Ruadh by the ancient Irish.

* *Most trustworthy,* literally, “the oftenest tried.”

* *Peter Carew.*—He was the elder brother of

Englishman who, during the time he remained, was more energetic in his expeditions, more nobly triumphant^w, or who had been more successful in his services, than this William. He [Sir William Pellham] went to meet the new Lord Justice, who had arrived from England, and gave up the sword to him; and he then set sail for England, having been victorious over his enemies.

James Eustace, the son of Roland, son of Thomas, broke down his castles, after having embraced the Catholic faith and renounced his sovereign; so that war and disturbance arose on the arrival of Arthur Dord Gray in Ireland as Lord Justice^x. The Kavanaghs, Kinsellaghs, Byrnes, Tooles, Gaval-Rannall^y, and the surviving part of the inhabitants of Offaly and Leix, flocked to the assistance of James Eustace; so that [the entire extent of country] from the Slany to the Shannon, and from the Boyne to the meeting of the Three Waters, became one scene of strife and dissension. These plunderers pitched a camp on the confines of Slieveroe^z and Glenmalure.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice and Captain Malby, to scatter and disperse these warlike plunderers. When the insurgents had heard of the approach of such an overwhelming force, they retreated into their fastnesses in the rough and rugged recesses of Glenmalure. The Lord Justice then selected the most trustworthy^a and best tried captains of his army, and despatched them, at the head of eight or nine companies of soldiers, to search and explore Glenmalure; but they were responded to without delay by the parties that guarded the valley, so that very few of these returned without being cut off and dreadfully slaughtered by the Irish party. On this occasion were slain Peter Carew^b,

Sir George Carew, who remained with the Lord Deputy on the mountain. In the reign of Edward III. Thomas de Carew set up a claim, as heir to Fitz-Stephen, to all his ancient estates in Cork. But by an Inquisition taken at Cork, before Sir Anthony Lucy, Lord Justice of Ireland, on the 31st of August, in the fifth year of the reign of Edward III., it was found that "Robert Fitz-Stephen died seized of the moiety of the estate granted by Henry II. to him and Milo de Cogan, and that the said Fitz-Stephen was a Bastard" [not legitimated by Act of Parliament], "and died without issue of his body;

that the claim of Thomas de Carew, asserting that he and his ancestors were heirs to Fitz-Stephen, could not be true, because the said Fitz-Stephen was a Bastard, and died without heir of his body."

Notwithstanding this Inquisition, the title was again set up in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1568, by Sir Peter Carew, who, "*inveniens rotulam evidentiary*," brought his cause before the Lords of the Council, and came to Ireland fully resolved to prosecute the recovery of this ancient estate. Sir Peter laid claim to the barony of Idrone, in the county of Carlow,

Μαίγειρτιρ μυαρ .i. Seon, γ Μαίγειρτιρ φρανρ. Ro μαρβαδ ανν ονο ορονγ
 do δαοιμβ uairle ταινιc ανοιρ ι نگاردا an ιυρτιρ ριν. Ro ράccaib an ιυρτιρ
 α ρορλονγρορτ ιαρ ροctain na ρccel ριν δια ραιγιδ.

Τάναιc coblac εadailleac do μυντιρ an Ραρα ι μί mδoin an ρογμαιρ
 ι cciarrpaiγε. Ro ba mó α nainm na α ττόταct uair baoi δια nairδoirce
 cettur διαμαδ illuimneach nó ι نگاillim, nó ι ccorcailg τιαρταιρ co ρφuic-
 ριδε na harδbailte ριν obela ορλαιcte ρορ α ccionn. Ba hann ρο gabpat
 poρt occ an oilén ρο ctionpccain Semur mac μυιριρ do cumδac an bliadain
 ροime .i. dun an όιρ. Ba ρδδ ρodeapa don coblac ι ριν τοct ι nepinn do cong-

then in possession of the Kavanaghs, and to one-half of the *kingdom* of Cork [a kingdom that never existed], which, according to a forged roll which was received as evidence, contained the following territories, namely: Imokilly, Tyrbarry, Muskerry, Tyrcourcy, Carbery, Kinelmeaky, Collymore, Collybeg, Ivahagh, Son-nagh O'Donovan [Castle-Donovan], Bantry, Beare, Muntervary, Clandonough, Cloighboigh, Iveragh, Kerri-currihy, Clanmorris, Iraghticonor, Duhallow, and Coshbride; and the corrupt government of the day allowed this ludicrous claim, with a view to frighten the Earl of Desmond and his followers. The allowance of this claim by the Irish Council so alarmed the acute and accomplished Sir Cormac Mac Teige Mac Carthy, Lord of Muskerry, who was High Sheriff of Cork, and other Irish and Anglo-Irish chieftains, that they offered to pay Sir Peter Carew a reasonable annual rent, if he would live among them; upon which Sir Peter's agent, Hooker (the well-known writer of a History of Ireland from 1546 to 1586), took for him a house at Cork and another at Kinsale. But Sir Peter died at Newross, in the county of Wexford, on the 27th of November, 1575, appointing as his next heir by his will, Peter Carew, junior, who is the person mentioned in the text as slain by the Irish; and in default of issue in him, he mentions as his next heir George Carew (afterwards Sir George Carew, President of Munster),

and fifteen others in England, whom he appoints in remainder. But the unceasing energy of the Kavanaghs of Idrone, and the untainted loyalty and efficient services of Sir Cormac Mac Carthy, who fought vigorously against the rival race of the Fitzgeralds of Desmond, as well as the ridiculous nature of the claim of the Carew family (who were a collateral branch claiming to be heirs to a bastard), caused the prosecution of the suit to end in nothing.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1575; Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. p. 51, and vol. ii. p. 45; and the *Annals of Ireland* by Thady Dowling, A. D. 1366, 1575.

There are very curious documents connected with Sir Peter Carew's claim, preserved in the Library at Lambeth Palace (Sir George Carew's Collection, No. 606), and, among others, the answer of Morogh Mac Gerald Kavanagh to Sir Peter Carew's petition, which is an interesting and valuable document.

^c *Master Moor*.—He was Colonel John Moor.

^d *Master Frans*.—This should be Master Francis Cosby. He came to Ireland in the reign of Queen Mary, and was by patent, dated 10th September, 1558, appointed General of the Kerne of Leix, then recently made into shire-ground under the name of the Queen's County, where he obtained a grant of the possessions of the suppressed abbey of Stradbally, and many other lands. Master Francis was upwards of

Master Moor^c (John), and Master Frans^d, with many other gentlemen who had come from England in the retinue of the Lord Justice. When this news reached the Lord Justice, he left his camp^e.

An Italian fleet of the Pope's people landed in Kerry in the September of this year. Their name was greater than their importance, for their fame was at first so great that, had they come to Limerick, Galway, or Cork, these great towns would have been left wide open to them. The place where they landed was an island which James, the son of Maurice, had attempted to fortify the year before, namely, Dun-an-oir^f. This fleet was induced to come to Ireland

seventy years of age when he was slain on the occasion mentioned in the text, as we learn from Camden, in his *Annals of the reign of Elizabeth*, where he writes:

“Cosbeius Hibernicorum peditum expeditorum (quos *Kernes* vocant) Ductor, qui penitus loca novit, monuit reliquos quanti periculi esset vallem illam insidiis opportunam ingredi; audendum tamen virili animo suadet, ipseque septuagenario major præit, cæteri subsequuntur. Simul ac in vallem descendisset, ex arbustis, glandium quasi grandine a rebellibus circumquaque dispositis, quos ne viderunt quidem, obruuntur. Pars longe maxima cecidit, cæteri per crepidines impeditissimis viis eluctati, ægre ad Proregem evaserunt, eventum in colle expectantem cum Comite Kildariæ, Jacobo Wingfeldio machinarum præfecto, qui non ignarus periculi, Georgium Carew alterum nepotem apud se detinuit invitum, ad majores honores reservatum. Desiderati fuerunt Petrus Carew junior, Georgius Morus, Audleius, et ipse Cosbeius viri militari laude florentes.”

This Francis left three sons, Henry, who died in England; Arnold, who was executed in 1590, for having killed the Lord Bourke of Castleconnell; and Alexander, who succeeded his father. This Alexander married Dorcas Sidney, a relation of Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and had by her Francis and Richard. Francis married Helena Harpole of Shrule, by

whom he had a son, William, who died young, when Richard succeeded to the estate, and became leader of the kernes.—See Hardiman's *Irish Minstrelsy*, vol. ii. p. 164.

^e *Left his camp*.—Ware says that Lord Grey remained with the horse on the mountain; but he does say that he had constructed a camp. The Four Masters, to complete their description, should have stated that the Lord Gray had pitched a camp on the mountain before he dispatched the foot soldiers into the valley.

^f *Dun-an-oir*, i. e. the fort of the gold, called *Fort del or* by the Spaniards. This fort, which is situated on an island connected with the south shore of Smerwick harbour, is of a circular form, and measures about two chains in diameter. The island, which is a solid rock, about fifty feet in height, has perpendicular sides, and is surrounded by the sea, except in one narrow neck or passage, which connects it with the main land. On the margin of the shore, in the south-east corner of Smerwick townland, is a green round hill called Cnoc-na-gceann, i. e. hill of the heads, whereon, according to tradition, the English were encamped when they stormed this fort. Philip O'Sullivan Beare thus describes the situation of Dun-an-oir:

“Est in eo portu (Arnacantum, qui Anglis Smeruic vocatur juxta Danguinam oppidum) scopulus (Aureum Munimentum vocant accolæ) naturâ satis munitus, partim marinis fluctibus

nam lá gearalτachaib iar ná cluinrin dóib a mbéir i nísicín anbaíl acc cornam an éreidm catolicae. Do rónaδ tecclamaδ plóig lá hiarla upmuman .i. tomar mac Semair, mic Diarair ruaid ar a δaig fín, 7 ar δaig a ppiονnpa do δol do paigib dúin an óir, 7 na nδaillac, 7 ní po hanaδ lair co paimic co ciarpaiige. batτap glan íluaig gearalτac for a cionn ann rin, 7 ní tapδ cscτapnae aca amur for apoile. Ara aoi cína po lísiccead an conair don iarla co ndeachaib for an cenoc or cín an dúin, 7 po δéc uadā na paτa po doimne, 7 na dúncλaib diτogλaig po τóccaibpíotτ na hscτáillig i τtimceall an oiléin, 7 po rgrúδ ina mánmain nár bó tapδa δó τócap ppiú irin iomcumang i mbáτap. Soair ina ppiτing i ppiτérét na conaire cedna, 7 po geib an iurτir ina coimne in uib conuill gabpa, 7 ní po gab τoirmísc on iarla gan dol δpécain dúin an óir. Luib peime ina uibδaib imτeacta do cλoinn múirir 7 do ciarpaiige co páimic i ccompoccur an oiléin. Ar a aoi ní pucc a cāmpa ina góire, no éigib δpongbuidín δcgrluaiδ gaδ laoi δpécain an oiléin uaduib. Ro claeclaiδδ aτipcc iomδa stoppa a diú 7 anall 7 po geallaδ τairipeact ppiú. Tangatτap a ccairtim hi ccínδ an iurτir amail baδir piodhaiδ ppiir.

allutus, partim rupibus altis præscissus, cum continente sublicio ponte conjunctus.”

⁸ *The passage was left open.*—There is a defect in the narrative of the Four Masters here, which Camden admirably supplies as follows :

“Illi locum munitionibus firmant, et *Fort del Or* nominant. Sed simul ac Ormondium Momoniæ præfectum accedere nuntiatum, Hibernicorum suasu, munimentum reliquerunt, et in Glannigelliam” [*recte*, Gleann-na-ngealt, i. e. vallem stultorum seu cerritorum] “vallem præruptis montibus et sylvis conclusam se receperunt. Nonnullos Præfectus interceptit, qui interrogati de numero et suscepto consilio, fassi sunt septingentos advenisse, arma vero quæ quinque millibus sufficerent attulisse, pluresque et Hispania indies expectari; Pontificem et Hispanum statuissse Anglos ex Hibernia exturbare: ad eam rem grandem pecuniam misisse, quam Sander Pontificis Nuntio, Comiti Desmonia, et Joanni ejus fratri in manus tradiderant. Eadem nocte Itali et Hispani, quo se verterent ignari

cum lustris latitare nescirent, per tenebras ad munimentum repedarunt, juxtaque castrametatus est Ormondus. Sed a machinis, et cæteris ad oppugnationem necessariis, destitutus, Proregis adventum expectat. Ille brevi advenit comitatus Zouchæo, Ralegho, Denio, Mac-Wor-tho, Achino et aliis militum ductoribus, eodemque tempore Winterus cum bellicis navibus ex Anglia non inculpatus redierat.

“Prorex tubicinem ad munimentum misit percunctatum quinam essent, quid rei illis in Hibernia, quis miserat, cur munimentum in Elizabethæ regno possuerant? simulque imperaret, ut quam primum abscederent. Illi responderunt, alios a sanctissimo Patre P. Romano, alios ab Hispano Rege Catholico missos esse, cui Pontifex Romanus Hiberniam donaverat, quandoquidem jure in Hiberniam Elizabetha ob hæresim juste exciderat. Itaque se velle parta tueri, necnon plura si potuerint quærere. Cum de ratione obsidionis inter Proregem et Winterum consulatum esset classarii Colubrina quædam

to assist the Geraldines when they had heard that the Geraldines were reduced to great extremities in defending the Catholic faith. The Earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, mustered an army in behalf of himself and of his sovereign, to proceed to Dun-an-oir against the Italians; and he did not halt until he arrived in Kerry. The fine army of the Geraldines were there to meet him, but neither party made any attack upon the other; however, the passage was left open^s for the Earl until he arrived on the hill over the fort, from which, having reconnoitred the deep trenches and impregnable ramparts which the Italians had constructed around the islandⁿ, he considered in his mind that it would be useless for him to offer them battle in their present fortified position. He, therefore, returned by the same route, and in Hy-Connell-Gaura met the Lord Justice, who would not be dissuaded by the Earl from proceeding to see Dun-an-oir. He proceeded by regular marches through Clanmaurice and Kerry, until he arrived in the vicinity of the island. He did not, however, bring his camp near it. Chosen parties of his army went daily to reconnoitre the island. Many communicationsⁱ mutually took place on both sides; and a promise of protection was made to them. The Italian captains^k came to the Lord Justice as if they would be at peace with him;

a navibus nocte silente educunt, aggereque juxta littus perfosso compendio pertrahunt, et disponunt. Milites itidem ex altera parte muralia tormenta librant, simulque infesta pulsatione in munimentum quatuor continuis diebus effulmiant. Hispani semel atque iterum suo damno erumpunt, ex Anglis vero ne unus quidem periit, præter Joannem Checum juvenem speciosum et animosum Joannis Checi Equitis eruditissimi filium."

ⁿ *Around the island.*—The Italians may have fortified the island itself and the main land opposite it, but they could not have sunk any deep trenches around it, because it is nearly surrounded by the sea. O'Daly says, in his *Incrementum, &c., Giraldinorum*, c. 23, that in the opinion of every one this fort was impregnable.

ⁱ *Many communications.*—The accounts given of these communications by Camden and O'Daly are very conflicting. Camden says that the

English kept up a continual fire on the fort for four days, but O'Daly extends the time to forty days! The former says that on the fifth day the Spaniards and Italians, being terrified by the furious fire from the English batteries, sought a parley, *candido sublato vexillo*; but that this was denied them. The latter says that the English were the first to send the Spaniards a flag of truce to demand a parley, and that, this being granted, they were received with the greatest blandness and courtesy by Grey, who promised the Spanish commandant the most honourable terms, if he would surrender the fortress!

^k *The Italian captains.*—These were Stephen San Josepho, Hercules Pisano, and the Duke of Biscay. Camden calls San Josepho "homo imbellis." Muratori applies to him words to the same effect; and O'Daly goes so far as to call him a traitor. And it looks very likely that Hercules Pisano and the Duke of Biscay

Do éodar muintir an iurair tairrib don oilén, 7 po gabrat for marbád, 7 for muðuccád na nfoailleac co ná tearna elaitéac do na react ccéu eóáilleac gan airleac ar an laéair rin. Tárraib éim an iurair iomatt óir, 7 ionnmair, 7 gac fínale ele baóí lar na heaðailleacáib. Ro múrað, 7 po mórcélaideac an toiléir iar rin lár an iurair po óáig ná bað cairrac coé-aiéte, 7 ná buð inneoín forair do díbseccac é ní buð ríri. A mí nouember do ponad indrin. Soair an iurair tar a air co luimneac 7 arriðe hi pfinégall.

O puairc briar, mac briar, mic eocéain do bñt fúmal do gallaib a pfozmar na bliadna po, 7 pluaicéac do óenam lá Sir niclar maubí tar rionairn for do óol ua puairc. Cuirir ua puairc a mná, 7 a muinteara tar muintinn plebe an iairn, 7 po bñir liaéduim ar cionn Sir niclar. Ro hac cumdaigeac an baile doiridiri la Sir niclar, 7 po cuir biaðh 7 barða ind ar a haíte, 7 pillir fñn tar a air gan creic gan éct ba ionairme do óenam dó. Ro gab ua puairc acc iomfuide imón mbaile co nár léicc aóin neac don bárdar tar doirrib an baile amac iná irteac gur bó hñccñ do Shìr niclar tñt dia pfoiridion go pucc lair iat.

Sluaicéac lá hua puairc a mí nouember etir Suca 7 Sionann co po

gave this character of him on his return home; but what his final fate was the Editor has not been able to learn.

¹ *Proceeded to kill and destroy.*—Muratori, in his *Annal d'Italia*, says that the commander of this garrison shamelessly surrendered this stronghold, and all the Catholic Irish writers assert that seven hundred men were butchered in cold blood, after Lord Grey had guaranteed their lives and liberties. Spenser, however, who was secretary to the Lord Grey, and, as he himself assures us, near the scene of this horrid action, positively denies that any promises or hopes were given, or any conditions granted to them. He asserts that the Deputy, who was a most just, sincere, godly, and right noble man, told them plainly that they were to expect no advantage from the laws of war or the laws of nations, as they could shew no regular commission either from the King of Spain or the Pope. But this is a mere fiction of Spenser's, on which

to found a specious argument in defence of his master, Lord Grey, whose character was, at this period, branded with infamy all over Europe.—See *View of the State of Ireland*, Dub. reprint of 1809, p. 171. Spenser, however, is not a sufficient witness on this subject, inasmuch as Queen Elizabeth was not satisfied that the Lord Deputy had acted honourably “in this *useful* act of severity,” for she knew well that San Josepho had a commission from her bitterest enemies, the Pope and the King of Spain, who had furnished him with money, arms, and ammunition, for five thousand men.—See Camden's *Annals* of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, where the author writes:

“Brevi tempore interjecto, appulerunt ad Smerwicum in Kerria sub imperio San Josephi Itali septingenti plus minus, Itali et Hispani a Pontifice Romano et” [rege] “Hispano submissi, specie Romanæ religionis restituendæ, revera ut Elizabetha vires diducerent, et animum a rebus Belgicis retraherent.”

[but] the people of the Lord Justice went over to the island, and proceeded to kill and destroy¹ the Italians; so that of the seven hundred Italians, not one individual escaped, but all were slaughtered on the spot. The Lord Justice also seized upon much gold, wealth, and other things, which the Italians had along with them; and he destroyed the fortifications of the island, in order that it should not be a supporting rock or a strong retreat for any insurgent any longer. This was done in the month of November. The Lord Justice returned to Limerick, and thence to Fingal.

O'Rourke (Brian, the son of Brian, son of Owen) was disobedient to the English in the autumn of this year; and Sir Nicholas Malby mustered an army, and proceeded across the Shannon to oppose him. O'Rourke sent his women and people away over the summit of Sliabh-an-Iarainn, and demolished Leitrim, before the arrival of Sir Nicholas. The castle was rebuilt by Sir Nicholas, who, having placed provisions and warders in it, returned without committing any depredation, or performing any exploit worthy of note. O'Rourke laid siege to the castle, and did not suffer one of the warders to go in or out by the gates; so that Sir Nicholas was obliged to come to their relief, and take them away.

An incursion was made by O'Rourke, in the month of November, into the district between the Rivers Suck and Shannon; and he burned and plundered

Cox, who abominated the Papists, asserts that this garrison yielded at mercy, which was too sparingly extended to them, every one being put to death except the commanders, *which very much displeased the Queen*. Dr. Leland has been carried away by the solemn assertion of Spenser, that San Josepho could shew no commission from any sovereign; but the Queen of England did not believe this, no more than did the partisans of Rome, who knew the exact nature of the commission. Leland, however, feels ashamed of the whole transaction, and writes as follows:

"The Commander of the fort, an Italian called San Josepo, was terrified; and, in a few days, contrary to the opinion of his officers, determined to capitulate. But Grey now replied, with haughtiness and austerity, that he served

against traitors, and disdained to grant any terms to them, or to their abettors. Several attempts were made to gain any conditions, not totally desperate. Grey was inexorable, and the garrison, in their distress and terror, fatally surrendered at discretion.

"That mercy for which they sued was rigidly denied them. Wingfield was commissioned to disarm them, and when this service was performed, an English company was sent into the fort. The Irish rebels found they were reserved for execution by martial law. The Italian General and some of the officers were made prisoners of war; but the garrison was butchered in cold blood; nor is it without pain that we find a service so horrid and detestable committed to Sir Walter Raleigh."

It should be added that Mr. Moore states in

λοιρρεαδ̃ 7 co po hairccf̃o laip na p̃f̃o, 7 blaδ̃ m̃op duib̃ maine. Sluaiḡeaδ̃ laip doip̃oip̃i in uib̃ maine a m̃i december co po l̃erpccp̃ioaδ̃ an t̃ip̃ co tin-neap̃naδ̃ laip, 7 co po map̃baδ̃ l̃f̃e banda p̃aiḡdeoip̃iδ̃e laip do m̃uip̃tiip̃ Siip̃ m̃iclaip̃ maulbi acc liop̃ d̃a lon. Op̃ong do p̃iol ccoñcobaip̃ do b̃h̃e 7 p̃fõc̃aip̃ ũi puaipe ip̃in ccomm̃baδ̃ ip̃in.

Clann iap̃la cloinne Riocaipeδ̃ (Uill̃f̃ec 7 S̃fan) do b̃h̃e eip̃p̃ioaδ̃ p̃e ap̃oile 7 iaδ̃ ap̃aon p̃ioaδ̃ p̃p̃i ḡallaib̃. Baτ̃tap̃ op̃ong do d̃f̃ḡdaoĩm̃ib̃ cloinne p̃iocaipeδ̃ 7 m̃bp̃aiḡd̃f̃nuip̃ dõc̃paδ̃ 7 nop̃laim̃ conp̃tãbla baile lõca p̃iach m̃aiḡip̃tiip̃ p̃eop̃i a aip̃m̃p̃iδ̃e, p̃f̃i ip̃in acca m̃baoĩ op̃laim̃ap̃ baip̃daδ̃ta an baile o ḡabail an iap̃la ḡup̃ an tan ip̃in. Ba ḡalap̃ mop̃ m̃f̃nman la S̃fan a bũpc a baile 7 a b̃p̃aiḡde do d̃ol 7 puδ̃pãc̃up̃ ill̃aim̃ ḡall, ḡo po c̃inn ina m̃f̃nmain am̃up̃ oiδ̃ce do tãbaip̃e ap̃ baile lõca p̃iaδ̃. Do p̃onaδ̃ laip̃p̃ium̃ iñop̃in. Ro ḡabaδ̃ an baile laip̃, 7 po map̃baδ̃ ḡaδ̃ ãen pob̃ mẽc̃ta dia m̃baoĩ ann ceñmõtã an conp̃tãpla dia tãap̃õram̃ m̃aĩt̃f̃m̃ nanacail, 7 po p̃ccaoĩl dia b̃p̃aiḡdoĩb̃ iap̃aim̃ IAR̃ na d̃enam̃ ip̃in la S̃fan po c̃uip̃ a ollaim̃ain, 7 a ãep̃ taĩp̃iip̃i daccallaim̃h a b̃pãtaip̃ uill̃f̃ec dia c̃uip̃iḡiδ̃ p̃aip̃ ḡoill do t̃p̃ẽc̃cean, 7 co noip̃onḡnaδ̃õp̃m̃ a oiḡp̃eip̃ am̃ail po ba d̃ip̃ do p̃õrap̃ oiḡp̃iip̃i a p̃innip̃iip̃ do d̃enam̃h 7 po tinḡeall do a m̃ac̃ baoĩ ill̃aim̃h aicce do lẽccaδ̃ dia p̃aiḡiδ̃. Ro ḡeall do p̃p̃iip̃in liãt̃õp̃ium̃, oĩleñ baile an lõca, 7 baile lõca p̃iaδ̃ a ccom̃ap̃õa p̃innip̃ipeaδ̃ta. Ro ḡab̃ uilleacc na har̃ccaδ̃a ip̃in. Do c̃oĩõ p̃f̃in 7 a b̃pãtaip̃ daoñ aoñta in acchaδ̃ ḡall, 7 ba h̃e c̃eõ ñi do p̃oñrap̃ caip̃l̃eip̃ c̃oĩm̃ḡeala cloinne p̃iocaipeδ̃ do p̃ẽbaδ̃, 7 do pob̃p̃iip̃f̃õ. Ro b̃p̃iip̃f̃õ lẽõ c̃ẽt̃up̃ baile lõca p̃iaδ̃ ap̃õp̃õp̃e oĩp̃f̃c̃aip̃ an t̃ipe, 7 ap̃ puail̃ mã po p̃accbaδ̃ lẽõ baile ḡan b̃p̃iip̃f̃õ õ cluain p̃f̃iip̃ta b̃p̃ẽnaim̃n 7 noip̃t̃eap̃ õ nañm̃chaδ̃a co c̃ill̃ meic̃ duaĩc̃ 7 t̃tuaĩp̃cep̃e ceñel̃ ãõda na heãc̃t̃ḡe, 7 õ uap̃añ co cluain d̃a d̃am̃. Do c̃oĩõ t̃pã doñm̃chaδ̃, mac̃ mup̃chaδ̃, mic̃ t̃oip̃p̃õeal̃baḡ, mic̃ taĩõcc ũi b̃p̃iain, 7 Mãt̃ḡam̃ain,

the text of his *History of Ireland*, vol. iv. p. 93, that the garrison were all inhumanly put to the sword; but in a note he, or, perhaps, his English assistant, indicates a belief, that no reliance can be placed on the truth of this fact,—a scepticism, whether real or affected, not to be wondered at in a historian who passes over the massacre of Mullaghmast in silence.

^m *The Feadha*, i. e. Les Faes, O'Naghtan's

country, in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon.—See note °, under the year 1536, p. 1435, *supra*.

ⁿ *Lis-da-lon*, i. e. the fort of the two black birds, a townland in the parish of Killinvoy, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. This was the seat of Hugh O'Kelly, the last chief of Hy-Many in 1585.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 112, 187.

the Feadha^m, and a great part of Hy-Many. He made another incursion into Hy-Many in the month of December, and expeditiously devastated the country; and he slew half a company of the soldiers of the people of Sir Nicholas Malby at Lis-da-lonⁿ. On this expedition O'Rourke was assisted by a party of the O'Conors.

The sons of the Earl of Clanrickard (Ulick and John) were at strife with each other; and both were at peace with the English. A party of the respectable inhabitants of Clanrickard were placed in severe confinement by the constable of Loughrea, Master Jones by name, who had had the command of the warders of the town since the capture of the Earl till that time. It was a great sickness of mind to John Burke that his town and hostages should remain thus long in the hands of the English; and he resolved in his mind to make a nocturnal attack upon the town of Loughrea. This he did, and took the town, killing every one able to bear arms within it, except the constable, to whom he gave pardon and protection; and he then released the prisoners. After John had accomplished this, he sent his Ollavs and faithful people to confer with his brother, Ulick, and to request him to abandon the English cause, and [to state] that he himself would be obedient to him, as a junior should be to a senior; and he promised that he would permit his [Ulick's] son, whom he had in his custody, to go home to him; and he also promised to give up to him, as an acknowledgment of seniority, Leitrim^o, the Island of Baile-an-locha^p, and the town of Loughrea. Ulick accepted of these grants; and he and his brother with one accord rose out against the English. The first thing they did was to destroy the white castles of Clanrickard. They first demolished the castle of Loughrea, the principal fortress of the territory; and they scarcely left a castle from Clonfert-Brendan, in the east of the territory of Sil-Anmchadha, to Kilmacduagh, in the north of Cinel-Aedha-na-hEchtge^q, and from Uaran^r to Cluain-da-damh^s, which they did not demolish. Donough, the son of Murrough, son

^o *Leitrim*.—This was the name of the castle from which the barony of Leitrim, in the south of the county of Galway, has taken its name.

^p *Baile-an-locha*, i. e. the town of the lake, now Ballinlough, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway.

^q *Cinel-Aedha-na-hEchtge*.—This was the name of O'Shaughnessy's country, in the barony of

Kiltartan, and county of Galway.

^r *Uaran*, i. e. Oran, near Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon.

^s *Cluain-da-damh*, i. e. the lawn or pasturage of the two oxen, now *anglice* Cloondagaw, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway.

mac τοιρρδεαλβαιγ, mic ματγαμνα, mic an fpuice uí brian i ccombáid
 coccad cloinne an iapla, γ bá hé ματγαμναι πο βα τυρcca do eirig ip in
 ccoccad ipin, γ ar eiride πο τογαipm aer díbhirce na ccrioc ccomfoccur, γ
 πο g'eall ó boipintt go luimneac do lot γ do léppceipor. Aét c'fna πο
 éirgítar upinór i mboi i ccóiccead connact uile ipin ccoccad pin cenmota
 iapla tuadmuman .i. donnchað mac concobair, mic donnchaid, γ τοιρρδεαλbað
 mac domnaill, mic concobair uí brian, γ bá heiride bai na Shuppiam i conn-
 tae an clair an ionbaid pin.

Ο bpoim décc .i. Dúnlang mac emann. batтар a cínð a ndíbirce γ

¹ *Dunlang, the son of Edmond.*—This Dunlang, who was the last inaugurated O'Byrne, was probably the nephew of Teige Oge, the O'Byrne who died in 1578. After the death of Dunlang, the last inaugurated O'Byrne, Fiagh, the son of Hugh O'Byrne of Ballinacor, became the principal leader of this clan, and one of the most formidable of the Irish chieftains to Queen Elizabeth's government in Ireland, which drew from the poet, Spenser, the most bitter reflections on the meanness of his pedigree; but Spenser's animadversions are mere political slander, as will appear from the fact that Fiagh's father, Hugh, who died in 1579, was far more powerful than the O'Byrne (Teige Oge), and possessed that vast tract of territory now called Ranelagh. Spenser, however, argues that he had no right to these lands, because all Leinster had been granted by Dermot Mac Murrough to the Earl Strongbow, from whom it descended to the Crown of England. This, however, is mere English law fiction, inasmuch as the ancestors of Fiagh had possession of this tract of country time beyond the memory of man, which was a sufficient title. By a similar kind of argument the Pope proved that Queen Elizabeth forfeited the kingdom of Ireland. He found her guilty of that kind of high treason called heresy, and therefore, as "Ireland, and all other islands where Christ is known, and the Christian religion received, do most undoubtedly appertain and be-

long to the right of St. Peter, and the Church of Rome," he granted the island of Hibernia, forfeited by her, to his faithful and loyal son in Christ, Philip II., King of Spain. If Fiagh O'Byrne had no claim to these lands, why were his ancestors permitted to enjoy them for so many centuries? The answer is obvious: either because the government had not the power to remove them, or considered that they were the rightful heirs. Dermot Mac Murrough was deposed by his subjects, and even if he were not, it was not in his power to transfer the lands of Leinster to his daughter, or to her husband Strongbow, by any form of conveyance. But without alluding to the fiction about Gurmundus, it may be remarked, that a higher claim had been set up before the Reformation, namely, that Ireland had been granted to Henry II. by Pope Adrian IV.; and this was a sufficient title, as long as the Irish believed that the Pope had the power to make this grant. But Fiagh O'Byrne, and his adherents, had every reason to believe that this title was forfeited by Elizabeth, as soon as she was excommunicated by what *they* considered the highest authority then in the world. But as the Pope and the King of Spain were defeated by the Protestant Queen Elizabeth, the Crown of England won Ireland by the sword; and this is the title that should be insisted upon, and not law fictions of any kind. As to Fiagh O'Byrne, he enjoyed his lands as a

of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien; and Mahon, the son of Turlough, son of Mahon, son of the Bishop O'Brien, joined in this war of the sons of the Earl; and it was Mahon that first rose up in this war, and that assembled all the insurgents of the neighbouring territories, and proceeded to harass and devastate [the country] from Burren to Limerick. In short, the greater part of the people of Connaught joined in this war, excepting the Earl of Thomond (Donough, the son of Conor, son of Donough), and Turlough, the son of Donnell, son of Conor O'Brien, who was at this time sheriff of the county of Clare.

O'Byrne died, i. e. Dunlang, the son of Edmond^c. His tribe were in insur-

descendant of Cahir More, Monarch of Ireland, having as much title to his own territory as the head O'Byrne, or Mac Murrough, had to their's; and to call him an upstart that rose from the dunghill is vile political slander, unworthy of the *divine* Spenser. According to the Irish genealogists, the O'Broins, or O'Byrns, are descended from Bran, the son of Maelmora, son of Murrough, son of Faelan, son of Muireadhach, King of Leinster, who was slain in 970; son of Finn, Lord of Airther-Liffey, and presumptive heir to the throne of Leinster, sl. 921; son of Maelmora, Lord of Airther-Liffey, sl. 915; son of Muirigen, Lord of Naas and Airther-Liffey, sl. 861; son of Dermot, Lord of Airther-Liffey, d. 830; son of Ruadhrach, King of Leinster, d. 780; son of Faelan, from whom the O'Byrns and their correlatives bore the tribe-name of Hy-Faelain, who was the son of Murchadh, King of Leinster, d. 721; son of Bran Mut, King of Leinster, d. 687; son of Conall; son of Faelan, d. 642; son of Colman; son of Cairbre Duv; son of Cormac; son of Oilioll; son of Dunlang, King of Leinster, A.D. 241; son of Enna Nia; son of Bresal Belach; son of Fiacha Baiceadh, youngest and most celebrated of the sons of Cahir More, Monarch of Ireland in the second century. The relationship between Fiagh O'Byrne and the representative of Teige Oge, the second last O'Byrne, who died in 1578, will appear from the following genealogical table:

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|--|---|
| 1. Bran. | |
| 2. Donough, of the yellow hound. | |
| 3. Donnell, of the shields. | |
| 4. Donough More. | |
| 5. Dunlang of Duvcluain. | |
| 6. Ugaire. | 6. Oilioll, of the wood. |
| 7. Teige, of the ravens. | 7. Murrough More, of Dun-Kevoge. |
| 8. Dunlang Finn. | 8. Donough. |
| 9. Donough. | 9. Rannall, <i>a quo</i> Gaval-Rannall. |
| 10. Gerald. | 10. Philip. |
| 11. Murrough. | 11. Lorcan. |
| 12. Philip. | 12. Rannall, of the battle-axe. |
| 13. Bran Roe. | 13. Conor. |
| 14. Donough. | 14. Donnell Glas. |
| 15. Teige More, of Newragh. | 15. Hugh. |
| 16. Gerald. | 16. John. |
| 17. Teige Oge, d. 1578, the second last O'Byrne. | 17. Redmond. |
| 18. Donough Caragh. | 18. John. |
| 19. John. | 19. Hugh, d. 1579. |
| 20. Donough Oge. | 20. Fiagh. |

Spenser concludes, that as the word Brin, in the British language, signifieth woody, and

acc poḡail pop ḡallaiḃ, ἡ α ττίρ ἡ α νούτχαιḡ αḡ ḡallaiḃ ḡεόρ co na po hoipḡnḡḡ neac ina ionaḡ.

Σταν mac iapla ḡḡmum̃an do bḡt na poḡlaiḡ αιρττρεαḡ ḡḡḡḡal an tan pa ἡ ḡep ḡό hoipḡeapic Σταν mac cuinn í neill, ἡ Semur, mac muirir, mic an iapla ap aoi a ccoccaḡ ἡ a ccompuachaḡ ppi paḡoiḃ po baoi a ndíol doioḡpe ran Σταν po an tan rin. Aon do ló dia ndeachaiḡ an Σταν pem̃pate pop coilltiḃ ḡtaplac a mí iul do ḡonnpaḡ i nuathaiḡ pochaiḡe leip nap ḡolta i nimcḡin uair po baḡ luḡa ina céḡ pcciaḡ com̃airḡm̃ a ḡḡoiḡḡeac, ἡ ḡḡí marpaiḡ ḡécc. Appḡḡ do luiḡ ḡeóḡlaoi laiḡm̃ lé pionainḡ ppiobḡḡloin, p̃eac̃ m̃aiḡ ailḡe, ἡ do póine cpeic̃ i nduib̃ p̃ét ua luiḡḡeac̃ ip in maḡain muic̃ ap ná m̃apac̃, ἡ luiḡ co na ḡpeic̃ laiḡ p̃oiḡ ḡach ndípeac̃ do ḡopca ḡeneac̃, ἡ co huiḡ cairin. Ro ḡionoiḡḡiot ḡóicḡḡḡal an ḡípe ḡac̃ airḡm̃ in po ḡab̃ a ḡḡopaiḡeac̃t p̃air .i. éle uí poḡapḡaiḡ, uí luiḡḡeac̃, Popail ḡḡoma, Popail Puiḡḡelac̃. Ro baḡ ḡóḡḡ lár na hoipeac̃ḡaiḃ rin ḡup ḡό conac̃ m̃óḡ doib̃ Σταν ḡḡaḡḡáil in uathaiḡ p̃lóḡḡ am̃laiḡ rin, ἡ po ionnpaiḡḡiot é co ḡána ḡapac̃ḡac̃. Aḡḡ ḡḡna po p̃ḡaoíneac̃t pop luḡḡt na ḡopaiḡeac̃ḡa co po m̃apbaḡ oḡḡ p̃ḡip ḡécc dia nuairliḃ do ḡḡḡḡaiḃ popail ἡ baiḡḡe ip in m̃ḡḡḡḡḡm̃ rin. Rucc Σταν a cpeic̃ laiḡ ap coilltiḃ cliḡḡair ḡiam̃paiḃ ḡealaiḡ m̃óḡḡ m̃aiḡe ḡala iap m̃ḡuaiḡ ἡ coḡccap.

Toole, hilly, the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles were of Welsh origin, and derived their names from the woods and hills of the present county of Wicklow. But this conjecture is not even ingenious, because Irish family names are not derived from localities; and even supposing they were, it would not hold good in the two instances under consideration, because the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles were not originally seated among the woods and hills of the now county of Wicklow, but in the plains of the now county of Kildare; and their real names are not Brin and Toole, as Spenser thought, but the one is properly O'Brain, i.e. descendant of Bran, a man's name, signifying "a raven," and the other O'Tuathail, i.e. descendant of Tuathal, a man's name, signifying "princely or lordly." Hence it is quite evident that this etymological conjecture arose from ignorance of

the real names and history of those two families, and that his assertion with respect to the meanness of Fiagh's pedigree is a mere political slander. His words are:

"*Eudoxus*. Surely I can recommend him, that, being of himself of so meane condition, hath, through his owne hardiness, lifted himself up to the height that he dare now front princes, and make tearmes with great potentates; to which, as it is to him honourable, so it is to them most disgracefull to be bearded of such a base varlet, that being but of late growne out of the dunghill, beginneth now to overcrow so high mountaines, and make himself great protector of all outlawes and rebels that will repaire unto him."—p. 187.

"*Their country*.—The country of this senior branch of the O'Byrnes extended along the sea, in the present county of Wicklow.—See note i,

rection, plundering the English ; and their country^u and inheritance were in the possession of the English, so that no person was installed in his place.

John, the son of the Earl of Desmond, was at this time a roving and wandering plunderer ; and though John, the son of Con O'Neill, and James, the son of Maurice, son of the Earl [of Desmond], were illustrious for their wars and conflicts with the English, this John was at this time a worthy heir [to either of] them. One day in the month of July, this John went to the woods of Aharlagh^x, attended by so small a body of troops as it was imprudent to go forth on a long journey, for the number of his foot soldiers was less than one hundred shields, and he had only thirteen horsemen. He marched in the evening by the limpid-waved Shannon, and by Magh-Ailbhe^y ; and early next morning he seized on a prey in Duibh Feth Ua-Luighdheach^z, and proceeded with his prey directly eastwards, through Corca-Thene^a and Ikerrin. The forces of each territory through which he passed assembled to pursue him, namely, of Eile-Ui-Fhogartaigh^b, of Hy-Luighdheach, of Pobal-Droma^c, [and] of Pobal-Puirsealach^d. These tribes, thinking it very fortunate for them to find John thus attended by only a few troops, attacked him boldly and fiercely ; but the pursuers were defeated, and eighteen of their gentlemen, heads of tribes and towns, were slain in the conflict ; [and] John, after his victory, carried off his prey in triumph to the fast and solitary woods of Bealach-mor-Muighe-dala^e.

under the year 1578, p. 1702, *supra*.

^x *Aharlagh*, now generally called Aharlow, a romantic valley in the barony of Clanwilliam, about four miles to the south of the town of Tipperary.

^y *Magh-Ailbhe*, now Moyalliff, a parish in the barony of Kilnamanagh, and county of Tipperary.

^z *Duibh-Feth-Ua-Luighdheach*, now Dovea, a townland in the parish of Inch, barony of Ileagh, and county of Tipperary. The barony of Ileagh, or Ui-Luighdheach, is now considered a part of the barony of Eliogarty, but it is shewn on Beaufort's Ecclesiastical Map of Ireland as a distinct barony, of which Borrisoleigh is the head town or village. The memory of St. Culan of Glenkeen, in this territory, is still held in great veneration there. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*,

part iii. c. 81 ; and D. Mac Firbis's Genealogical Work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 307.

^a *Corca-Thene*, now the parish of Templemore, in the county of Tipperary, as appears from an inquisition taken in the reign of Charles I., in which this parish is called Corckehenny.

^b *Eile-Ui-Fhogartaigh*, now the barony of Eliogarty, in the county of Tipperary.

^c *Pobal-Droma*, now the parish of Drum, in the barony of Eliogarty.

^d *Pobal-Puirsealach*, *anglice* Pobblepurcell. This territory is now included in the parishes of East and West Loughma, in the said barony of Eliogarty. The ruins of Purcell's magnificent mansion are to be seen close to the village of Loughma.

^e *Bealach-mor-Muighe-dala*, i. e. the great road

There he was joined by the sons of Mac Gillapatrik, the son of O'Carroll, and a great number of evil-doers and plunderers ; and they all set out for Slieve Bloom, and thither all the men of Offaly and Leix, who were able to bear arms, came to join them. The manner in which John, the son of James, lived on this mountain, was worthy of a true plunderer ; for he slept but upon couches of stone or earth ; he drank but of the pure, cold streams, [and that] from the palms of his hands or his shoes ; and his only cooking utensils were the long twigs of the forest, for dressing the flesh-meat carried away from his enemies. From this abode [Slieve Bloom] he proceeded to plunder the Butlers and Ossory. He afterwards went to Leix, and burned and plundered Abbey-Leix, upon^f the son of the Earl of Ormond, namely, upon Pierce, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe. He also plundered Port-Laoighise^g, after having slain some of the guards of the town. He carried away from them accoutrements, armour, horses, weapons, and various wealth. In short, he plundered seven castles in Leix in [the course of] that day. He then proceeded from one territory to another, until he reached Glenmalure, where James Eustace and the sons of Hugh, son of John [O'Byrne], were [stationed], where he was welcomed by these men ; and here the Kavanaghs, Kinsellaghs, Byrnes, and Tooles, and the plunderers of the country in general, came to join him. It would be tedious to mention all [the property] they destroyed and injured upon the English of Leinster and Meath. John [son of the Earl of Desmond], and James Eustace^h, set out about Michaelmas in the expectation of meeting the Italians, who had arrived in his [John's] country, for he expected to obtain relief and assistance from them. But it did not so happenⁱ to them, for they had all been cut off and destroyed by the Lord Justice upon the one spot, as we have already related, before he could reach them^k.

two Councillors, one that said *Fear not those that can kill the body only, &c.*, and the other bids us obey the higher power, for he that resisteth it, resisteth God ; Seeing then the highest power upon earth commands us to take the sword, and to fight and defend ourselves against Traytors and Rebels, which do seek only the murdering of our souls, he is no Christian that will not obey." The Parliament, which was convened in Dublin in 1585, passed an Act to attain this

Viscount Baltinglass.

ⁱ *It did not so happen*, i. e. they were not able to afford the relief or assistance they intended.

^k *Before he could reach them*.—Leland says that one of the strongest excuses made by Grey for putting the Spaniards and Italians to the sword in cold blood, at Dun-an-oir, was, that the Irish were approaching in a body of one thousand five hundred men.—See his *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 2.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1581.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, Μιλε, cuicc céo, oéτμοḡατ, α haon.

Τοιρρḡealbáç mac donnchaid, mic concóðair, mic τοιρρḡealbaidḡ, mic ταιḡcc uí ḡriain baóí tuillead ar bliadain illain ag gallaid do épochar an. 26. do mí maii.

Mac iarla éloinne riocairḡ .i. uilliam búpc, mac riocairḡ paḡanaiḡ mic uillicc na ccfn̄τ, mic riocairḡ, mic uillicc énuic tuaḡ do épochar i nḡaillim an τpiḡ lá iar ccpoçad τοιρρḡealbaidḡ uí ḡriain .i. τοιρρḡealbáç dia darpdaoín ḡ uilliam dia paḡairn. Ar amlaid do pala duilliam a ḡnit i ccombáidḡ éoccaid lá a ḡraiḡrib an tan po ḡripiot a mbailte amail pemeberτmar, bá haiḡ-peac lair inḡrin, ḡ do éóid ar ppoτex hi ccfn̄n gall ḡo ḡaillim an mí pia na ḡápuccad ḡ po dolbad pccél eiccin éuicce co po ḡabad ḡ co po cpochar. Ro cpoçad ḡeóḡ ina nḡeachaid dia luçτ lḡnamna ar an ḡpποτexion rin.

Cuiccḡḡ ḡ dá piçτ do épochar i naḡ cliaḡ i ccoipḡib τpetúraçta.

An ḡappaç mór, Semur mac Riḡdeirḡ, mic tomair, mic emainn baí illain i naḡ cliaḡ do écc. Opḡḡ pḡeim ḡlinealaiḡ ḡappaç puad don τḡémur rin, pḡḡ do pḡlainḡ mór nimnid ḡ nanaoiḡe ar a éopaç, ḡ ag na baóí a pḡil nó a pḡoí-leaḡtain pḡḡ an ainm ar (Ruad pḡin) da poçtain. Aḡτ ara aoí po deaplaic dia pḡin dóḡom̄ cfn̄dur ḡappaç maol ḡ puad diblínib, ḡ ní hḡḡ amáin aḡτ po hoipḡnḡḡ or cfn̄ḡ ḡappaç mór iar nḡilḡn̄ḡ na nḡḡḡaoíne dar dual an duḡcar rin ḡpollainnucçad co rin. An ḡappaç do ḡairm da mac iar rin (.i. do dauid do ḡappa) la hiarla ḡḡmum̄an, ḡ mac ele dó do ḡnit po ḡlicḡḡ na ḡiḡearna ar ḡappachaid puada.

Mac ḡiolla paττpaicç, ḡriain ócc mac ḡriain, mic Sḡain, mic pḡinḡin, mic pḡinḡin, mic pḡinḡin, mic doimnaill baóí illain inaḡ cliaḡ mar an ccéḡna do écc, nḡḡ eipḡide tuccad puar i Saḡoiḡ ar a óicce, ḡ baóí poḡlamḡa i ccainḡeadḡ

¹ *Turlough, son of Donough.*—He was a younger son of Donough, second Earl of Thomond, and the brother of Conor, the third Earl.

^m *Barry Roe*, i. e. Barry the Red, i. e. the chief of that sept of the Barrys who were seated in and gave name to the barony of Barryroe, in the county of Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 3.

ⁿ *Barry Mael*, i. e. Barry the Bald. He was seated near Barry Roe, in the district of Ibawn, in the south of the county of Cork.

^o *Barry Mores*, i. e. the great Barrys. This sept of the Barrys gave name to the barony of Barrymore, in the county of Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 2.

^p *Whose hereditary right it was, &c.*—This

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1581.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-one.

Turlough, the son of Donough¹, son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, who had been kept in prison by the English for more than a year, was hanged on the 26th of May.

The son of the Earl of Clanrickard, i. e. William Burke, son of Rickard Saxonagh, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-Tuagh, was hanged at Galway, the third day after the execution of Turlough O'Brien; that is, Turlough was hanged on Thursday, and William on Saturday. It happened that William was joined with his relatives in the war when they demolished their castles, as we have already mentioned; that he grew sorry for this, and went to Galway, under the protection of the English, the month before his execution; [but] some tale was fabricated against him, for which he was taken and hanged. Such of his followers as went in under this protection were also hanged.

Forty-five persons were hanged in Dublin for crimes of treason.

Barry More (James, the son of Richard, son of Thomas, son of Edmond), who was in captivity in Dublin, died. This James was of the true stock of the Barry Roes. He was a man who had suffered much affliction and misfortune in the beginning [of his career], and who had [at first] no hope or expectation of obtaining even the title of Barry Roe^m. But, however, God bestowed upon him the chieftainship both of Barry Maelⁿ and Barry Roe; and this was not all, but he was elected chief over the Barry Mores^o, after the extinction of those chieftains whose hereditary right it was^p to rule over that seigniory till that period. His son, David Barry, was afterwards called the Barry by the Earl of Desmond; and his second son was by law^q lord over the Barry Roes.

Mac Gillapatrik (Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of John, son of Fineen, son of Fineen, son of Fineen, son of Donnell), who was likewise imprisoned in Dublin, died. He was a man who had been brought up in England in his youth,

could be expressed better, in fewer words, thus:
 "Nay more, he was elected chief over the sept of Barry More, the true heirs of that chieftainship having become extinct."

^q *By law.*—When the first son was raised to the dignity of Barry More, the second son was made Barry Roe, not in accordance with the law of England, but with the customs which time

ἡ ἰκομῶντα να κύριτε γυρ βό ἡιονηαδ λά ἡέρισηδκοιβ υιλε α ῶνημαλ ἡ
νηγίμελ γο πο ἑεε, ἡ α δεαρβρατῆαιρ φινγιν δοιρδνεαδ ἡνα ἰοναδ, υαιρ νί βαοί
clann accepium ἀέτμαδ αον ἡγῆν. Οἱαρ δεαρβρατῆαιρ δον βριαν ὅεε ριν .ι.
δά mac ὅεεα ἡγῆνε υί concobair φαίλγε (le mac giollapatreicc .ι. lé briann
mac Ssain) do mairbad lá domnall, mac tepoitec υί maoílmuaib ar a ioncaib
féin.

Ο εῖρβαίλλ .ι. uilliam οἰαρ mac φηγαναινν mic maolruanaib, mic Ssain,
baoi beór illaím ἡατ cliaτ do ρῖδιuccaδ lé gallaib, ἡ leir an iurciv, ἡ τριαλλ
δó ταιρ αιρ δια ατῆαδ. Οο παλα δó φορ an cconair dponz δόεεбайδ ῖleaττα
υί concobair φαίλγε. Ρο ῆαρρατ ριδε α cloidmeaδ γαν ῶοiccill, ἡ πο ρυατ-
αιγριот α ρυαρcciaδ ἡ α anacal ἀέτ α mairbad γο πο ρaccaibριот α ῶορρ
φο ῆροбайδ ριαδ, ἡ ραolcon. Ο εῖρβαίλλ do γαιρμ δια mac .ι. do Shsan an
ῑάpaiγ mac uilliam υιδιρ.

Τιςῆρνα δῖρεαδ Semur, mac γεαριαιτ, mic Ssain, mic γεαρίοτετ ἡοίρ να
νδῖρι mic Semair, mic γεαροτετ ιαῖλα δέεε.

Μάγ donnchaib eogan mac donnchaib an boτair, mic donnchaib μέγ
donncaib δέεε ἡ luimneac ἡ mbraiγδῖnar αγ gallaib.

Domnall na conntae mac ταιδγ, mic corbmaic ὅεε, mic cormaic, mic
ταιδεε μέεε capταιγ ταναιρτε mupccpaiγe, ἡ α ττυαιρccmδ caτa δέεε.

Γοιλλ ἡ γεαριαιτῖ hi ccoccaδ ἡ ἰκομῖραοντα ρρι apoile, co na baoi
opraδ αον οιδεε νό caiρdine αέν ἡίορα ῖτορρα ὅ τοραδ α ccoccaib γυρ an
tan po, ἡ νί ροιδ ρίom, αῖρῖm, νό αιρῖσιρ ἡνα nδεαρηατ dulcaib ῖé poile.

Sluaiccead lá Ssain, mac Semair, mic Ssain α ἡί μαγ ταιρ ρίυιρ ροιρ co
πο léppcpioραδ baίτe oιιρ να ρίυιρe lair .ι. Αῖρδ máille, ἡ mainpτιρ ατα
an τυιρil, ἡ do ῶοιδ ταιρ ρίυιρ ριαρ co líon ccpeac ἡ ngabala, ἡ ρυγ τóιρ

had confirmed among the Anglo-Irish in Munster.

^r *William Odhar*, i. e. Willian the Wan or Pale. This epithet is anglicised *Ower*, *Our*, and *Ure*.

^s *John-an-Fhasaigh*, i. e. John of the Wilderness. He was the eldest bastard son of Sir William O'Carroll.—See the Indenture above printed under the year 1576, p. 1690.

^t *Mac Donough*.—He was chief of a sept of the Mac Carthys, who were seated in the barony

of Duhallow, and county of Cork.

^u *Donough-an-Bhothair*, i. e. Donough or Denis of the road. This personage is much celebrated in the traditions of the barony of Duhallow, and in the neighbouring districts.

^w *Donnell of the county*.—He was the brother of Sir Cormac Mac Teige Mac Carthy, who was High Sheriff of the county of Cork. He was very loyal to the English government, and the powerful opposer and exterminator of the rival family of the Fitzgeralds.

and who was acquainted with the manners and customs of the Court, so that it was a wonder to the Irish that he should have been detained in bondage until his death. His brother, Fineen, was elected in his place, for he had left no issue, excepting one daughter. Two brothers of this Brian Oge, namely, the two young sons of the daughter of O'Connor Faly by Fitzpatrick, i. e. by Brian, the son of John, were slain by Donnell, the son of Theobald O'Molloy, [while they were] under his own protection.

O'Carroll, i. e. William Odhar^r, the son of Ferganainm, son of Mulrony, son of John, who was likewise confined in Dublin, was set at liberty by the English and the Lord Justice ; and he set out for his native territory. But on his way he was met by some of the young men of the descendants of O'Connor Faly ; and they were rejoiced (to be able) to put him unsparingly to the sword, and detested (the thought of) shewing him quarter or mercy. They slew him, and left his body under the talons of ravens and the claws of wolves. His son, John-an-Fhasaigh^s, was then styled O'Carroll.

The Lord of Desies, James, the son of Gerald, son of John, son of Garrett More of Desies, son of James, son of Garrett the Earl [of Desmond], died.

Mac Donough^t, Owen, the son of Donough-an-Bhothair^u, son of Donough Mac Donough, died in Limerick, where he had been imprisoned by the English.

Donnell of the County^w, the son of Teige, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, Tanist of Muskerry, and its leader in battle, died.

The English and the Geraldines were at war and strife with each other ; nor was there a truce of one night, or a friendship of one month, between them, from the commencement of the war to this time. No account, enumeration, or description of the injuries done between them can be attempted.

A hosting was made by John, son of James, son of John [Fitzgerald of Desmond], in the month of May, eastwards across the Suir ; and he totally destroyed [some of the] towns lying on the brink^x of the Suir, namely, Ard Maile^y and the monastery of Athassel^z. And he proceeded westwards across

^x *On the brink*, literally, "in the district of the Suir."

^y *Ard Maile*, i. e. Malley's height, now Ard-mayle, a village near the River Suir, about three miles and a half to the north of Cashel.

^z *Athassel*, *ac tuipil*.—The extensive ruins of

this abbey, which was erected by William Fitz-Adelm de Burgo, about the year 1200, are situated on the west side of the River Suir, a stream from which was artificially carried round the building for the purpose of defence.—See note ^h, under the year 1248, p. 331, *supra*.

τρομ, ἡ ἰομαρειαδ ἀνρρολαινν ἀρ ἀν ἀίρριδ, Ρο γὰρ ποῖν ἀγα νομκορ γο νεῖμῖνιομάς ἀν ἐκλιν πορκαοῖννασαι, ἡ πο ῖνιδ πριυ ἀρ α ἡαῖλε, ἡ πο βα μό ἰνα τρι ἐέδ ἀν πο μαρβαδ ἡ ἰν πο βαῖδσδ λαῖρ διοδ. Ρυcc δῖαν ἀν ἐρεῖς λαῖρ ἰαρ ἐκορκαῖρ γυρ να πορβαῖρῖβ πῖδα ἰνα ἐελαάταδ κυμρανάδ ἀρ ἀν ἐελαονγλαῖρ ἡ ἀρ ἀν ἐκοῖλλ ἡοῖρ.

δλυαιccεαδ ele la δῖαν μαc δεμαῖρ ἡ μι ἰύν ἀρ μαγ cάρταιγ ἡοῖρ, ἡ βαοί πρι πέ δά λά, νο α τρι αγ cρεαχαδ ἡ αγ κυαρτυccάδ να cριce ó μυρccραιγε γο ηυῖβ πάταc, ἡ τicc ταρ α αῖρ co ναῖρccεῖβ ἡ co νέδαλαιβ ἰομδα γο μαγ cκοῖνcῖννε. Αῖτεβερδιρ λυέτ α φφαῖρccριονα ναc φφαcαταρ ἀν οῖρτε πῖν do cποδ cρεαc πιαῖν ἀν ἀον μαῖγῖν.

ἰαρλα δῖρμουῖαν do βῖετ ἡ φφορlongγορτ ἰν ἀχαδ δα εό, ἡ βά ἰρῖν ταν πῖν do hoρδαiccheδ cαρτιν παχαναc (ἡ. cαρτιν δῖυιτρε) on mbαινῖογῖν, ἡ on ἰυρτιρ ορ cῖνδ δῖρμουῖαν ἡ cιαρραιγε δια νομκοῖμεδ. Ρο γῖλυαῖρ ἀν cαρτιν πῖν (do ῖνυδal λάοι ἡ οῖδce) co mbυῖδῖν μαρcῖλυαγ ἀμαῖλλε πριρ do ἐαδαιρτ ἀμαῖρ ἀρ φορlongγορτ ἰαρλα δῖρμουῖαν ἡ βα hann παῖνιc λαῖρ δολ φορ φφορlongγορτ ἀρ μαδαιν δια δοῖνναιγ. δαοί ἀν τιαρλα γυρ ἀν λῖον do παλα ἰνα φοcαῖρ ἀν ταν πῖν ἰνα ττοῖρcῖν πυαῖν ἡ ρῖορ cοδαλτα ἰαρ φφαῖτcῖρ ἡ ἰαρ φφορκοῖμέδ να hoῖδce γό πῖν. Αῖρῖδ do ρῖοῖνε ἀν cαρτιν ἰνα φφυαῖρ να ῖρῖαῖν ἀρ να ῖρῖαῖβ do γῖν γο γῖροδυρλαῖν, ἡ do μαρβαδ γαν διceall, ἡ ἡ πο αῖρῖρ πρι hoμαῖρεacc ná δεαδαιδ co παῖνιcc cαῖρλέν να μαῖνγε. δά don oρυῖνγ do ῖαορcῖλανδαῖβ τορcαῖρ λαρ ἀν cαρτιν ἰν ἀχαδ δα εό ἀν la πῖν ἡ. ἐν μαc τομαῖρ mic μυῖρῖρ δυῖβ mic ἀν ἰαρλα ἡ. τομαρ ócc, Μαοῖμυῖρε μαc donnchaiδ βαcαιγ mic μαοῖμυῖρε mic donnchaiδ mec πυῖβνε, ἡ ταδcc μαc διαρματα mic cορbμαῖc ó μαῖγ λαῖτῖν.

δλυαιccεαδ lá ἡαρλα δῖρμουῖαν ἡ νδεῖρεαδ ἡῖρ September γυρ να μαῖγῖβ ἡ μοῖρτιμceall cαῖρῖλ ἡμῖαν, ἡ γο cαῖρεal πῖρῖν. Ρυccρατ να ρῖοῖγ πῖν ἡle δά γὰc μαῖτcῖρ, εῖττιρ υῖμα, ἡ ἰαῖανν, εδὰc, ἡ υῖαδ, cποδ, ἡ cῖτῖρα γο πο ἰνδιρῖτε να τῖρε πῖν co λῖρ. Ρυcc ορρα ἰν να hoῖρccῖνβ πῖν oρονγ βυῖδνε δεαρμαρα α τῖαν cλυανα meala ἡ ἀρ ἀν τῖαν ἡῖδοναc. Ρυccρατ ορρα οῖνα

^a *Ui-Rathach*, now Iveragh, a barony in the south-west of the county of Kerry, anciently belonging to the family of O'Shea.

^b *Magh-gCoinchinne*, now the barony of Magunihy, in the county of Kerry.—See note ^b, under the year 1495, p. 1220, *supra*.

^c *Achadh-da-eo*, i. e. the field of the two yews, now Aghadoe, an old church, near which are the remains of a round tower, situated about two miles to the north of Killarney, in the county of Kerry.

^d *Captain Siuitse*.—This is an attempt at writ-

the Suir with great preys and spoils ; but though this hero was overtaken by a very strong and overwhelming body of forces, he continued boldly carrying off the spoils as long as he was able ; but [at last] he came to an engagement, in which more than three hundred of them were drowned and slain. John [then] carried off the prey in triumph to his encampments in the woods of Claenglaise and Coill-Mor, where he was wont to abide.

Another hosting was made by John, the son of James, in the month of June, against Mac Carthy More ; and he remained two or three days plundering and traversing his territory, from Muskerry to Ui-Rathach^a ; and he (then) returned with preys and spoils to Magh-gCoinchinne^b. Those who beheld them declared that they had never before seen such a great prey of cattle in one place.

The Earl of Desmond was encamped at Achadh-da-eo^c ; and at that time an English captain, namely, Captain Siuitse^d, was appointed by the Queen and the Lord Justice to preside over Desmond and Kerry. This captain marched day and night with a party of cavalry to make an attack on the camp of the Earl of Desmond ; and it was on a Sunday morning that he arrived at the camp. The Earl and all those who were with him were at this time buried in deep sleep and profound slumber, for they had remained vigilant and on the watch all the night, [and] until that time. The captain immediately and alertly attacked all those whom he found standing in the streets, and slew them without mercy ; nor did he wait for battle or engagement, [but proceeded directly] till he reached Castlemain. The following were amongst the freeborn persons slain by the captain at Achadh-da-eo on that day, i. e. Thomas Oge, the only son of Thomas ; the son of Maurice Duv, son of the Earl ; Mulmurry, the son of Donough Bacagh, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough Mac Sweeny ; and Teige, the son of Dermot, son of Cormac of Magh-Laithimh^e.

A hosting was made by the Earl of Desmond, at the end of the month of September, into the plains, lying far and wide around Cashel, in Munster, and into Cashel itself. His forces seized upon great quantities of all sorts of property, such as copper, iron, clothing, apparel, and great and small cattle ; so that they plundered all those territories. As they were carrying off these spoils

ing, in Irish letters, *Captain Zouch*.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1580, 1581, edition of 1689, pp. 367, 368, *et sequent*.

^e *Magh-Laithimh*, i. e. Lahiff's plain, now Molahiff, a townland in which stood a castle belonging to a respectable sept of the Mac Car-

ρλοicch α com̃poc̃raib̃ p̃iúipe, 7 ó ðún iarccaiḡ ḡo maiḡ Ailbe. Ro p̃orcong-
air an tiarla soarnaiḡ incl̃ite do p̃ágbaíl p̃or an cconair 1 noip̃c̃ill na nócc
báttaṛ ina maip̃móipeaḡt, 7 po p̃ill p̃éin p̃riú iar poḡtain don tóip̃ tar an
cceilcc. Ro ḡabað iarom̃ occa noideað 7 occá naip̃leaḡ dá ḡaḡ leḡ peampa
7 ina ndiuid̃ ḡup b̃ó moo olttátt̃ c̃h̃t̃pe céð a ñs̃rbað ón iomaḡḡail p̃in. Ticc
iaria deap̃muñan iar mbuað ccorccair, 7 ccom̃maoiðme co neachaiḡ, 7 co
néðalaib̃ iom̃ðaiḡ laiṛ tar a air in st̃arlaḡ.

Peaḡt an tanḡat̃tar ðp̃ongḡbuiðñ ðána ðic̃onip̃c̃il do p̃oiḡḡuiuib̃ aḡa
ðara iar na p̃oinn 1 ndó .i. ðp̃ong̃ ar p̃puḡ 7 ðp̃ong̃ ar tíṛ do c̃uap̃tucc̃að
caonp̃aiḡe 7 lá taob̃ Máige ðiap̃raið ḡona nó ḡab̃ala p̃or ðp̃eim̃ eiḡcin do na
p̃oḡlaðaiḡ. IAR ndol don dá ðp̃oiḡḡ p̃in 1 cc̃ñð ap̃oile 1 mom̃poc̃raib̃ baile
uí caḡláin, ar an do pala c̃uca ðauid̃ ócc, mac ðauid̃ an loḡa, mic tomair,
mic S̃lain, mic tomáir, mic p̃ilip, mic an p̃iðipe co na p̃oc̃raide ðia p̃aiḡið, 7
do c̃óid̃h̃ p̃útaib̃ co po ḡaḡ aḡá t̃p̃r̃ḡḡað 7 acca t̃tim̃ceallað, co p̃p̃arccaiḡ
iaḡt̃ ina m̃iðs̃ðaiḡ maos̃l̃s̃p̃eca 7 ina t̃taim̃naiḡ t̃aioḡḡ̃r̃p̃ta, conaḡ m̃ór
teap̃na ḡan aip̃leaḡ ar an laḡair p̃in lá ðauid̃ co na m̃uinp̃ir. Iar poḡtain
na p̃ccél p̃in co háḡ ðara, cuiṛiṛ cap̃tin aḡa ðara t̃ionol ar p̃aiḡḡuiuib̃ cille
moceallócc, 7 do ðeachaiḡ ḡo p̃f̃s̃ðain m̃s̃r̃ða m̃ioḡuic̃p̃ic̃h̃ do c̃op̃ c̃uap̃ta 1
ccaonp̃aiḡe, ðup an p̃f̃uiḡḡeað ðuine, nó ðaoíne ar a ndiḡélað ar maip̃bað
dá m̃uinp̃ir. Ráim̃cc co baile uí caḡláin, baile p̃iðe do baileib̃ an P̃uip̃rélaḡ
baí aḡ cong̃nañ p̃iam̃ lár an ccor̃óin ó céð c̃oc̃cað ḡall 7 ḡs̃p̃altaḡ ḡup an
tan p̃in. Do maip̃bað iar an ccap̃tin ðs̃ic̃neḡar 7 peaḡt p̃ic̃it̃ do m̃ñaib̃, do
l̃ñbaib̃, 7 ða ḡaḡ p̃oiṛinn dá p̃f̃uair iṛtiḡ, 7 amuiḡ iṛin m̃baile p̃in. An dáuid̃

thys, situated near the village of Castlemaine, in the barony of Magunihy, and county of Kerry.

^f *Trian-Chluana-meala*, i. e. Clonmel-third, now the barony of Iffa and Offa East, in the south-east of the county of Tipperary.

^g *Dun-Iasgaigh*.—This is more usually called in Irish, Cathair-Duna-Iasgaigh, and the name is now anglicised simply Cahir, which is that of a well-known town on the River Suir, in the barony of Iffa and Offa West.—See note ^p, under the year 1559, p. 1570, *supra*.

^h *Magh-Ailbhe*, i. e. the plain of Ailbhe, a

woman's name, now Moyliff, about five miles west of Thurles, in the barony of Kilnamanagh.—See note ^z, under the year 1580, p. 1749, *sup*.

ⁱ *Baile-Ui-Chatlain*, i. e. O'Cathlain's town, so called in Irish at the present, but anglicised Ballycalhane. It is the name of a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Kildimo, barony of Kenry, and county of Lime-
rick.

^k *Son of the Knight*.—He was the ancestor of all the families of the Purcells.—See pedigree by Duald Mac Firbis.

^l *So that not many*.—The style is here very

they were overtaken by a strong body of troops from Trian-Chluana-meala^f, and from Middlethird ; and also by a force from the borders of the Suir, and of the region extending from Dun-Iasgaigh^g to Magh-Ailbhe^h. The Earl ordered that an ambuscade should be formed on the pass for the forces who were in pursuit of them ; but the pursuers having escaped the ambush, the Earl himself turned round upon them. They [the Earl's army] then proceeded to kill and slaughter them on every side, in the van and in the rear ; so that their loss was upwards of four hundred men in that engagement. The Earl of Desmond returned to Eatharlach in triumph and exultation, with many steeds and other spoils.

Upon one occasion a bold and merciless body of the soldiers of Adare, having been divided into two parties, went forth, one by water, the other by land, to traverse Kenry and [the lands lying] along the side of the Mangue, to seek for fight or booty from some of the plunderers. These two parties, having met together in the neighbourhood of Baile-Ui Chathlainⁱ, were encountered by David Oge, the son of David of the Lake, son of Thomas, son of John, son of Thomas, son of Philip, son of the Knight^k, and his forces, who charged them, and proceeded to pierce and surround them, so that he left them [but a heap of] bloody trunks and mangled carcasses ; so that not many^l of them escaped without being slaughtered on that spot by David and his people. When the news of this reached Adare, the captain of that town^m assembled the soldiers of Kilmallock, and set out at the head of a vigorous and merciless body [of troops] to traverse Kenry, in order to see whether he could find man or men upon whom to wreak his vengeance for the slaughter of his people. He arrived at Baile-Ui-Chathlain, one of the castles of Purcell, who had assisted the Crown from the very commencement of the war between the English and the Geraldines to that time. The captain slew one hundred and fifty women and children, and of every sort of persons that he met with inside and outside of that castle.

The David already named, who had slain the captain's people, was a man

lame. It could be very easily improved by transposing some words, as follows :

“ These two parties met together near the castle of Ballycahlane. They were encountered by David Oge Purcell and his people, who fell upon them with such fury, and surrounded and charged them with such bravery, that he soon

left them but a heap of bloody trunks, and hacked and mutilated carcasses. A few, however, escaped by flight, who carried the news of the slaughter of their companions to Adare,” &c.

^m *The captain of that town.*—According to Ware's Annals his name was Achin.

πέμπαιτε λάρ πο μαρβαδ μυντιρ αν captin, φέρει εριδε δο φulaing δυαδ 7
 δοcari 1 ccoccaδ γεαπαλταc αν γαλλαib. Φεαcτ διαρ λυδ ριδε 1 μι december
 co ρε φcραib δέcc ó cιomραib caonραiγε 1 ccoite cαol cūmang zo πο ιμυρρε
 τρε cυan ριονη ριαρτυαδ zach ndίρεαc. Ro γαb αιρiρfm ag ιμυρ caταιγ, 7
 φαoiδiρ ινντε αν αdηαιδ ρin. O πο clop lá τοιρρδealbαc mac ταιδcc, mic
 mupchαιδ, mic ταιδcc ρυαδ, mic τοιρρδelbαicc (Mac mec ματγαmna a cρic
 corca baiρcinδ αιρτεαραiγ) δαυιδ δο δol ταιρiρ, πο cυiρ αρτεραc (in upτοραc
 oiδce) αρ αν ριοναιnn ρρiυδυαιne, 7 δο cόiδ ann gυρ αν lion ταρλα ιna παρραδ,
 7 ní πο αιρiρ co ραιmcc ιμυρ caταιγ co πο γαb πορτ 1 φφeοραinn na ρinnιnnρι
 Tάnαιc ιαροm gυρ αν τcγ 1 mbaoi δαυιδ, 7 πο cυiρρiοτ tene ιρ in τcγ δια
 λορccaδ zo λάνυρlam. Ticc δαυιδ διρccιρ διαρm co na μυντιρ amac αρ
 ιoncαιb meic mic ματγαmna, 7 πο γαbαδ é co na μυντιρ λαιρ ρó cedóιρ. Do
 τaοδ mac mec ματγαmna co na bραιγδib co baile mec colmáin ταρ a αιρ αν
 αdηαιδ ρin. Do cρochaδ μυντιρ δάυιδ ρρiρ na cραnnoiδ bá comρoiρi dóib
 αρ ná mαραc, 7 δο cυiρeaδ αν λαoc mίliδ zo λuimneaδ αιρm ιna φφυαιρ a
 oiδeaδ gan φυiρeaδ.

Ceall ρiacal δο γαbail lá ρfan mac αν ιαρλα αν cφepamαδ lá don noδλαιγ,
 7 γαc a φφυαιρ ιna hinmδón duma, 7 διαραnn, δéδαc, διονnμαρ, 7 δαρδαρ δο
 cορ ειρτε zo hctarλαιγ ρρi ρé dá lá, 7 bρiρiρ αν baile ιαροm.

Reρibep γcραλταc .i. mclaur, mac uilliam, mic mclaur δο μαρβαδ la
 ραιγδiύiρib ατα δαρα.

An doctúρ iανδυiρ δέcc αρ coιλλtiδ na claongλaiρi, πορτ congmalα don

^a *North-westerly*.—This is incorrect, for the Shannon runs rather south-west from the borders of Kenry to Inis-Cathaigh, or Scattery Island, as it is now called. By Cuan-Sionna is meant the lower or wide portion of the Shannon.

^o *East Corca-Bhaiscinn*, now the barony of Clonderalaw, in the county of Clare.

^p *The strand*.—The word *φeοραinn*, or *φeoi-ρinn*, is still in use in the west of Ireland to denote a smooth sandy shore. The features of this island, and the ruins existing thereon in 1839, are carefully described in a letter written by the Editor on the 9th of December that year, and at present preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park.

^q *Baile-mhic-Colmain*, now Colmanstown, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Killofinn, barony of Clonderalaw, and county of Clare.—See the Ordnance Survey of that county, sheet 68.

^r *Kilfeakle*, near the town of Tipperary.—See note ^z, under the year 1192, p. 94, *supra*.

^s *The Receiver*, i. e. the agent or treasurer.

^t *Dr. Saunders*.—The death of Dr. Saunders is mentioned in Ware's Annals of Ireland, under the year 1582, and in Camden's Annals of the reign of Elizabeth under 1583; but Rishton states that he died in 1581, which appears to be the true date. Camden draws his character in the blackest colours; and Cox, who

who had gone through much toil and trouble in the war of the Geraldines with the English. On one occasion he set out with sixteen men in the month of December from the borders of Kenry, in a small, narrow cot. They rowed in a north-westerlyⁿ direction through the Shannon Harbour, and put in at Inis-Cathaigh, where they stopped for that night. When Turlough, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Teige Roe, son of Turlough (the son of Mac Mahon, from East Corca-Bhaiscinn^o), heard that David had passed by him, he launched a boat upon the blue-streamed Shannon in the early part of the night, and entering it with the number of men he had along with him, he made no delay until he reached Inis-Cathaigh, and landed on the strand^p of the fair island. They then went to the house in which David was, and immediately set fire to it. David, with his people, quickly came out, unarmed, casting himself on the mercy of the son of Mac Mahon, who instantly took him and his people prisoners. The son of Mac Mahon returned on that night to Baile-mhic-Colmain^q, taking his prisoners with him. On the following day David's people were hanged on the nearest trees they met; and the heroic soldier himself was sent to Limerick, where he was immediately put to death.

Kilfeakle^r was taken by John, son of the Earl [of Desmond], on the fourth day after Christmas; and he removed in the course of two days to Eatharlach all the copper, iron, clothes, treasure, and corn, that he found within it, and then demolished the castle.

The Receiver^s of the Geraldines, namely, Nicholas, son of William, son of Nicholas, was slain by the soldiers of Adare.

Doctor Saunders^t died in the woods of Claenglaise. He was the supporting

held the Roman Catholics in abomination, says that "Saunders died miserably of a flux and famine in the woods of Clenlish, whereby the kingdom was rid of a malicious, cunning, and indefatigable traytor." P. O'Sullivan Beare also states that he died of dysentery.—See his *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 100. The Abbé Mageoghegan, who appears to have carefully read the works of Camden and Cox, has drawn the character of Dr. Saunders in different colours from those used by Camden, which shews how difficult it is to elicit the truth from the writ-

ings of authors whose minds are jaundiced with national and religious prejudices. Mageoghegan speaks of him thus in his *Hist. d'Irlande*:

"On rapporte à ce temps la mort du Docteur Sanders autrement Sanderus, Anglois de nation et Légat Apostolique en Irlande; c'étoit un homme d'une vie exemplaire et très zélé pour la cause catholique. Il est peint sous d'autres couleurs par les Auteurs Protestants, qui le qualifient de traître et d'archi-rébel: ce saint homme, épuisé par la fatigue et par la chagrin de voir triompher l'impiété, mourut d'un flux

ερηδόνι ἀποίλει, ἡ ἐνὸς ἀττομαιοῦ γεαυαλταὶ ἰρην ἐκοCCAὸ ἰ μβαταρ ἐρῖδε. Νίρ βό ματναὸ ὅν ἀρ ἀρ λά πέμυρ, ματ μυρῖρ τάνις ἰ νέρυν.

Mac uí Suilleabáin béirre (domnall, mac domnall, mic διαρματα, mic domnall mic domnall mic διαρματα bailb) do tabairt bhirte ar cairbreac-aib a mí december do ionnrað. Bá hamlaib do rónað ionnra, Captin Siuitri do dol o corcaig tré cairbreac-aib co mainirtir bñntpaige. Ro cuir clann toirpdealbais mic maolmuire, mic donnchaib mec ruibne, ἡ mac uí donnabáin ἡ orong do énduib popal ἡ do daoimib uairle cairbreac uada do denam cpeac ar mac uí ruillebáin, ruairriot na pñnaða po cuir an captin uada cpeaca aibne ἡ iomað édaia. Rob aonar lá domnall a oircne do léccað uada ἡ é pñn ina bñchaib, ἡ po ionnraig an garrab gaoibelaib tapla ἰ τιμ-cell na cpeac, ἡ do deapbh an lá rin nác lé líon ruiaig bhirtear cat uair torcraattar le domnall a pfoccur do trí céo do cairbreac-aib, ἡ ar bíg le líit cétt pñr pñma baóiríom do pñraide acc tabairt an tocair rin.

de sang dans un bois, où il manquoit de tout secours, excepté le spirituel qui lui fut administré par Corneille Eveque Killalow, qui ne le quitta qu'à la mort."—Tom. iii. p. 448.

Dr. Saunders was for some time professor of law at Oxford, but, after the death of Queen Mary, he was obliged to quit Oxford, and go to Rome, where he received the order of priesthood, and the degree of doctor of divinity, about the year 1560. He afterwards taught divinity at Louvain. In 1571 he published his work, entitled, *De visibili monarchiâ Ecclesiæ*. He was soon after appointed Nuncio in Spain, where he wrote his *History of the Rise and Progress of the English Reformation*; but when he was about to publish it, he was ordered by Pope Gregory XIII. to proceed to Ireland, to instruct the Irish Catholics.

^u *Captain Siuitsi*.—This is an attempt at writing Captain Zouch, in Irish letters. He was appointed governor-general and general at arms in Munster by the Lord Deputy Grey this year.

^v *The son of O'Donovan*.—The O'Donovan at this time was Donnell mac Teige mac Dermot, who is still vividly remembered in the traditions

of the mountains of Carbery under the appellation of Domnall na g-Croiceann, i. e. *Daniel pellium*. P. O'Sullivan Beare says (*Hist. Cathol.*, c. 16), that the son of O'Donovan, who was slain on this occasion, was named Dermysius.

"Daniel Osullevanus adolescens, qui postea Bearræ princeps factus pro Hispanorum salute cum Anglis bellum gessit: ad Beantriæ monasterium Anglorum cohortem lapidibus obrutam delevit, et Dermysium Odonnobhanum Anglorum jussu Bearram deprædantem ad Lutum Boum (Lathach na ndaibh) occidit."

John Collins of Myross, in his pedigree of the late General O'Donovan, supposes that this Dermot was chief of the O'Donovans, and asserts that he was the grandfather of Domhnall na g-Croiceann [who died in 1584!]; and the same absurd opinion is gravely repeated as a historical fact by the late Timothy O'Donovan, of O'Donovan's Cove, Esq., in a letter to the Editor, dated August 4, 1841, in which he writes:

"Dermot O'Donovan, of Castle Donovan, though set down by Mr. Powell as fifth son of Daniel of 1629, was chief of Castle Donovan, and made an inroad into Berehaven, to bear away cat-

pillar of the Catholic faith, and the chief counsellor of the Geraldines during the war. It was not wonderful, for it was with James, the son of Maurice, he had come to Ireland.

The son of O'Sullivan Beare (Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Dermot, son of Donnell, son of Donnell, son of Dermot Balbh) gave a defeat to the people of Carbery in the month of December. It was thus effected: Captain Siuitsi^u set out from Cork, through Carbery, for the monastery of Bantry. He sent the sons of Turlough, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough Mac Sweeny, [Dermot], son of O'Donovan^v [Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Dermot], and some others of the heads of tribes and gentlemen of Carbery, to plunder the son of O'Sullivan. These parties sent by the Captain seized great preys and much booty. Donnell thought it shameful to suffer his property to be carried away, he himself being alive^w; and he attacked the Irish bands around the booty, and proved on that day that it is not by the numbers of men that a battle is gained, for Donnell slew nearly three hundred of the Carbery-men, though his own forces in that engagement scarcely exceeded fifty men able to bear arms.

tle, where he was overtaken with his plunder by Donal O'Sullevan Coum, defeated, and *hanged* from an oak, the root of which is still to be seen, and goes by the name 'Daróc-adran-Dermody.'"

This, however, is a great error, for we know from a Chancery record, dated 12th February, 1592, that Donell mac Teige mac Dermot O'Donovan was chief of Clancahill in 1581, and till the year 1584, when he died, and was succeeded by his eldest legitimate son, Donell. From this document it also appears to a certainty that the Dermot slain by Donnell O'Sullevan Beare on this occasion, was not chief of Castle Donovan, but (according to the laws of England) a *Bastard Eigne* of Donnellmac Teige O'Donovan; for it was proved in Dublin, before the Lord Chancellor, Adam Loftus, in February, 1592, that Donell mac Teige O'Donovan had but two legitimate sons by his wife, Ellen Ny-Leary, namely, Donnell, who was nominated chief of his name by his father-in-law, Sir Owen MacCarthy Reagh, in 1584; and Teige, who was under twenty-one

years in 1592. But it is distinctly stated that Donell mac Teige had other sons, elder than Donnell, the chieftain, by the said Ellen Ny-Leary, but born before their marriage. The conclusion is therefore inevitable, that this Dermot mentioned by O'Sullevan, as slain by Donnell O'Sullevan, was one of these elder sons of Donnell mac Teige. According to the tradition in the country, which is referred to the wrong person and period by Collins, this Dermot mac Donnell na g-croiceann was slain in the territory of Clann-Lawrence by Donnell Cam O'Sullevan Beare, who buried his body under an oak tree, which has ever since borne the appellation of *Ḍaróg Ḍiarmada*, or, according to Collins, *Dairiheen-Diarmada*, and of which the roots still remain, from which a number of young stems are still shooting forth. It is situated in the townland of Rosmacoan, parish of Kilconenagh, adjoining that of Kilcaskin, in the barony of Beare, and county of Cork.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 447, note ^k.

^w *He himself being alive.*—The Four Masters

Πατριεὶν ἡ εἰemann δά mac mec muiuir ciarraige (.i. tomar mac emainn, mic tomáir, mic emainn) do éluð a cúirt an ríḡ a luimneach iar na cinnib don comairle a ccor do cum báir. Áct éḡa ní baí an coimde iuin ccomairle iuin. Báttar trá an clann iuin peal ar coilltib cloinne cuilein acca ccaomna, ἡ do arccnattar iar iuin ḡo cloinn Muiuir, ἡ bá ḡar uair ḡur bó cédaḡ cfiḡḡnaḡ an cuideacta iuin taimcc in uathad buidne ar ppiorún luimniḡ. Áct po caitḡiot ina mbaoí rḡmpa don bliadain iuin ppi foḡail ἡ ppi díbeirḡ.

Comarba rḡḡain décc .i. an calbaḡ mac riacair, mic Siacara mec catáin.

Sḡan ócc ἡ Conn, da mac Sḡain, mic cuinn bacaiḡ, mic cuinn, mic enpi, mic eoḡain uí neill do dol pluag ἡ mbreirne uí raiḡilliḡ. Ro lomað ἡ po lériarccḡ leo ḡaḡ ionad in po ḡabrat don breirne. Rucc mac uí raiḡilliḡ .i. pilip mac Aoḡa conallaiḡ, mic maolmóḡda, mic Sḡain ἡ turcomrac tromplóḡ an tíre ἡ tḡóraiḡeaḡt im na hairḡtib iuin oppa. Níḡ bo rḡirde eoḡanaiḡ co cḡḡ ilbliadain amair an aenlaói iuin, uair puccrat raiḡallaiḡ a cceirḡ ἡ a ccorccar. Ro ḡabað leo conn mac Sḡain uí neill, ἡ cið an tan náḡ daḡ Sḡan ócc a ḡabáil lár na laocbuidnib ruair a airleaḡ ḡan airiurim, ἡ a oibḡ co heccobraið. Bá doiliḡ an diaḡ iuin tuccað ar an deicḡḡḡr óir ní baói aoín rḡir do macaib míleað ná baói a díol doirde iuin trḡan iuin.

Sluaicḡeað lá hua neill toirpdealbā luineaḡ do tḡoḡt do díoḡail an ruatḡar iuin ar Raiḡailleacāib. Ro rónað forlongpopt laocḡa lḡtan armac lá hua neill in siuirmḡdon breirne uí raiḡilliḡ, ἡ po ḡab acca móirḡmilleað etir inmib, arḡar ἡ áitruccað. Do rḡíne iarom o Raiḡilliḡ rḡḡ ppi, ἡ po léicḡeað conn amāḡ ḡan ruaraccað, ἡ brḡḡḡḡḡnar dua neill a marḡað Sḡain ἡ a muirḡre.

ḡaraonta anbróill do eirḡe etir ua ndomnaill (Aoḡ mac maḡnura mic aoḡa óicc mic aoḡa ruaið) ἡ mac a deairḡratḡar Conn mac an calbaiḡ, mic maḡnura, mic aoḡa óicc, ἡ conn do díol ἡ rano í néill toirpdealbā luineaḡ

could have improved this observation by adding: "and able to recover it, or take revenge of the plunders."

^x *Padraigin*, i. e. Little Patrick.

^y *Clann-Cuilein*, i. e. Mac Namara's country, in the county of Clare.

^z *Clann-Maurice*, in the county of Kerry.

^a *Mac Cahan*.—This name is to be distinguished from O'Cahan; for although it be cer-

tain that a family of the O'Cahans, or O'Kanes, descended from Cumhaighe na nGall O'Kane, Chief of Keenaght and Firnacreeva, settled in Thomond at an early period, it does not appear that the coarbs of St. Senan were of that family. In the description of the County of Clare preserved in the Library of Trinity College, this Calvagh Mac Cahan is called Charles Cahane, of the Castle of Inishkathy, and it adds: "This

Padraigin^x and Edmond, the two sons of Mac Maurice of Kerry (Thomas, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Edmond), made their escape from the King's Court in Limerick, the Council having resolved to put them to death. God, however, was not at that Council. These sons were for some time sheltering themselves in the woods of Clann-Cuillein^y, and from thence they proceeded to Clann-Maurice^z; and those two, who had come out of the prison of Limerick with but a small company, soon found themselves supported by hundreds of kerns. They spent the remainder of the year in acts of pillage and insurrection.

The Coarb of St. Senan, i. e. Calvagh, the son of Siacus, son of Siacus Mac Cahan^a, died.

John Oge and Con, two sons of John, son of Con Bacagh, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill, proceeded with an army into Breifny O'Reilly, and plundered and totally devastated every part of Breifny through which they passed. The son of O'Reilly, i. e. Philip, the son of Hugh Conallagh, son of Maelmora, son of John, and a large muster of the forces of the country, who had come in pursuit of the spoils, overtook them. The Kinel-Owen were not the better of that day's attack for many years, for the Reillys recovered the booty, and defeated them. Con, the son of John O'Neill, was taken prisoner; and, as John Oge would not yield himself a prisoner to the heroic bands, he was speedily slaughtered, and unsparingly slain. The fate of this good man was afflicting, for there was not one man of the race of Milesius to whom this John was not worthy to have succeeded as heir.

A hosting was made by O'Neill (Turlough Luineach), to take vengeance on the Reillys for this battle. He pitched a warlike, extensive, well-fortified camp in the very centre of Breifny O'Reilly, and then proceeded to destroy the country, including cattle, corn, and mansions. O'Reilly then made peace with him, and set Con at liberty without a ransom, and agreed to settle by adjudication the reparation to be made for the death of John and his people.

Great dissensions^b arose between O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe) and the son of his brother (Con, the son of Calvagh, son of Manus, son of Hugh Oge), upon which Con went over to the

man by inheritance is called a Courboe." His relative, James Cahane, is set down as the pro-

prietor of Ballykette, in West Corca-Vaskin.

^b *Great dissensions.*—These dissensions be-

mac neill conallaiḡ, mic airt, do coccad ar a bratair, 7 do rōine iondlaḡ 7
 soarcoraoiḡ na rīngom do pala fēt naill etir cenel cconail 7 eoccaim go
 po forconḡair for ua neill tionól rloig lánmóir do toct for ua ndomnaill
 do conḡnam lair. Baoi conn pé ficit marcad co ttriḡ cóirigtiḡ gallócclac
 do rlioct Ruaidri do cloinn truibne fánat im toirpdealbāc mac murchad
 mic eoin ruaid, im mall, mac eimur, 7 im briar mac eimur mec ruibne, 7 co
 nalbancoiḡ iondaiḡ, 7 ua neill gur an lón ar lia forcaemnacair, 7 ní po
 hairisḡ lár an luēt irin go po gabrat forlongpore oc cill tuatail lá taob
 rata bot .i. baile eiride im po bñdaiḡ colaim cille 7 Adamnán iaram. O po
 clor lá hua ndomnaill innir po tionól riḡe 1 ccéttoir im po cáemnacair do
 rocpaide ge po bair go hanffúirigte aineplam uair baí riḡe fomámairge do
 bainriogair traxan, 7 pobdar cairdi a [n-]eccraitte friur go rin co na bair hi
 foimdin coccad, no compuachaḡ. Ar a aoí bá forpán lair rluag eactair-
 ceneóil do toct dia tír gan frietḡir friú dia maḡ dñmim lair a oideḡ po
 cedóir.

Conn ua domnaill tra bair do mēd a mñman, 7 dairde a aicemḡ riḡe
 ge no bñt ua neill (toirpdealbāc), 7 ua domnaill (Aoḡ) daoínliḡ go toctair-
 fḡ friú, Conad a mñm ba forlann rom 7 ua neill daén aonta. Ro tairm-
 ceimnig ua domnaill co na rocpaide do raiḡiḡ forlongpuipt uí neill go díogair
 dáraḡtaḡ gan anaḡ gan oirpim fri hindell nó fri horpuccad itir. Ro
 gab ua neill occa midemair pia riú pangatтар ina éñd, 7 po atcomairc don
 cloinn truibne (.i. do toirpdelbāc mac Ruaidri do ronnraḡ) bair ina farraḡ,
 7 do conn cia cedraḡ bair leó do eitirgleóḡ an laí irin. Friurart aon diḡ
 riḡe (.i. toirpdelbāc mac ruaidri) co ndebairt dia ttealccat an luēt úd a
 nanala, 7 dia neabatt uirce, 7 dia ndeacatt in innell, 7 in órpuccad ar
 dñmim go rraoiḡir foirn dia no bemir lón ba lia hiruiḡe. Maḡḡ tairat
 gan inneall gan oirpim, gan airdiḡaḡ a nioḡaḡ biḡ rñmāra 7 rōinne muiḡ-
 friur. Bá imne pangatтар lá borppaḡ briḡe, 7 lar an mbriḡ mbicc do pon-

tween the race of Hugh and Calvagh burst forth with redoubled fury in the next generation, and finally led to the conquest of Ulster.

^c *Cill-Tuathail*, i. e. St. Tuathal's church, now Kiltale, a townland in the parish and barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

^d *St. Columbkille and St. Adamnan*.—According

to the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, these two saints, of the race of Conall Gulban, were patrons of Raphoe. St. Adamnan, Abbot of Iona, died at Iona in 703, and his relics were translated to Ireland, and distributed among his churches of Raphoe and Drumhome in Tirconnell, and Skreen, in Tireragh, in the now county of Sligo.

side of O'Neill (Turlough Luineach, the son of Niall Conallagh, son of Art), to wage war against his kinsman. He complained of grievances, and reminded him of the old feuds that had existed some time before between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen, so that he prevailed upon O'Neill to muster a numerous force to come to his aid against O'Donnell. Con had one hundred and twenty horsemen, and three companies of gallowglasses of the descendants of Rory of the Clann-Sweeny Fanad, under the conduct of Turlough, the son of Murrough, son of John Roe; of Niall, the son of Ever; and of Brian, the son of Ever Mac Sweeny; together with many Scots, and O'Neill, with the largest number he was able to muster. These forces made no delay until they had encamped at Cill-Tuathail^c, alongside of Raphoe, a town which St. Columbkille, and afterwards St. Adamnan^d, had blessed. When O'Donnell was apprized of this, he immediately assembled all the forces that he could, although he was ill-prepared and disorganized, for he was subject to the Queen of England, and his friends were till then at strife with him, so that he was not prepared for war or hostilities. He could not, however, brook that an extern army should come into his territory without opposing them, even though he were certain of meeting immediate death.

The courage and high-spiritedness of Con O'Donnell were such, that if O'Neill (Turlough) and O'Donnell (Hugh) were on one side, he would engage with them; but now that he and O'Neill were on the same side, he was more than a match [for O'Donnell]. O'Donnell advanced with his forces vehemently and boldly towards the camp of O'Neill, without waiting or delaying to draw up his men into any regular order or array. O'Neill proceeded to reconnoitre them before they came up to him; and he inquired of the Clann-Sweeny, who were along with him (and especially of Turlough, the son of Rory), and of Con O'Donnell, what their opinion was as to [the probable result of] that day's engagement. One of them, namely, Turlough, the son of Rory, made answer, and said: "If these people draw breath (i. e. take time), drink water, and form in regular order and array, it is certain that they will defeat us, [and would] were we even more numerous than we are; but if they come on without order, and without taking time to slake their thirst, thou and we shall defeat them"^e.

He is still remembered and venerated at Raphoe under the strange name of St. Eunan.

^e *Shall defeat them*, literally, "before thee and before us the rout shall be."

ρατ do ceneil eógain ar bá ghepaic lá ceneil cconaili cornam a ccópa ppiú in
 gac airm i ccoimpectair gó rin. Ba rfo do pala dóib an tan roin iar poctain
 dóib i ccfnó a poile go po figfo ffigail amnuir aimaipmarpac ftoppa a diú 7
 anall, 7 po deapbaó an deapbarupcc aipdeapc don éur pa (.i. beoða gac
 bratair ppi apoile). Ro ppaóineaó for ua ndomnaill co na pocraide, 7 po
 mapbaó opoing móp dia muinip. Ro baó diópióe Mac puióne baóaineac
 Maolmuire mac aóða co na cloinn .i. Murchaó, 7 toiprdealbac mfpceach,
 7 mall modapóa mac neill óicc, mec puióne. Acé éfna topcepatar cúicc ppi
 décc do cloinn tpuibne típe boóaine, 7 opoing móp do na tuaéaib ófánaite, 7
 do baioíellcoib. Opoing móp beop do muinip gallcubair im ffigal mac
 toiprdealbair mic tuaéail bailb, 7 co ndpuing cen mo éátt. Ro gabbaó ona
 mac puióne pánaat ipin ccaitgleo ípin. Ro baó tpuia eapccaine an eppcoip
 uí ffigil po ppaóineaó an maíom pin uair po pápaiópiot opoing do ceneil
 cconaili cill mic nenáin an lá ppar an maíom 7 po guíó an teppcop dóib co
 nar bó póimneach a tpuipar iccip. An 4 do mí iul do ppaóineaó an maíom
 pin.

An calbac mac domnaill, mic taidcc, mic caéail óicc, mic domnaill, mic
 eoóain, mic domnaill, mec muipéfpaió uí conócobair, aon mac uí conócobair
 pliccig décc. Ro baó tpuomaióe a toipri ar na tipib nac paibe acc an lán-
 amain poicfineoil óp píolair an paop éamán púil ná paóileaétain lé haoín
 gfin cloinne ópaóbaill dia éipi. Baóí ó maig ccfnóne co cfp corainn, 7 ó muaió
 co tórainn bpeifne agá ioónaióe pium óaon oíópe 7 óaen cómapba óá mapba
 iar nécc a átar.

Catal ócc mac taidcc, mic caéail óicc uí conócobair, 7 Maolmoróa mac
 maolmuire, mic eoóain 7 ffiganfcla a bratair go ndpuing móp do maíib
 na típe mapaoon pí do éuitim i níoctar connaétt lá halbanchaib do pala oc
 imtéétt an típe a huétt Sip moclap Maulbi, 7 ar é po baó conpabal do na
 halbanchaib, Alaptpann mac domnaill ballair, mic mec domnaill, 7 ní baóí

¹ *Bishop O'Freel.*—There is no mention of this bishop in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, from which it would appear that Donat Magonail was Bishop of Raphoe in this year, and till 1589, when he died. It is probable that the O'Freel mentioned in the text was only coarb or abbot of Kilmacrenan.

² *Magh gCeidne*, a plain situated between the Rivers Erne and Drowes, in the south-west extremity of the county of Donegal.

³ *Ceis-Corainn*, now Keshcorran, a remarkable and celebrated hill in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo. At this period O'Connor Sligo claimed chiefry over O'Dowda, the two

They now came on with boisterous vigour, regarding the Kinel-Owen as of little account ; for the Kinel-Connell had been accustomed to defend their rights [successfully] against them in every place they contended until then. But it happened that, when they met together on this occasion, a furious and desperate battle was fought between them ; and the celebrated proverb was verified on this occasion, i. e. lively is each kinsman [when fighting] against the other. O'Donnell and his forces were at length defeated, and a great many of his people were slain. Among these were Mac Sweeny Banagh (Mulmurry, the son of Hugh), with his sons, namely, Murrough and Turlough Meirgeach ; and Niall Modardha, the son of Niall Oge Mac Sweeny ; in short, fifteen of the Mac Sweenys of Tir-Boghaine were slain, and a great number of the people of Fanad, and of the O'Boyles ; also a great number of the O'Gallaghers, under the conduct of Farrell, son of Turlough, son of Tuathal Balbh, and many others besides these. Mac Sweeny Fanad was taken prisoner in this battle. It was in consequence of the curse of Bishop O'Freel^f that they suffered this defeat ; for a party of the Kinel-Connell had plundered Kilmacrenan the day before the battle, and the Bishop had prayed that their expedition might not be successful. This defeat was given on the 4th of July.

Calvagh, the son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge, son of Donnell, son of Owen, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor, the only son of O'Conor Sligo, died. He was the more lamented in the territories, because the noble couple from whom this free-born shoot sprang had no hope or expectation of any other child after him. That tract of territory from Magh gCeidne^g to Ceis-Corainn^h, and from the [River] Moy to the boundary of Breifny, was awaiting him as its only inheritor and coarbⁱ, if he should survive his father.

Cathal Oge, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge O'Conor ; Maelmora, the son of Mulmurry, son of Owenⁱⁱ ; and Fearganeagla^j, his kinsman, with a great number of the chief men of the territory, were slain in Lower Connaught by some Scots who happened to be traversing the country, at the instance of Nicholas Malby. And the constable of these Scots was Alexander, the son of Don-

O'Haras, and O'Gara, while he himself was subject to O'Donnell.

ⁱ *Coarb*, i. e. heir. Here the word *coarb* is applied to a lay, not ecclesiastical heir.

ⁱⁱ *Son of Owen*.—Charles O'Conor interpolates *Mec Suibne*, i. e. Mac Sweeny, which is correct.

^j *Fearganeagla* : “man without fear, or fearless man.”

ι νέρινν ζαν ποέταιν ηι ποιννιε δόιβ διαρ πο βα ορηδεαρεα αινην ουινε uαpail
 7 conpabail ina caēal ócc 7 Maolmorōa. Ro gabadh mac uí cōncōbair
 ουινν beór an lá rin lá halbanchaib̄ .i. aod mac διαρματα mic cairppe, 7
 πο έιμιζρε α έαβαιρε don cairpin, 7 do cóidre lair iarom̄ i pann uí Ruairc.
 Do rñidead̄ dñā ó Ruairc Aod ó na halbanchaib̄ go mbuí ua Ruairc, 7 Aod
 daon pann ap a haile. An talartpānn peñpate dpaḡbail uí ruairc i
 ppoḡmar na bliadna po, 7 a dol do raiḡiō Sir niclaup, 7 po gabride cuicce
 hé co pfaile moir co mbaói por coinnm̄s̄ po rañain do rōnnpāō pēācnom̄
 ua ppiāc̄pāc̄ muaidē. Iar ppior pccél dua cconcōbair rlicciḡ .i. doinnall,
 mac taidcc, mic caēail oicc, 7 do muintir Sir niclaup co mbaṭṭar amlaio rin
 po ionnpaiḡriot iat por a leaptoib̄ luiḡe, 7 por a ndérḡad̄aib̄ codalta co po
 marbāō Alartpānn co ndruing dñime dia muintir amaille ppior 7 po dliḡ
 ua cōncōbair an marbāō írin in dioḡail marbēta a deapbpaēar caēail óicc.

Clann iarla cloinne piocaird̄ do rioduccāō lé Saḡan̄coib̄ i rañpāō na
 bliadna po iar mbriḡs̄ a mbailts̄, 7 iar ccrocaō a mbpaēar, 7 bá hamlaio
 po riodaiḡriot̄ ζan pñit̄, ζan ḡñpāō, ζan daoiri, ζan dolaō do cōp ap a
 nduthaiḡ, nó ap a pann cōccaiō an ccñn do bñid̄ir ríodach, act cíor na bain-
 pioḡna do díol fá dō ran mbliadain. Maṭḡañain ó bñain do bñit̄ ap ríō
 cloinne an iarla. Dá banna do raiḡduiriḡ do bñit̄ ap órda i tpuādmñain
 aḡ capṭín diḡing ó Shamuin go féil páṭṭpaucc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1582.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc céo, oētmoḡat, a dō.

Μαιρḡpṛéḡ inḡñ aodā duib̄, mic aodā ruaiō, mic neill ḡairb̄, mic τοιρ-
 delbair̄ an piona uí doinnail, bñ uí raiḡilliḡ (Maolmōrōa mac Sñain, mic
 caēail) décc i nñpāc̄ na bliadna po, 7 ap inḡ má po baói beó i νέρινν an tan

^k *The son of O'Conor Don.*—Charles O'Conor has written the following observations in the margin of the autograph: Ní léir lñm bunaōur an rḡéil po, 7 taoi an tiompaō po pñpānac̄ map cñt̄ir dāmpa, i. e. “I do not see the origin of this story, and the narrative is inaccurate, in my opinion.”

¹ *And the people of Sir Nicholas.*—There must be some error here, as Alexander and his people were in the service of Sir Nicholas Malby on this occasion. It should evidently be: “iar ppior pccél dua cconcōbair rlicciḡ, &c., muintir Sir Niclaup do beit̄ amlaio rin,” i. e. when O'Conor Sligo had received intelligence that the

nell Ballagh, the son of Mac Donnell; and there were no two in Ireland [among those] that had not attained to their estates, who were more renowned in name, the one as gentleman and the other as a constable, than Cathal Oge and Maelmora. The son of O'Connor Don^k, i. e. Hugh, the son of Dermot, son of Carbry, was taken prisoner by the Scots on that day; and they refused to give him up to the captain, but proceeded with him to join O'Rourke; and O'Rourke ransomed Hugh from the Scots, so that O'Rourke and Hugh afterwards became confederated on the one side. The Alexander already mentioned left O'Rourke in the autumn of this year, and went to Sir Nicholas [Malby], who received him with great welcome; and he was billeted [with his followers], about Allhallowtide, throughout Hy-Fiachrach of the Moy. When O'Connor Sligo (Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge) and the people of Sir Nicholas^l, had received intelligence that they were thus situated, they attacked them while sleeping in their beds and couches, and slew Alexander, and a great number of his people along with him. O'Connor committed this slaughter in just revenge^m of the death of his brother, Cathal Oge.

The sons of the Earl of Clanrickard were reconciled to the English in the summer of this year, after the demolition of their towns and the execution of their kinsmen. They agreed to this peace on condition that there should be no taxes, fines, bondage, or other impression imposed on their country, or on their allies in war, so long as they remained peaceable, they paying only the Queen's rent twice in the year. Mahon O'Brien was included in the peace of the sons of the Earl. Two companies of soldiers were billeted in Thomond by Captain Diring [Deering], from Allhallowtide to the festival of St. Patrick.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1582.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-two.

Margaret, daughter of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine O'Donnell, and wife of O'Reilly (Maelmora, the son of John, son of Cathal), died in the spring of this year. There was scarcely

people of Sir Nicholas were thus situated, &c. due to O'Connor, in revenge of the killing of his
^m *In just revenge*, literally, "This killing was brother, Cathal Oge."

ῖν δο βαιηλιοῦτ γαιοῖλ γλαιρ αῖν βῖν αρ μό πο ὀσίλαιc ινα αν μαηρηεγ ῖν.

Ιαπλα cloinne Ριοκαιρῶ, Ριοκαιρῶ Saxanaḥ mac uillice na ccsnḥ, mic Ριο-
καιρῶ, mic uillice cnuic τυαḡ, mic uillice mḥdonaiḡ, mic uillice an ḥiona an τί
δο γαḃαḃ lap an iuruir Sḥr hanru Sḥoneu an bliadain daoḥr epioḡt 1576, ἡ
baoi bliadain illaiḥ iap na γαḃail ἡ naḥ cliaḥ, ἡ an real ele illaiḥ illonndain
gur an mbliadain ῖ. Ro γαḃ peircclige pḥoḡgalair é ἡ paḥpaḃ na bliadna
po. Ατβεητρατ α ḥirigḥa ἡ α lḡa gomao doḥa α ḃul dēcc ινα τέρnuḃ on
tsḥom ῖν, ἡ δια mbḥit ιν αιγneaḃ ḃó α ḥláinte ὀραḡbail go maḃ ó ḥéḡaḃ α
αḥapḃa, ἡ ο ḥéḡaḃ aeoir α ḥipe nó ḡéḃaḃ. Ro léicceaḃ an tiaḥla ἡ nepinn
ḥó biḥin α eaḥláinte do cḥḥ an ḥḥionnra ἡ na comairle, ἡ tucc paḥdún do
ḥaiḡiḃ α cloinne, ἡ maiḥḥin αρ αρ millḥt. ḃá hann po γαḃ poḡt cétur ἡ naḥ
cliaḥ, αρḥiḃe ḃó iapom co haḥluain, ἡ co baile na γaillḥe. Rob aḃḃal méo
na poḥḥáilḥi ḥuair ῖν mbailé ḥḥin. ḃá ann aḡ cup α ḥccḥr ἡ α mḥḥḥin de,
ἡ tanḡaḃar α ḥairde ἡ α comḥuiliḃe, α paḥnta gall ἡ γαιοḃeal δια ḥioḥḥuc-
ḥaḃ. An tan poḃ áil lair ḃol ἡ mḥḥc α muḥḥḥḥe, α cḥiḥe, ἡ α cloinne, αρ
ann do ḥoḡḥḥomaiḡ α ḥḥeaḃlaḥ, ἡ α eaḥlainté paḥr co po écc ḥó ḃeóḥḃ ἡ mí
augurḥ do ḥonḥraḃ. Ro ḥḥraḃ α ḥluite caoiḥḥeaḥ lá ḥairḃiḃ cḥḥḥaiḡiḃ ῖρ ιν
mbailé ῖν, ἡ puccaḃ α ḥopp δια aḃnacal co honopaḥ ἡ mbailé loḥa ḥiaḥ.
ḃála α ḥloinde poḃḃar ḥiḃḃaiḡ ḥe apoile ḡó ῖν. ḃo ḥóḃarḥiḃe do ḥḥeaḥ-
aḥra ἡ do ḥop ἡ naḡaiḃ apoile ἡ ccsnḥ Sḥr mclap maulḃi baí ινα ḡoḃeḥnóiḥ ἡ
ccóiḡeaḃ ḥonnaḥt. ḃo ḥóḃar ḃiḃlḥiḃ co háḥ cliaḥ ḥi ccionn na haḥḃcomairle
ḡo po ḥiḃḃaiḡheaḃ ḥtoppa doḥ cup ῖν aḥlaḃ po .i. uillice ινα ḥiḡeaḥna ἡ ινα
iaḥla ιν ιonaḃ α αḥar, ἡ baḥúḥḥaḥt liaḥopoma do ḥaḃairḥ do Shlan. Ro
paḥnaḃ ḥtoppa ó ḥoin amaḥ α ḥḥḥḥainn, α mbailḥe, ἡ α mbḥḥaiḡḥe ecclaiḥi
ḡo mbáḥḥar ḥiḃḃaḥ óḥ airḃ, ἡ eiḥḥiḃḃaḥ ó mḥḥmain.

Ταḃcc, mac concḃair, mic τοḥḥḃealḃaiḡ, mic τaiḃcc, mic ḃḥiaḥ cāḥa
an aonaiḡ uí ḃḥiaḥ dēcc ἡ μι augurḥ maḥ an cceḃna ιν αῖν τḥeaḥḥmain ḥiḥ

ⁿ *Breathing the air.*—Literally, “and if it were in his intention to get his health, that it should be from seeing his fatherland, and from *seeing* the air of his territory, he would get it.”

^o *The barony of Leitrim*, i. e. the barony of Leitrim, in the south-east of the county of Galway. Sir Richard Cox gives the account of this

settlement as follows, under the year 1581:

“About this time a contention arose between the Mac an Earlas, Ulick and John Burk, on the death of their father, but it was refer’d to Commissioners, who ordered that Ulick should have Loghrea and the Earldom of Clanrickard, and that John should have Leitrim; and that

another of the female descendants of Gaedhal Glas then living in Ireland who gave away more presents than this Margaret.

The Earl of Clanrickard (Rickard Saxonagh, the son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Knocktua, son of Ulick Meadhonach, son of Ulick of the Wine), he who had been taken prisoner by the Lord Justice, Sir Henry Sidney, in the year of the age of Christ 1576, and who, after being taken, had been imprisoned for a year in Dublin, and for all the rest of the time to this year in London, fell into a lingering consumption in the summer of this year. His physicians and doctors said that it was more probable that he would die than recover from this disease, and that, if he wished to recover his health, he could recover it only by visiting his patrimonial inheritance, and breathing the airⁿ of his native country. In consideration of his ill health the Earl was permitted to proceed to Ireland, the Sovereign and the Council consenting; and he brought his sons a pardon and forgiveness for all the injuries they had done. He landed first at Dublin, from whence he set out for Athlone, and from thence he went to the town of Galway, and in that town he was received with enthusiastic welcome. There he remained to rest and recruit himself after the fatigues of his voyage; and he was visited by his friends and relatives, and by his English and Irish allies. When [however] he was desirous to go home to his people, territory, and children, his sickness and disease increased, so that at last he died, in the month of August. His funeral ceremony was performed in that town by his merchant friends; and his body was conveyed to be honourably interred in the town of Loughrea. As to his sons, they had been till then at peace with each other; [but now] they repaired to impugn and oppose each other before Sir Nicholas Malby, who was Governor of the province of Connaught. Both went to Dublin to the Chief Council; and peace was established on that occasion between them, on these conditions, to wit, Ulick to be Lord and Earl, in the place of his father, and the barony of Leitrim^o to be given to John. Their other lands, towns, and church livings, were accordingly divided between them, so that they were publicly at peace, but privately at strife.

Teige, the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Brian Chathan-Aenaigh O'Brien, also died in the month of August, in the same week with

the Commissioners should intercede to have him agreed, that if either proved a Traytor to the created Baron of Leitrim; and both of them Queen, the other should have all."

αν ιαπλα. Cupað ap çalmaçt, míleað ap mílstaçt an tí tsíða annínn. ðaoí ríðe aþhaið i ttanairteaçt tuaðmumman gò po hionnarbað ap aon lá a ðearbpaçai r lá ðomnall. Ðo cóið iarom don ríáinn, don ríaine, 7 eirib ríðe i Saíoið go ríuair a ríaróun, 7 a çuið tpe, açt tánairteaçt namá co po écc in iomláine a aoíri, 7 po haðnaicfð i mainirir inínni.

Donnchað, mac murchaíð, mic toirpðealbaiç, mic taidcc, mic toirpðealbaiç, mic brian çatá an aonaiç uí brian ðo báruccáð ðoiðfð anuairail .i. a çpochað i ttuaðmumman lá caprin morrant bai ina mararccal irin típ, 7 lap an Síriam Síri Seoipri mac tomair ciuipocç, iar ndol ðó an bliaðain poiñe rin i ccaiaðpað cloinne iaípla cloinne piocairð, 7 po ríll tap a air maille le haiþreaçar ap ppoTeXion, puarrtar ríðe elang 7 uipearbað ap an bppoTeXion co po gabað donnchað leó, 7 co po çpochað amail rémeperctmar an 29 September i ndopur luimniç dia haoíne ðo ríonpað. Ruccað a çopp có a ðomgnar ðuççara go po haðnaicfð é i inínni.

Donnchað mac toirpðealbaiç, mic muirçearpaiç mac mñic uí brian ara (iar mbñic ðaimíri a açar le haþhaið ríða, 7 ríarac lé hiaípla ðírmumman) ðo teaçt ap ppoTeXion, 7 a ðearbpaçai rínn .i. toirpðealbac caprac dia ionnraicçíð go hípccairðeamail go po marbað ðonnchað lair.

O çírbail Sfan an ðealaiç mac uilliam uiðir, mic rírganainm, mic maolpuanaíð mic Sfan ðo marbað i ríoll aðuacmai r éttarbað lá Maolpuanaíð, mac taidcc çaoíç, mic rírganainm, 7 ní rí bó çianraoçlac ðo çuaið an marbað rin ðo Maolpuanaíð uair topçair rínn ró çñn ráite iar rin ðoiðfð ríonçale lár an ccalbac mac uilliam uiðir, 7 an calbac rírin ðóirðneað in ionaið a ðearbpaçar.

Çíçar mac an Róirçiz .i. clann ðauio, mic muirir, mic ðauio, mic muirir ðo marbað lá tpeaçuiuib i mí april, 7 çíð aoín ðrñm po çuir a ccoçccar, ní in aon ló po hírbaiçit, uair topçair Remann, 7 tsípoitç, 7 ðponç móp ðo maiçib a muinçipe, 7 ðá ccñðoið conrapal i ttoraigeaçt çpeice (an çinn ðon típ ina ttárlatçar ap tpeaçuiuib) lé renercal hua maccaille, 7 lé giollapac-

^p *Turlough*.—This Turlough Mac-I-Brien Ara was a faithful subject of the Queen of England; see the Queen's letter in his favour printed above, under the year 1569, p. 1634. His son Muircheartach, or Maurice, was appointed Bishop of Killaloe by Queen Elizabeth.

^q *Calvagh*.—He was the third of the illegitimate sons of Sir William O'Carroll, chief of Ely O'Carroll, in the King's County.—See the Indenture made between this Sir William and Sir Henry Sidney, above printed under the year 1576, pp. 1690, 1691, from which it will ap-

the Earl [of Clanrickard]. The deceased was a hero in prowess, and a soldier in valour. He had been for some time Tanist of Thomond, [and continued such] until he was expelled, together with his brother, by Donnell. He afterwards went to Spain, and to France, and thence to England, where he obtained his pardon, and his entire share of the territory, except the tanistry alone. He died at a good old age, and was interred in the monastery of Ennis.

Donough, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, who was son of Brian Chatha-an-Aenaigh O'Brien, was put to death in an ignoble manner, that is, he was hanged in Thomond by Captain Mortant, who was Marshal in the country, and by the Sheriff, Sir George, the son of Thomas Cusack. The year before he had formed a league with the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, but, having repented, he returned back under protection. The others detected a flaw and a defect in [the form of] the protection, so that they seized on Donough, and hanged him, as we have before stated, in the gateway of Limerick, on the 29th of September, which fell on Friday. His body was conveyed to his native territory, and interred at Ennis.

Donough, the son of Turlough^p, son of Murtough, son of Mac-I-Brien of Ara, having been a long time disobedient to his father, and obedient to the Earl of Desmond, came in under protection; but his own brother, Turlough, revengefully followed him, and slew him.

O'Carroll (John-an-Bhealaigh, the son of William Odhar, son of Ferganainm, son of Mulrony, son of John), was slain by abominable and unprofitable treachery, by Mulrony, the son of Teige Caech, son of Ferganainm; and this murder did not turn out to prolong the life of Mulrony, for he himself was slain by his kinsman, Calvagh^a, the son of William Odhar, upon which Calvagh was appointed in his brother's place.

The four sons of Roche, namely, the sons of David, son of Maurice, son of David, son of Maurice, were slain by traitors, in the month of April; but although they were cut off by the one party, it was not on the one day that they were killed; for Redmond and Theobald, with a great number of the chiefs of their people and of their chief constables, were slain, while in pursuit of the spoils of that part of the country where they had met those traitors, by the

pear that Sir William O'Carroll's bastard sons according to the English law, as if they were
are allowed by the Government to succeed him, legitimate.

τραίcc conndún. Αρ í bá blñ do éisroic an tan rin .i. gráinne inǵln τοιρρ-
dealbaid, mic muirceapraig, inǵln mñic í bñiain ara 7 an tan ad connairc a
pñi ina éotcoid cnañpoinnte, 7 ina aigñdoid ancomta dia paignid, po iact co
hainrñicc aiceap go po écc in adhaid rin hi pñocair a pñi cele comid i naoin-
pect po haðnairic.

Órreacð troda do tabairt lár an mbarrað .i. dauid ar an mac bá rine ag
an Róirreac .i. Muirir, 7 Muirir do tearnuð on troid rin iar mbuain eac
7 daoíne iomda dé.

An Sñerccal pempairte, 7 patrìccin conndún do tect im raimain ar ccind
ir in ccind tìar do epic Róirrig. Dá mac ócca an poirrig .i. Sñan, 7 uilleacc,
7 an tìr uile déirge pò na heigñid, 7 an céð cumarcc do cloð ar na tpetuirid.
Ro gadað for a rírlñmáin tar tórainn na típe amac a pñocur dia ndaing-
nigñid pñda, 7 coillid, po fill na pñglaid ar dá mac an Róirrig co po marbað
iad pñin, 7 a tñála ina tñimceall, 7 gè nác gnát ár gan élóidteac ní mór
tearua dá tñáimcc ir in tñarigeact, uair po marbað airact, 7 airteabaid,
cinn pñopal, 7 aer pñgnama 7 pñoma an típe. Ro marbað ann beór conra-
pail cloinne pñidne co nac mó ina cñtñi pñi décc do mair lé hiomcñar airm do
luet an típe iarr an taðar rin gup bó haitteabaid eactair ceneóil baó
an Róirreac 7 muirir do tñarraig dátiuccað na típe dia éir.

^f *The Seneschal of Imokilly.*—He was the head of a branch of the Fitzgeralds, descended from James Earl of Desmond, who was constituted Seneschal of Imokilly, in the county of Cork, in 1420. He held his residence at Ballymartyr. It looks very extraordinary that the Four Masters should have called this personage a *traitor*! Cox says that he surprised, in 1582, Youghall, and entered one end of the town, but that he was so warmly received by Lieutenant Calverleigh, and forty shot he had with him, that he was forced to retreat and leave fifty of his men dead behind him.

^g *Horses.*—It looks very odd that the horses should be mentioned before the men. The loss of human beings was accounted as of very little moment at this period.

^h *Roche's country.*—This is comprised in the

present barony of Fermoy, in the north of the county of Cork.

ⁱ *Traitors.*—It appears strange enough that the Four Masters should style these men traitors; for P. O'Sullivan Beare and O'Daly regard them as patriots, fighting against traitors and heretics for the cause of their country and religion. It should be here remarked that if the Four Masters had been writing on the Continent, the term *traitor* would have been applied by them to Roche and his people, who were on the side of the excommunicated Queen, and not to the Fitzgeralds, who fought for the Pope and his beloved son in Christ, the King of Spain. But these Annals were compiled for Farrell O'Gara, who was loyal to his Protestant sovereign, Charles I.; and it is quite evident that the Four Masters adopted their language to his,

Seneschal of Imokilly^r and Gilla-Patrick Condon. The wife of Theobald at this time was Grainne, daughter of Turlough, the son of Murtough, i. e. the daughter of Mac-I-Brien Ara ; and when she saw her husband, mangled and mutilated, and disfigured, carried towards her, she shrieked extremely and dreadfully, so that she died on that night, alongside the body of her husband ; and both were buried together.

The Barry, i. e. David, defeated Maurice, the eldest son of Roche, in a conflict ; and Maurice escaped from the fight, after having lost many horses^s and men.

The Seneschal before mentioned and Padraigin Condon came, about the ensuing Allhallowtide, into the western part of Roche's country^t. The two young sons of Roche, namely, John and Ulick, and all [the inhabitants of] the country, rose up at their shouts, and gained the first battle over the traitors^u. They proceeded to pursue them, beyond the boundary of the territory, into the vicinity of their fastnesses in the woods and forests ; but the plunderers turned upon the two sons of Roche, and slew them, and all those who were about them ; and though a slaughter does not usually take place without some person escaping^v, a very small number only of those who had come in this pursuit escaped, for [whole] tribes, families, heads of districts, servitors, and soldiers of the territory, were slain. The constables of the Clann-Sweeny were also slain : in short, not more than fourteen men of the people of the territory who bore arms outlived this engagement ; so that Roche and Maurice had afterwards to bring strangers from other territories to inhabit the territory.

not to their own notions on this subject.

^r *Escaping*.—The proverb “ní gnáé áp gan eloióéac,” is not happily cited here, because what immediately follows does not afford a contradiction to the proverb which the writer intended. The proverb should not be introduced at all. The language should be thus shaped:

“The two young sons of Roche, John and Ulick, and all the inhabitants of the territory, rose up at their shouts, and a battle ensued, in which the traitors were routed. The young Roches and all their people were so animated at

this success, that they pursued the enemy outside the boundary of Roche's country, and to the very verge of the woods and forests where the plunderers had their haunts ; but the plunderers, observing that they were likely to be followed into their fastnesses, and there slaughtered, took fresh courage, wheeled round upon their pursuers, and fought with such bravery and desperation that they killed the two young leaders, and nearly exterminated the inhabitants of Roche's country ; for after this engagement there were found but fourteen men fit to bear arms in the whole territory,” &c.

Mac uí máoílmuaíð .i. domnall mac tepóid do mairbáð, 7 po ba luḡaíde po heccaoíneað a oídeað ḡo po tíonnpeccain ré dol ar bélaib a atar, 7 a ionnarpbað, 7 é fíin do fuidhe ina ionað.

Mac iarla dísrumáin .i. Sfan, mac Sfmair, mic Sfain, mic tómair iarla do túitím mairccid lá a earccairidib, 7 areað po a fír amail do pala óó, Sfan do dol cétar maircað do coilltibh fétarlað vaccallaim an bairraig móir baí i ccombáid fogla fíir. Dol dó tar abainn móir bá dís i mómíóón laoi dóbapda duiðiað. Do pala rom 7 captin fíuitir co na cóirigtibh tul i tul 7 aghaíð in aghaíð, 7 ḡan aén aca acc iarpaíð apoile. Ro ḡonað 7 po ḡabað Sfan ar an latair rin, 7 ní deachaid ead aén míle dfeapann an tan ró écc pó cedóir, 7 po bað faoínbél potarína po hiomerað ar a eoc é ar ríde co corcaig, 7 ar poctain dó don baile do rónað cétaríma comppoinnte de. Ro cuireað a éfn a ccomarba corccair ḡo háet eliaet, 7 muna bñit ḡurab i naḡhaíð coróna Saxon baoi po bað doilig díet an deigfíir rin ar a bucca fíi toirbert Seóð, 7 iolmáomib, 7 ar a anḡbaigeaet in ionað fíóma. Semur mac Sfain, mic ḡfíóit mic tomáir iarla do ḡabail in aoínfíet lé Sfan mac an iarla, 7 a érochað real bñt tar a éirí, 7 a óá mac do érochað ar aon ríir.

Caitilin, inḡín taidḡ, mic domnall, mic corbmaic laðraig méḡ carḡaig, bean mec muirir ciarpaiḡe décc, 7 ar ann tanḡatar a tiuḡlaite ar loc lém lín fíaclaig, 7 í aḡá hiomloctad on oílen co poile ar uamán na ffoḡlað, 7 a haðnacað i mairrítir airbealaig.

ḡaoet móir ríirpleochaíð, Sraibéine ríon, 7 deaptan deapmair ríin dá bliadain rí diað in diaðh.

^w *Siuitsi*, i. e. Zouch.

^x *In search of the other*.—This does not appear to have been the case. O'Daly, who tells the story much fuller and better, asserts that a traitor named John conveyed information to Zouch; and Hooker and Cox state confidently that Captain Zouch having received information from an Irish spy where Sir John of Desmond was, went out in search of him.

^y *Wounded*.—O'Daly asserts, c. 23, that a villain named Thomas Fleming, who is said to have been once a servant to Sir John of Desmond, plunged a spear into his throat ere Zouch could

ward off the blow, for that the latter was desirous to seize the Geraldine alive. He adds, that his head was then cut off and sent to Dublin, and spiked in the front of the castle; and that his body was conveyed to Cork, and hung in chains at one of the city gates, where it remained nearly three years, till on a tempestuous night it was blown into the sea.—See also P. O'Sullivan Beare, *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 99.

^z *The Crown of England*.—This was written for Farrell O'Gara, and the loyalists of the reign of Charles I.

^a *Along with*.—O'Daly says that he was sub-

The son of O'Molloy, i. e. Donnell, the son of Theobald, was slain. His death was the less lamented because he had commenced to depose his father, and to expel him, and to set himself up in his place.

The son of the Earl of Desmond, i. e. John, the son of James, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl, fell by his enemies, unrevenged. The following is the true account of the manner in which he came by his death. John set out, accompanied by four horsemen, for the woods of Eatharlach, to hold a conference with Barry More, with whom he had entered into a plundering confederacy. He proceeded southwards across the River Avonmore, in the middle of a dark and misty day, and happened to be met, front to front and face to face, by Captain Siuitsi^w, with his forces, though neither of them was in search of the other^x. John was [mortally] wounded^y on the spot, and had not advanced the space of a mile beyond that place when he died. He was carried crosswise on his own steed, with his face downwards, from thence to Cork; and when brought to that town he was cut in quarters, and his head was sent to Dublin as a token of victory. Were it not that he was opposed to the crown of England^z, the loss of this good man would have been lamentable, on account of his liberality in bestowing jewels and riches, and his valour in the field of conflict. James, the son of John, son of Garrett, son of Thomas the Earl, was taken, along with^a John, son of the Earl, and hanged a short time afterwards, together with his two sons.

Catherine, the daughter of Teige, son of Donnell, son of Cormac Ladhrach Mac Carthy, and wife of Mac Maurice^b of Kerry, died. She passed her last days upon the lake of Lean Linfhiac^c, moving from one island to another, through fear of the plunderers; and she was interred in the monastery of Airbheallach^d.

Great wind, constant rain, lightning^e, and much tempestuous weather, prevailed successively in these two years.

sequently taken prisoner, sent to Cork, and, as some had asserted, put to death.

^b *Mac Maurice, anglice Fitzmaurice.*

^c *Lake of Lean Linfhiac^c, i. e. of Lean of the white Teeth. This was the name of the lake of Killarney, which is derived, according to the Dinnsenchus (Lib. Lec., fol. 239, a. a.), from Lean*

of the white Teeth, the artificer of Sidh Bugha, who had his forge at this lake.

^d *Airbheallach, otherwise called the monastery of Oirbhealach, and now Muckruss.—See notes r, s, t, u, under the year 1340, p. 566, supra.*

^e *Lightning, ppauibtime pion.—According to the Irish work called Coir Anmann, as pre-*

There was a great abundance of nuts also in this year.

A company of [foot] soldiers, and half a company of cavalry, of the people of Captain Siuitsi, were [quartered] at Ardfert [in Kerry] from the beginning of the autumn of the past year to the September of the present year; and though they had received a great quantity of provisions and stores from the Sovereign, they never ceased consuming and spending the country around them; and they compelled the son of every head of a tribe in the country to be delivered up into their hands^f.

Patrickin^g, Edmond, and Robert, the sons of Mac Maurice, had sided with the Geraldines in the war from the time of their escape from Limerick till then. One night they went to Ardfert, and on the next morning they seized upon the spoils of the town. The captain of the cavalry, i. e. Captain Hatsim, rose up suddenly to meet them, without waiting for his soldiers; but he was actively responded to, dismounted, and put to the sword in the first onset. The sons of Mac Maurice [then] returned with their prey, and [afterwards] encamped around the town, to besiege the soldiers. A gentleman of the Clann-Sheehy, i. e. Murtough, the son of Edmond, son of Manus, son of Edmond Mac Sheehy, who was along with the sons of Mac Maurice at this time, was slain in the doorway of the monastery of Odorney^h, by the sons of the Bishop of Kerryⁱ, who were aiding the Queen's people on that occasion. Mac Maurice himself, and the greater number in his country, had been hitherto obedient to the law; but when he saw his territory plundered, and when he heard that the captain had been slain by his sons, he at once destroyed Leacsnamha^k, Lis-Tuathail^l, Biaille^m, and Baile-an-Bhuinneanaighⁿ. He afterwards went to join his sons. He was not joined in this evil career by the inhabitants of Baile-mhic-an-Chaim^o, or of Baile-Ui-Chaeluighe^p, or the Clann-Pierce. Mac Maurice took his sons away from the town [of Ardfert], and they all went back to the woods; and

ruins of a celebrated castle built by Fitzmaurice.

^m *Biaille*, now Beale, a ruined castle lying on the Kerry side of the Shannon, about four miles to the west of Ballylongford, in the barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry.

ⁿ *Baile-an-Bhuinneanaigh*, i. e. Bunnion's, or Bunyan's town, now Ballybunnion, a small bathing village, about four miles and a half

from the cross-roads of Lisseltin, in the barony of Iraghticonor.

^o *Baile-mhic-an-Chaim*, now Ballymacqueem. —See note ^c, under the year 1577, p. 1689, *sup*.

^p *Baile-Ui-Chaeluighe*, now Ballykealy, a townland, containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Kilmoyly, barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry.

ταν ταινιεε caprin puiupri don tiri p6 eapce map6ta caprim hatrim, 7 dypu-
 ταετ α μυντιρε, 7 ο na pucc poppapom i τιμνέαλλ an baile po cpochaδ
 lair bpaiγde baot6 l6nb baot6 ap laim α μυντιρε on tip. Tucc cuairt ap na
 coilltib διαρραιδ meic muiup 7 α cloinne, puair aircene, édaia, 7 map6ta
 iom6a p6 α ndénam. Ro cuipead lair α duteapairγ féin (baí i ppo6air an
 cairtin ap an eapanta pin) illfic bebionn iar na páccbáil polam do mac
 Muiup 7 d6 μυντιρι. Tairpnyir mac muiup iapla deapmuman don tiri i
 ccionn aimprie iar pin, 7 tuccpate tpoitte do μυντιρι ap6a p6ita, 7 do map-
 baδ leo α ccaprin, α leutenant α p6pi bpataige, 7 dponγ m6pi ele α maille
 ppiú. Ro b6n α cuio don c6ccaδ pin lé mac Muiup peaδ c6c, 6pi do diol-
 αιπιεεαδ α d6oíne do millead α iot, α p6ipnyim, 7 α αιτρεαδa. Nip 6ion
 dia tairpcead6ib, cuapa cpann, na cappacc, ná tuimγte talman, ná ppeima
 pib a6t amail ba iate α n6pcaipde nó puicpead ip na hionataib ep6alta
 pin iat.

Caprin puiupri do 6ol hi Saxoib i mi augup na bliadna po 7 caprin ele
 dpaaccbail d6 ina γ6bern66pi 6p c6nd μμimneac, 7 an caprin pin do bpi6 na
 m6ide po mair do pait6diupib 6p6a p6apta lé α 6oir γo copcaig. Ní baot6 6n
 uair pin banda, nó l6t bann6a do pait6diupib acc piubal α t6ipe, nó aγ cum-
 guccad ap γeapalta6aib γo cpio6nuccad na bliadna po.

Caprin puiupri do map6ad i ccompac hi Saxaib puil paimic lair tea6t
 tap α air i nepinn.

Iapla d6pman do b6it o mí m66oin p6γmair na bliadna p6mairn γo
 depead na bliadna po etip dpuim pnyin, ea6apla6, 7 coill an cuiccio 7 γan
 do 6uain, nó do 6panar ap α uio nó ap airp a6t α b6it aγ buain buit6p6ac
 do 6ó, 7 doio6e i ndioγail ina ndeapna iapla upmuman γó pin ap γeapalta6oib.

¹ *Leac-Beibhionn*, now Lackbevune, in the north-west of the barony of Iraghticonor, and in the county of Kerry. This castle, as well as all the others in the barony of Iraghticonor, belonged by right to O'Connor Kerry, but had been all seized upon, with the exception of Carrigafoyle, by Fitzmaurice, during the rebellion of Desmond.

² *His treasures*, α εαιρcead6a, i. e. his money, plate, cups, and other valuable property.

³ *Before he could return*.—An English writer would be apt to say: "And thus the Queen

lost an able officer, and the Irish were rid of an indefatigable enemy."

⁴ *Druim-Finghin*, i. e. Fineen's ridge. This name, which is locally pronounced Droumfineen, is applied to a long ridge of high ground, extending from near Castle-Lyons, in the county of Cork, to Ringoguanagh, on the south side of the bay of Dungarvan, in the county of Waterford.—See O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, *in voce* Drom. This Drum, *dorsum*, or ridge, divides the barony of Decies within Drum from that of

they were scarcely gone when Captain Siuitsi came into the country, on report of the killing of Captain Hatsim, and to relieve his people ; and as he had not overtaken them [the Mac Maurices] about the town, he hanged the hostages of the country, mere children, who were in the custody of his people. He traversed the woods in search of Mac Maurice and his sons, and took many preys and spoils, and slew many persons. He reinstated its lawful inhabitants, who were along with him during this disturbance, in Leac-Beibhionn^q, it having been left desolate by Mac Maurice and his people. Shortly afterwards Mac Maurice prevailed on the Earl of Desmond to come into the country ; and they both gave battle to the people of Ardfert, and slew their captain, their lieutenant, their ensign, and a great number of others along with them. Mac Maurice experienced the effects of this war beyond all others, for his people were cut off, his corn was destroyed, and his mansions and edifices were demolished. His treasures^r were not secured [though he secreted them] in the hollows of trees or of rocks, or in subterranean caverns, or under the roots of trees, but [he lost them all] just as though they had been deposited in these respective places by his enemies.

Captain Siuitsi went to England in the month of August in this year, after having left another captain as governor over the Munstermen. This captain took all the surviving soldiers of Ardfert with him to Cork, so that there was not at that time, or until the end of this year, a company or half a company of soldiers to be seen traversing the country of the Geraldines, or encroaching upon their territory.

Captain Siuitsi was slain in a conflict in England, before he could return^s to Ireland.

The Earl of Desmond remained from the middle month of the autumn of the preceding year to the end of this year between Druim-Finghin^t, Eatharlach^u, and Coill-an-Choigidh^w, heeding or caring for neither tillage nor reaping, excepting the reaping [i. e. cutting down] of the Butlers by day and night, in revenge of the injuries which the Earl of Ormond had up to that time committed

Decies without Drum, in the latter county.

^u *Eatharlach*, now Aharlagh, or Aharlow, a remarkable glen, about four miles to the south of the town of Tipperary. Ware and Cox call this incorrectly Harlow.

^w *Coill-an-Choigidh*, i. e. the wood of the province. This wood is shewn on old maps of Munster, as "Kilquegg," a short distance to the south of Kilmallock, in the county of Limerick.

Rob uraide buitilepαις do baogluuccaδ iaπla upmum̃an do bñt i paccpoid̃ an bliadãn pī go po bñ a dpoδ iaπmaiπt don dūthaiς oīp nī mōp nat paccbaδ na hén tuinn pīataile 7 pāpαις o poπt laipce co loṑpa, 7 o cñámcoill co connṑaé cille cainniς. Nīp bō macṑnaδ gér bō pāpác na puinn pīn ap a mñnce do aipce an tiapla an dá upmum̃ain, duthaiς apa, uí cairin, éle dñrceπt, co na poπtuaṑaiḃ, an tpiān mñdōnac, 7 tpiān cluana meala, 7 ap gac taoiḃ do pīuip go dōpap puiπtlaipce. Nī hñdip a innipin, nó a aipññip lñt no tpiān ap iomcaippiot gēapalṑaiς do deabṑaiḃ doilḡiḃ do cōinglñcaiḃ cpiuaide, 7 dionnpaiςtiḃ éttuaingēacaiḃ an tan pīn, 7 bá ipin aimipin pīn adññṑai naṑ mōp co mbaoiς ḡñm bō no ḡuṑ oipñman o dūncaoiñ co cairiol mum̃an.

IAPIa dñrmum̃an do dol i pañpāḃ na bliadna po pa oipṑeap mum̃an 7 pa iaṑṑap buitilepāc. Tapla in tan pīn i ppiodap̃d ap a cionṑṑ dá mac occa iaπla upmum̃an .i. emann an cālaḃ, 7 eduaṑḃ, clann tpeṑaiṑ mic piapaiṑ puaiḃ, mic Sñmaiṑ, mic emainn, da deapbpaṑaiṑ iaḃpide don iaπla upmum̃an baoi an tan pīn .i. tōmaṑ, 7 bá hiaḃ po paccaiḃ an tiapla oīp cñḃ na cpiṑe dá coiméd acc dol dó pññ hi Saḡoiḃ. Tapla ina tṑimceall poñ ip in mbaile an tan pīn mñr ḡappaḃ mapiac 7 coipḡṑe ḡlan toḡṑa ḡallócclac, 7 ḡiomanac. Ro eipḡṑṑap pīde pō na hñmḡiḃ go hupmaiṑneac co ndēacattap ap aon ḡoπt pīp an iaπla. Baṑap acc coimét poṑ a cele ḡan cñṑṑap aca dionnpaiṑciḃ apoile ó ppiodap̃d go cnoc ḡpapañ, Ap annipin po pīll an tiapla ap na haiṑpñṑaiḃ, 7 do bñip poṑ buitilepēacaiḃ. Ro paccbaṑṑap dponḡ mōp dia mapiṑluaḡ, 7 a ccoipḡṑe uile pō ioṑṑ a nñccaṑaṑṑ, 7 po bññt a mbioḃḃaḃ ḡup bō bpeac ó corṑaiḃ dāoiñe an tulaṑ poṑ ap ṑacṑaṑṑap ó ḡeapalṑacaiḃ ip in nḡliaḃ pīn. Do pōnaḃ éṑṑ mōp ip in maiḡin pīn .i. apḃconṑapal buitilepāc do mapiḃaḃ .i. Colla mac maolmuipe mic doñnaill oīcc mec puiḃne. Nīp

^{*} *Lothra*, now *Lorha*, a small village in the barony of Lower Ormond, county of Tipperary.—See note ^w, under the year 1179, p. 50, *supra*.

^y *Cnamhchoill*, now *Cneamhchoill*, near the town of Tipperary.—See note ^s, under the year 1560, p. 1578, *supra*.

^z *Irresistible*.—"Éttualainḡ .i. dioṑulainḡ no doṑulainḡ."—*O'Clery*.

^a *Dun-Caoín*, now *Dunqueen*, the most western part of Kerry.—See note ⁱ, under the year 1558, p. 1561, *supra*.

^b *Fidh-ard*, i. e. high wood, now *Fethard*, a well-known town, in the barony of Middlethird, and county of Tipperary. This town is of considerable antiquity, as appears from the Augustinian monastery founded there shortly after the English invasion, and from the grant made to the corporation by Edward III., to enclose the town with a wall. Of the fortifications there still remain some of the town wall and three of the gateway towers. In 1650 this town was besieged by Cromwell, to whom, after a

against the Geraldines. It was the easier to oppress the Butlers, because the Earl of Ormond was this year in England; and his territory experienced the ill effects of it [his absence], for almost the whole tract of country from Waterford to Lothra^x, and from Cnamhchoill^y to the county of Kilkenny, was suffered to remain one surface of weeds and waste. Nor was it wonderful that these lands should be left thus waste, on account of the many times the Earl had plundered the two Ormonds, Duharra, Ikerrin, South-Ely, and the Fortuathas, Middle-third and Clonmel-third, and [the districts lying] on both sides of the Suir, as far as the gate of Waterford. The one-half or one-third of the desperate battles, the hard conflicts, and the irresistible^z irruptions of the Geraldines, at this time, cannot be enumerated or described. At this period it was commonly said, that the lowing of a cow, or the voice of the ploughman, could scarcely be heard from Dun-Caoi^a to Cashel in Munster.

In the summer of this year the Earl of Desmond proceeded to the east of Munster, and the western part of the country of the Butlers. He was met on this occasion at Fidh-ard^b by the two young sons of the Earl of Ormond, namely, Edmond an-Chaladh and Edward; the two sons of James, son of Pierce Roe, son of James, son of Edmond, and brothers of the Earl of Ormond that then was, namely, of Thomas; and these were they whom the Earl had left over the country, to protect his country, on his departure for England. They had with them in that town (Fethard) a vigorous body of cavalry, and select bodies of gallowglasses and Giomanachs [horseboys]. Those courageously rose up at the shouts^c, and entered the same field with the Earl. They marched on from Fethard to Knockgraffon, being on their guard of each other, and without coming to any engagement. At the latter place (however) the Earl turned round upon these warriors, and defeated the Butlers, who left a great part of their cavalry, and all their foot soldiers, at the mercy of their enemies, and the discretion of their foes, so that the hill on which they fought was speckled with the bodies of men slain by the Geraldines in that engagement. In this battle was slain [on the side of the Butlers] one whose death was the cause of great lamentation, namely, Colla, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donnell Oge Mac Sweeny, chief constable of the Butlers. There was slain on the other side only Gerald, the son of John

spirited resistance, it capitulated on honourable terms.

^c *Rose up at the shouts.*—See O'Daly's *Initium*, &c., *Giraldinorum*, c. 24.

μαρβαδ̃ don ταιοῖβ̃ τῖαρ̃ α̃τ̃ μαδ̃ γεαπαλτ̃ mac S̃faiñ óicc̃, mic S̃faiñ, mic tomair̃ iarlã γ̃ pob̃ αδ̃βαρ̃ éccaoínẽ ep̃idẽ inã τῖρ̃ badéiñ.

Cuairt̃ dá̃ ndeachaid̃ iarlã d̃sr̃m̃ũmañ ι̃ cciairraigẽ ι̃ p̃p̃õg̃m̃ar̃ nã bliad̃nã põ, γ̃ bas̃í̃ ι̃ p̃p̃occur̃ dõ p̃eãc̃t̃m̃aiñ ι̃ p̃p̃orlongp̃ort̃ ι̃ mbairr̃ cloinnẽ muirir̃. Tiãg̃ait̃ troĩg̃t̃ig̃ añ iarlã óñ mãg̃iñ riñ dõ g̃lacad̃ c̃peicẽ ι̃ popal̃ uí̃ c̃aoí̃m̃. Rucc̃ op̃pã ó̃ c̃aoí̃m̃, γ̃ nã cõm̃p̃oc̃raib̃ bat̃tar̃ cõm̃p̃oic̃c̃r̃ĩ d̃oí̃b̃. Bá̃ttar̃ p̃é̃ h̃f̃õ añ laoĩ riñ t̃p̃é̃ leãp̃ccaĩb̃ luãc̃rã deãdhaid̃ acc̃ l̃sh̃maiñ nã p̃f̃onã cõ pañg̃at̃tar̃ ι̃ c̃cõm̃p̃occur̃ d̃p̃orlongp̃ort̃ añ iarlã. Õd̃ c̃ualaid̃ añ tiãp̃lã cair̃m̃f̃rã nã cc̃h̃t̃ir̃ñ, γ̃ p̃õg̃ar̃t̃op̃anñ ã nõp̃danáir̃, Rõ ep̃ĩg̃ cõ hobanñ cõ põ p̃p̃aoí̃nead̃ ip̃iñ p̃lĩg̃ĩd̃ cc̃é̃d̃nã p̃op̃ ũã cc̃aoí̃m̃, γ̃ ní̃ mó̃r̃ t̃ánaicc̃ pañ tõp̃aigeãc̃t̃ ná̃ tõp̃é̃rãttar̃ uilẽ. Rõ g̃abãd̃ anñ ó̃ c̃aoí̃m̃ p̃fiñ ι̃. Airt̃ mac̃ dom̃naill̃ mic̃ air̃t̃. Rõ g̃abãd̃ bẽõr̃ ã mac̃ ι̃. Airt̃ ócc̃ γ̃ dõ mãr̃bãd̃ mac̃ elẽ diã cloinñ ι̃. Aod̃. Rõ g̃abãd̃ anñ mac̃ añ bioc̃apã uí̃ p̃ccolaigẽ, γ̃ dõ c̃p̃ochãd̃ é̃ ap̃ ã airt̃lẽ.

Dauid̃ añ c̃õm̃p̃aic̃ mac̃ p̃f̃aiñ óicc̃, mic̃ S̃faiñ t̃ĩg̃ear̃nã nã coillẽ mó̃ipẽ décc̃.

Sémur̃ γ̃ g̃f̃rãlt̃, clanñ añ eap̃puicc̃ ciar̃p̃aigẽ ι̃. clanñ t̃p̃emuir̃ mic̃ Rir̃-d̃h̃ir̃ dõ mãr̃bãd̃ lé̃ cloinñ emaiññ mec̃ p̃it̃h̃ig̃ ι̃ ndiõg̃ail̃ ã nd̃sr̃b̃rãt̃ar̃ ι̃. Muir̃c̃f̃rãt̃ac̃ põ mãr̃b̃rãt̃ clanñ anñ eap̃puicc̃ p̃f̃c̃t̃ p̃iam̃.

Tomar̃, γεαπαλτ̃, γ̃ S̃faiñ ócc̃ clanñ t̃p̃f̃aiñ mic̃ emaiññ, mic̃ tomair̃ óñ claoñg̃lair̃ d̃im̃t̃eãc̃t̃ dõ riññ γ̃ déccaĩb̃ nãd̃ú̃p̃t̃ã añ bliad̃aiñ p̃ĩ.

^d *Pobal-Ui-Chaoimh*, now Pobble-O'Keeffe, situated on the confines of the counties of Cork, Limerick, and Kerry, about ten miles distant from Castle-Island on the west, and from New-Market and Kanturk on the east. This tract of land extends about seven miles in length from north to south, parallel with the Blackwater (by which it is in a great part bounded on the west), and about two miles and a quarter in breadth from west to east, on which side it is bounded by the Ownaglyn, a mountain stream flowing into the Blackwater. This territory, which lay waste since the time of James II., when the last O'Keeffe, a boy of sixteen, went into the French service at the head of his father's company of foot, was appropriated to the Crown, in the reign of William III., and a small town

built thereon, under the name of Williamstown, and the lands let to farmers directly under the Crown.

^e *Luachair-Deaghaidh*, now Sliabh Luachra, in the county of Kerry, adjoining Pobble-O'Keeffe, in the county of Cork.—See note ^a, under the year 1579, p. 1721, *supra*.

^f *Almost all*, literally, “not many came in the pursuit who were not all slain.”

^g *David-an-Chomhraic*, i. e. David of the combat, or duel. He was the head of a sept of the Fitzgibbons, who possessed the half barony of Coill-mor, *anglice* Kilmore, near Charleville, in the north of the county of Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 6. According to a pedigree of the Fitzgeralds in an interpolated manuscript copy of Keating's

Oge, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl, whose death was a cause of lamentation in his own country.

In the autumn of this year the Earl of Desmond made an incursion into Kerry, and remained nearly a week encamped in the upper part of Clann-Maurice. His foot-soldiers went forth to collect spoils in Pobal-Ui-Chaoimh^d. O'Keeffe and the neighbours of that vicinity pursued them, and continued during the course of the day to follow them through the sloping fields of Luachair-Deaghaidh^e, until they had come near the Earl's camp. When the Earl heard the bustling of the kerns, and the report of their ordnance, he rose up suddenly, rushed upon O'Keeffe, and routed him back the same passage by which he had come; and almost all^f the pursuers were slain. O'Keeffe himself, i. e. Art, the son of Donnell, son of Art, and his son, Art Oge, were taken prisoners; and Hugh, another of his sons, was slain. The son of the Vicar O'Scoly was also taken prisoner on this occasion, and was afterwards hanged.

David-an-Chomhraic^g, the son of John Oge, son of John [Fitz-Gibbon], Lord of Coill-mor, died.

James and Gerald, the sons of the Bishop of Kerry, i. e. the sons of James, son of Richard [Fitzmaurice], were slain by the sons of Edmond Mac Sheehy, in revenge of their brother, Murtough, whom the sons of the Bishop had slain some time before.

Thomas, Gerald, and John Oge, the sons of John, son of Edmond, son of Thomas [Fitzgerald] of Claenglais, died this year, by the sword^h or by a natural death.

History of Ireland, in the possession of the Editor, the Lord of Coill-mor descended from Gibbon, the natural son of the celebrated John of Callan Fitzgerald, by the wife of O'Coinnin; and the same Gibbon is the ancestor of the Ridire Fionn, or White Knight, Chief of Clann-Gibbon, as well as of Fitz-Gibbon of Ard-sciath. From John Mor na Sursainne, i. e. of the girdle, another illegitimate son of John of Callan, by the wife of O'Coilleain, was descended the Lord of Claenglais, (mentioned in the next entry), in the county of Limerick, the last chief of which family was Sir John Fitzgerald (the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Maurice, son of Thomas, son of

Maurice, son of Gerald, son of John na Sursainne, natural son of John of Callan), who went to France in November, 1691. It should be here remarked, that the Down Survey shews a large wood in the north of this half barony of Coill-mhor (Kilmore), and that this is the Coill-mhor mentioned in these Annals, in connexion with Delge, at the year 1580.

^h *By the sword*, do pinn, i. e. by the point or edge of any weapon. The language is very unsatisfactory in the original. It should be:

"In this year died Thomas, Gerald, and John Oge, the sons of John fitz Edmond fitz Thomas of Claenglais. Thomas and Gerald having been

Εοḡan mac maolmuire, mic donnchaið, mic τοιρρδεαλβαιḡ mec ρuibne conrapal ðí·mumán, ρíρ ciúin cínðραιḡéι ι νοιτιḡ ι νοιρεάταρ, ðup ðan·arða ðocoircc ι nðeabaið ι ι monað ρíðma ðo ecc.

Τοιρρδεαλβαιð ócc mac τοιρρδεαλβαιḡ, mic maolmuire, mic donnchaið, mic τοιρρδεαλβαιḡ mec ρuibne ðécc. Νίρ éin α cómaopa ðia éinð in aon aimir ρup ap ap lucca épa aon nðuine inár.

Σίρ niclar maulbi ðo ðol ι ραχοιβ in bliaðain ρι, ι α éilleað tap α αιρ ι ηḡíμpeað na bliaðna ap ccinð, ι captin bpaup·tun ι ηḡoib·ínópact cóiccioð éonnaét an aipe ρin, ι an captin ρin ðo ðol ι ττίρ amalgaið ι n·íppac na bliaðna po. An tíρ uile ðo lot ι ðo léir·ccpior ðó on éúil ḡo α cele, uair baí acc ρiubal on ρorlongpopt ḡó apoule ítoppo. Νίρ ðíon ap an ccaptin ρin, ná ρop α muin·tir, n·í·m·íð naoin na ρil·íð, ρí·íð, na ρoi·tirḡl·ínð, na baile, na babðún no ḡup toḡlað an tíρ uile laip.

Mac ρuibne baḡaineç, Maolmuire óc, mac maolmuire, mic aóða, mic neill, mec ρuibne, ι ðomnall mac mupchaið, mic Ruaiðpí m·óip, mic ðomnaill na maðmann, mec ρuibne ðo inar·bað an 4 la ðo m·í iun ap b·p·ú loca peðail, ι iað acc iomluað ai·tir·cc ι coinne etip ó nell ι ó ðomnaill báτταρ ι n·íð ρorlongpoptai·b l·é·nai·b líon·ma·pai·b imon loc. Bá hamlaið ðo pónað na móip·é·cta ρin .ι. ðpong ðalban·coib anai·é·ínta ðo é·ó·ct α ρorlongpopt uí neill ι nap·é·pac baí le hacchaið iomlo·ctað ap caol loca peðail, ι ðo paí·leað ḡup ab lá toi·r·cc eiccin ele ðo ðeac·ataρ ḡo po ḡa·ð·pa·tt epac·t im up·é·opaç in ap·é·pai·ḡ ι mbaτταρ na conrapail ρoic·enel·ca ι nuat·hað buiðne co han·p·ui·ri·ḡ·é· acc iom·p·ui·peac le epio·c·nuc·hað α ccoinne co po clai·ð·m·io·p·io·t iaττ ḡan cóiccill, ι co n·ð·í·pa·tt ρ·ín ap ḡan ρui·liu·ḡað ḡan ρoi·p·ðeap·ccað ρop·pa.

Ο ðocap·tai·ḡ S·í·an mac ρe·il·im, mic con·co·ðai·p çap·pai·ḡ ti·ḡeap·na in·n·p·i heoḡ·ain ðécc, 26 man ι po bað b·pai·ḡe ḡill ap α ρ·p·ui·ḡ·bi·te eiç ι ap·ḡ·í·ða (ðia mað

slain in battle, and John having died a natural death, or Thomas having fallen in battle, and Gerald and John having died a natural death."

¹ *The meeting.*—The Oipeac·taρ, *anglice* Iraghts, was a meeting, or conference, held by the Irish on hills for the purpose of deliberating about their public affairs, and which frequently ended in a fight.

^k *Less refused*, ap lucca epa.—This refers to

his hospitality, not his courage, as might be supposed. The phrase *peap náρ epa neac um ní*, "a man who never refused any one any thing," is always used to express "a man of unbounded bounty and hospitality."

¹ *Sanctuary*, n·í·m·í·ð.—See Petrie's *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 59, where this passage is quoted.

^m *Noble*, ρoic·enel·ca, literally, "of good tribe

Owen, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, Constable of Desmond, a sedate and tranquil man in the drinking-house and at the meetingⁱ, but obstinate, furious, and irresistible in battle and in the field of contest, died.

Turlough Oge, the son of Turlough, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, died. There had not been of his tribe, of his years, in his time, any who had less refused^k any man than he.

Sir Nicholas Malby went to England this year, and returned in the winter of the year following; and Captain Brabazon had the government of Connaught during this period. This captain went to Tirawley in the spring of this year, and plundered and devastated the whole territory, from one extremity to the other, for he [continually] moved from one camp to another among them. Neither the sanctuary^l of the saint nor the poet, the wood nor the forest-valley, the tower nor the bawn, was a shelter from this captain and his people, until the whole territory was destroyed by him.

Mac Sweeny Banagh (Mulmurry Oge, the son of Mulmurry, son of Hugh, son of Niall Mac Sweeny) and Donnell, the son of Murrough, son of Rory More, son of Donnell-na-Madhmunn Mac Sweeny, were slain on the fourth day of the month of June, on the margin of Lough Foyle, whither they had gone to attend a meeting and conference between O'Neill and O'Donnell, who had two extensive and populous camps on the borders of the lake. These lamentable deaths happened thus: a party of strange Scots from O'Neill's camp went into the boat which was used for ferrying [passengers] across the straits of Lough Foyle; and it being supposed that they had come on some other embassy, they were permitted to land near the prow of the boat, where those noble^m constables were, attended only by a small party, and unpreparedⁿ [for hostilities], awaiting the termination of the conference. They [the Scots] unsparingly put them to the sword, and then escaped themselves, without receiving a wound, or losing a single drop of blood.

O'Doherty (John, the son of Felim, son of Conor Carragh), Lord of Inishowen, died on the 26th of May. He was a person for whose ransom (if he

or family."

ⁿ *Unprepared*, i. e. *nihil adversi timentes*. This anecdote is very unsatisfactorily told. It should

have been mentioned whether the Scots had been in O'Neill's service, or whether they had received instructions from him to attack the Mac Sweenys.

ρυσσέλαδ νό βσίτ παρ) αν τί τσίδα ανη ριν, 7 α μάς Σσαν όcc διορδνεαδ
μα ιοναδ αρ βέλαιδ Χατάοιρ υί δοcαρταιγ. Ταμς δεριδε αν τιν δο έρoμλοτ,
ετιρ ιοτ, αρβαρ, άιτιυccχαδ, 7 ινδιλδ.

Μαιρε ινγλν cυιnn ί neill, βñ τρομαιple buide mec domnaill decc.

Neactain mac cuinn, mic an cάλβαιγ do μαρβαδ an. 5. September.

Μαγ ρlannchaδ δαρτραιγε (.i. catal όcc) do μαρβαδ λά α βραταιρ ρλιν
ταδcc όcc.

Clann uateir φαδα, mic δαυιδ, mic emainn, micc uillicc α βύpc .i. τσίροιττ,
7 Μαοιλιρ do δολ διαρραιδ γαβαλα ι ττίρ αμαλγαιδ α huct mñic uilliam δςρ-
βραταιρ α ναταρ .i. Ριρδςρδ αν ιαραιnn γο po γαδρατ βύ. Ριcαρδ α βύpc
mac emainn, mic uillicc ό cαιρλέν αν βαρραιγ δείργε ρό na hñgmib co pucc
ρop na buidmib, 7 po ρςρρατ γλιαδ γέαρ αμναιρ ρέ apoile co po μαρβαδ
Ριocαιρδ 7 ρopccla α ταρλα ινα τιμcεall ρα τροιδ ριν. Ρuccρατ clann
uateir φαδα α ccepeich, 7 α ccorccar.

Mac mēc uilliam bύpc .i. Ριocαρδ ρυαδ mac Σσαν mic oilverair mic Σσαν
do μαρβαδ ι ηγñmpead na bliadna po λά tomar uuideop duine uaral do
munnair na bainplogha, 7 acbñrñδ cάc nάρ bó μαιτ ρρίτ αν μαρβαδ ριν.

Αν δςccanaδ ό γράδα δέcc .i. donnchaδ όcc mac donnchaδ mic donn-
chaδ mic nicol, ρςρ cumacta móir ι ccill 7 ττυαιτ ειριδε.

Mac bpuaidñda ollam υί bpuian lé ρñcar .i. Μαοιλιν mac concobair mic
διαρματτα, mic Σσαν δέcc, 7 α βραταιρ γιolla bpiγde διορδνεαδ ινα ιοναδ.

Διαρμαιττ ulltaδ mac Σσαν δέcc.

Μα Conmide bpuian δορcα δέcc, ι3 lunu.

The issue of the conference should also have been mentioned.

^o *Both*, literally, "between crops, corn, dwellings, and cattle."

^p *Dartry*, now the barony of Rosslogher, in the county of Leitrim, where the Mac Clancys, or Maglanchys, as they are locally called, are still very numerous, but all reduced to farmers or cottiers.—See note ^a, under the year 1228, p. 218, *supra*.

^q *Walter Fada*, i. e. *Walterus longus*, Walter the long or tall.

^r *Fairly slain*, literally, "and all used to say

that that killing was not well procured," that is, that it was accomplished by unfair or treacherous means.

^s *Ultach*, i. e. Mac Donlevy.

^t *Mic Conmidhe*, now Mac Namee.

^u Under this year Cox has the following notice of the removal of the Lord Deputy Grey, of which the Four Masters have no notice:

"But this good Deputy, by the contrivance of the rebels, was represented at the court of England as a bloody man, that regarded not the lives of the subjects any more than the lives of dogs, but has tyrannized with that barbarity

could have been ransomed) many horses and herds would have been given. His son, John Oge, was elected in his place, in preference to Cahir O'Doherty; in consequence of which the country was ravaged, both° crops, corn, dwellings, and cattle.

Mary, the daughter of Con O'Neill, and wife of Sorley Boy Mac Donnell, died.

Naghtan, son of Con, who was son of Calvagh [O'Donnell], was slain on the 5th of September.

Mac Clancy of Dartry^p (Cathal Oge) was slain by his own kinsman, Teige Oge.

The sons of Walter Fada^a, son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick Burke, namely, Theobald and Meyler, went to Tirawley in search of booty, at the instance of Mac William, their father's brother, i. e. Richard-an-Iarainn; and they seized some cows. Rickard Burke, son of Edmond, son of Ulick of Castlebar, rose up at the shouts, and overtook them; and they fought a sharp and fierce battle, in which Rickard and the greater number of those around him were slain. The sons of Walter Fada carried off the prey in triumph.

The son of Mac William Burke, namely, Rickard Roe, the son of John, son of Oliver, son of John Oge, was slain in the winter of this year by Thomas Wideos, a gentleman of the Queen's people; and all said that he was not fairly slain^r.

The Dean O'Grady, i. e. Donough Oge, son of Donough, son of Donough, son of Nicholas, a man of great power in Church and State, died.

Mac Brody (Maoilin, the son of Conor, son of Dermot, son of John), Ollav to O'Brien in history, died; and his kinsman, Gilla-Brighde, was elected in his place.

Dermot Ultach^s, son of John, died.

Mac Conmidhe^t (Brian, the son of Donough) died on the 13th of June^u.

that there was little left for the Queen to reign over but carcasses and ashes. And this false story being believed in England, a general pardon was sent over to such of the rebels as would accept thereof, and the Lord Deputy, in the midst of his victories, was recalled. So that in August he left Ireland to the care of Adam

Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Chancellor, Sir Henry Wallop, Treasurer at Wars, Lords Justices, two men very unfit to be yoked together, the difference between them being no less in their minds and affections than it was in their bodies and professions."—*Hib. Anglicana*, vol. i. A.D. 1582.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1583.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, cúicc cétt, oétmoḡatt, a trí.

Conḁ mac an calḁaicch, mic Maḡnupa, mic aḁḁa duiḁ, mic aḁḁa puaiḁh uí ḁomḁaill ḁo écc, 13. ḁo maρτα. Saóí ḁsḁpccaiḡṽe, deiḡeiḁiḡ, fḁr ḁoiṽim ḁoaḡallḁa, ḁoρτ congḁala ḁo cliaḁaiḁ, ḡ ḁo clḁṽeapḁaiḁ, fḁr clḁḁaiḡṽe ḁuan, ḡ ḁrécṽt aḁmolṽa ap a iolḁaoimḁ fḁrḁ, fḁr ap lucca ḁob olc clú ḡ céṽḁaiḁ ḁo clandaiḁ neill naóḡiallaiḡ ḡup ḁó ḁamail ḁo cḁuiṽ ḡan cḁir, ḁo luḁḡ ḡan luamaiḁe, ḡ ḁo ḡoρτ ταḁḁ le tollaiḁḁe amail ḁo ḁattap cenel [ḡconailḁ] ḁon cḁup ḁin iaḁ nécc cuḁḁ.

Iapla upmuḁan .i. tomap mac Semaip, mic ḁiapaiḁ puaiḁ ḁo bḁṽṽh na ḡoḁepḁoiḁ ap ḁá cḁícceḁḁ muḁan an bḁiaḁain ḁi, ḡ iapla ḁsḁmuḁan aḡ ḁaiḁḡ-niuccḁḁ ina cḁrécṽiḁeḁṽt, ḡ ina ḁiḁeipcc, co ḁo ḡaḁ ḁoρ aiḁmilleḁḁ na cḁíḁe ina cḁomḁocḁaiḁ i ḁḡeiḁḁeḁḁ ḡ i neapḁac na bḁiaḁna ḁo ḁsḁmḁnn, ap a aóí baóí ḁaḁuaṽ, ḡ ḁuiḁeaccla accá ḁaoimḁh ḁiap an ḁliccheḁḁ, ḡ ḁia ḁḁḁionḁḁa Saḡan ḡo ḁo ḡaḁḁat aḡ ḁeiliuccḁḁ fḁrḁ eṽiḁ ḁḁaoí ḁoρτα, clionn, ḡ cḁaiḁiḁ, co ná baóí aṽt aon clṽḁap nama [ḁia ḁéir, C. O'C.] óḁ ccuaḁ cḁaiḁḁce, nó cḁoiḁnn ḡó apoiḁe ḁeaḁnón ḁá cḁícceḁḁ muḁan i ḁamḁaiḁ ḡ i ḁḁoḡḁaiḁ na bḁiaḁna ḁo. Iap ḁḁḁiṽṽ ḁo céḁ toḁac an ḡeiḁḁiḁ ḡ ḁon oiḁṽe ḁaḁa ḁaiḁ ḁo cḁiallḁatṽ eapḁupḁaiḁ, ḡ ḁsḁḁliḡ muḁan iaḁaiḁ ina uiḁṽimṽeall, ḡ aḁuḁ ḁo cḁoρ i ccoiṽcail an cḁoccaiḁ ḡup ḁó ḁiṽḁiḁ lá ḁia ḁccup cḁiḁóṽ ḡ ḁoiḁcḁḁ ḁo cḁup ḁoρ cḁoccaiḁ ḡḁaiṽac, ḡ bá ḁamḁaiḁ ḁo ḁoρcaomḁaccap .i. ḁḁoḁḡ ḁuiḁ ḁuiḁcḁḁḁaiḡ buiḁḁ Mḁaiḁḡe ḁo ḁliḁṽt aḁḁa bḁḁḁain ḁo ḁaḡḁáil ḁoapbaḁḁail ap iapla ḁsḁmuḁan

^v *Kinell Connell*.—The word ḡConailḁ, which was omitted by the original scribe, is supplied by Charles O'Connor of Belanagare. Tir-Connell would be more appropriately used here.

^w *The harp without ceis*.—This phrase has been borrowed by the Four Masters from the Amhra Choluim Cille. The glossographers, however, do by no means agree on the exact meaning of *ceis*; but the Four Masters seem to have taken it for the base string. In *Leabhar na h-Uidhri* it is glossed: “ainm ḁon cḁom cḁéḁ, no ip í in cḁéir ip in cḁuiṽ in ní congḁap in leiṽḁiḁ co na

cḁéṽaiḁ inṽ; “a name for the heavy string,* or the *ceis* in the harp, is what supports the *leith-rinn* and the strings.”

^x *Without shelter*.—The word tollaiḁḁe is explained barrenness, nakedness, exposure, want of clothing, cover, or shelter, by Peter Connell, in his Irish Dictionary, MS. in the British Museum, Egerton 84, 85.

^y *Treason*.—This was written for Farrell O'Gara and the loyalists of the reign of Charles I. O'Daly would have pronounced the Four Masters rank heretics had he known that they had

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1583.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-three.

Con, the son of Calvagh, son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, died on the 13th of March. He was an accomplished and truly hospitable man, a sedate and affable man, the supporting pillar of the literati and the kerns; a man who had spent much of his wealth in the purchase of poems and panegyrics; a man by no means the least illustrious in name and character of the descendants of Niall of the Nine Hostages; so that after his death Kinel-Connel^v might have been likened to a harp without the *Ceis*^w, to a ship without a pilot, or to a field without shelter^x.

The Earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, was Governor of the two provinces of Munster in this year; and the Earl of Desmond became confirmed in his treason^y and insurrection; and he proceeded to ravage the country in his neighbourhood during the winter, and the spring of the following year. His people, however, were so much in dread and awe of the law and the Sovereign of England that they began to separate from him, even his own married wife, children, and friends, so that he had but four persons to accompany him [in his movements] from one cavern of a rock or hollow of a tree to another, throughout the two provinces of Munster, in the summer and autumn of this year. When [however] the beginning of winter and the long nights had set in, the insurgents and robbers of Munster began to collect about him, and prepared to rekindle the torch of war. But God thought it time to suppress, close, and finish this war of the Geraldines, which was done in the following way: a party of the O'Moriartys of the Mang's side, [a family] of the race of Aedh-Beannan^z, took an advantage^a of the Earl of Desmond,

written of his favourite hero in this strain.

^z *Aedh Beannan*.—He was King of Munster, and died, according to the Annals of Innisfallen, in the year 619. He had a son, Maelduin, who fought at the battle of Magh Rath in the year 637, who had a son, Congal, King of Desmond, who was slain in 639, from whom the O'Moriartys are descended.

^a *Advantage*.—This is not fair of the Four

Masters, though the tradition in the country ascribes the murder of the last Earl of Desmond to Kelly O'Moriarty. This tradition is written in a manuscript in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, appended to a poem addressed to the Earl of Desmond by Donnell Mac Brody. But the subject has not been fairly examined; for, though the O'Moriartys were certainly the party who pursued the Earl, the person who laid vio-

ιαρ μβλιτ̃ δό ι ρριανβοιτ̃ πολατ̃ταε ι ccυαρ cairp̃gi ι ñglinn an ginñtĩg. δατταρ an op̃ong̃ írin ãg ταιρccéλαδ, γ ãg τιν̃ccéallaδ na té̃gδαιρι ι mbaoí an τιαπλα ó up̃topac̃ oĩðce co hadhmaδain, co po ling̃p̃iot an řuap̃ðot̃ řair ι cc̃p̃ep̃up̃-cal na maiδne muice dia mair̃t ar aoi laĩte pẽct̃muine, lá řele mair̃tain do řonδp̃aδ. Ro gonaδ γ po řabaδ an τιαπλα leó, uair ní δaoí lũct̃ t̃p̃otta nó tãc̃air ina řappaδ ãct̃ aon b̃ñ, γ διαρ řuãc̃all, ñir b̃ó cian ón coill do δeãc̃-attaρ an tan po δíc̃ñδp̃aττ an τιαπλα řan řuireãc̃, γ muna b̃ñt̃ řiðe řop̃ řõgail, γ řop̃ d̃ib̃řip̃cc (am̃ail po baĩ) põbaδ do móip̃p̃g̃élaib̃ epeann don iaρla õřmum̃an řin .i. řeap̃óid̃ mac řemair, mic řřain, mic tomair op̃oĩct̃ ãta, mic

lent hands on him was a soldier of the garrison of Castlemaine, named Kelly, or O'Kelly, a native Irishman, who had been bred by the English. O'Daly, the historian of the Geraldines, though he calls Owen Mac Daniel an inhuman villain, still seems to think that the Earl's party had acted barbarously. He writes that it unfortunately happened that those who were sent by the Earl to seize the prey, barbarously robbed a noble matron, whom they left naked in the field; that when this fact came to the knowledge of her kindred, they collected a party of men, and, led by a foster-brother of the Earl" [Owen O'Moriarty], "approached his hiding place; that a soldier, whose name was Daniel O'Kelly, smashed the Earl's right arm with a stroke of his sword, and by a second blow cut off one of his ears, then dragged him out, and, being apprehensive lest any one might come to the rescue, brutally separated the head from the body."—*Incrementum, &c., Giraldinorum*, c. 24. See also Hooker; and Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1583, where it is stated that Owen O'Moriarta, who was otherwise called *Droghbearla* [i. e. an op̃oĩc̃b̃éap̃la, of the *bad English*], had obtained seven musketeers and twelve kerne from the Governor of Castlemaine before he went in pursuit of the prey taken from his sister, whom he calls "a poor woman of the Moriartas." It may be here remarked, that it is not certain that Owen O'Moriarty knew

who the party were that had plundered his sister, and that it is very likely that the soldier Kollie, Kelly, or O'Kelly, had the Earl killed before O'Moriarty discovered who was in the hut.

Cox states that Kolly struck the old Earl with his sword, not knowing who he was, and almost cut off his arm; that the old man then cried out that he was the Earl of Desmond, and that Kolly would have spared him, were it not that he bled so fast that he could not live; that, therefore, he immediately cut off his head, which was afterwards sent to England, and placed on a pole on London Bridge; and he adds, that "for this exploit the family of the Moriartas are in disgrace amongst the Irish to this day."

P. O'Sullivan Beare does not mention the name of O'Moriarty in connexion with this murder, but he seems to think that the person who led the soldiers to the place did not know that it was the Earl of Desmond that was there. He seems to think, however, that the Daniel who slew the Earl was the brother of Owen. His words are:

"Inde Giraldus sylvam densissimam suæ ditionis quæ Sylva Cunei vocatur petit, cum quatuor aut quinque comitibus in quâ latitans circumventus capite truncatur. In rei memoriam locus qui tunc ejus sanguine perfusus adhuc sanguineo colore fertur esse affectus. Inveniendi eum duces fuerint duo fratres sui

whom they found in an unprotected position : he was concealed in a hut, in the cavern of a rock, in Gleann-an-Ghinntigh^b. This party remained on the watch around this habitation of the Earl from the beginning of the night to the dawning of day ; and then, in the morning twilight, they rushed into the cold hut. This was on Tuesday, which was St. Martin's festival. They wounded the Earl, and took him prisoner, for he had not along with him any people able to make fight or battle, excepting one woman and two men servants. They had not proceeded far from the wood when they suddenly beheaded the Earl. Were it not that he was given to plunder and insurrection, as he [really] was, this fate of the Earl of Desmond^c would have been one of the mournful stories of Ireland, namely, Garrett, the son of James, son of John, son of Thomas of

familiares et in quos soepe beneficia dicitur contulisse, Eugenius et Daniel, qui aliud forsan quærentes in eum inciderunt reginæ ministris comitati, sed tamen miserè obierunt suspensi alter in Angliâ nescio quod ob crimen, alter in Ibernîâ a Mac Morise Lacsnaë Barone ob foeditatem sceleris hujus in bello maximo quod inferius sum scripturus.”

^b *Gleann-an-Ghinntigh*, now Glanageenty, a townland situated in the east of the parish of Ballymacelligot, barony of Troughanacmy, and county of Kerry, and about five miles to the east of Tralee. The spot where the Earl was killed is still pointed out by the natives by the name of Bothar-an-Iarla, and the trunk of an old tree, under which his body was thrown, still remains. They also shew what they call his grave, but this must have been only the place where the body was for some time concealed, as it seems certain that his body was finally interred in a small chapel at Kilnamanagh, near Castle-Island.

^c *The Earl of Desmond*.—Mr. Moore, in the fourth volume of his *History of Ireland*, which he has suffered to issue from the press in a wofully imperfect state, ventures to draw the following character of this Earl of Desmond, in despite of all O'Daly's encomiums :

“ Among those champions of the cause of Ireland whom the long struggle of her people for freedom has raised into eminence, the Earl of Desmond, although in many respects the most showy and popular, must, in all that lends dignity or moral strength to so high a vocation, take rank on the very lowest level. It was, however, far more in weakness of understanding and violence of temper, than in any natural depravity, that the reckless excesses and headlong arrogance of this lordly demagogue had their source ; and a great statesman of that period,—one whose opportunities of studying the character of this lord were many and searching,—has left on record his opinion, that Desmond's ‘ light and loose dealings proceeded rather from imperfection of judgment than from malicious intent.’ To the same cause,—a helpless want of common sense,—may fairly be attributed most of the anomalies and inconsistencies of his strange career. Hence was it that, though born to a rank almost princely, he herded chiefly with his lowest dependants ; inheriting estates that spread through nearly four counties, he was yet distressed for the means of daily subsistence ; and though circled wherever he went by crowds of followers, could not boast one single friend.”—Vol. iv. p. 95.

Σεμαιρ, mic γεαρίοδ αν θανα, mic μυιριρ (.i. αν εἶς ιαπλά θέρμυμαν) mic τομαιρ να ναπαδ, mic σεον caille, mic τόμαιρ (αγά ccompraicit γεαπαλταῖς cille θαρα, γ θέρμυμαν πέ αροίλε) mic μυιριρ (.i. αν βραταῖρ μινύρ) mic γεαπαίλτ, mic μυιριρ, mic γεαπαίλτ.

Νιρ βιονηναδ διογαλταρ δέ δο δίλγλην γεαπαλταῖς πό θάις cοpa ι ναζηαιδ α βρηιονηρα δια ταρταταρ δια ρινηρεαπαῖδ μαρ εἶρ δυεcυρα ό δύν cαοίν ι cciaρραιγε zo comar τρι νυρce, γ ό οilen μόιρ αρθα νειμιδ ι νυῖδ λιαταν, co lummneac.

^d *Thomas of Drogheda*.—See note ^w, under the year 1468, p. 1051, *supra*.

^e *John Caille*.—This is a mistake for John of Callainn.—See note ^u, under the year 1261, p. 382, *supra*.

^f *The Friar Minor*.—He died in the monastery of Youghal, in the habit of St. Francis, on the 20th of May, 1257.—See note ^o, under the year 1224, p. 217, *supra*.

^g *The vengeance of God*.—What a pity it is that O'Daly had not seen this observation of the Four Masters, that he might brand them, and their Trinity-College-educated patron, Farrell O'Gara, with eternal infamy! This historian of the Geraldines, in his strictures on Dr. O'Meara, calls him *impious* for his lavish encomium on the Earl of Ormond! After quoting a few lines of O'Meara's overcoloured verse in praise of Ormond, O'Daly asks:

"Now, is not this a glaring proof of O'Meara's impiety? He, forsooth, in every other respect a Catholic, dares to call the Geraldines, who were the strenuous supporters of their religion and country, the destroyers of both! Here is the man who does not hesitate to extol the Butlers, by whose supineness this land of Ireland was trodden down by England. Aye, truly was it ruined by Ormond; for had he leagued himself with his uncle Desmond, for altars and for hearths, this land would never have fallen by fraud or force of arms."—c. 24.

^h *Dun-caoin*, now Dunqueen, the most western point of the county of Kerry.—See this already

mentioned under the years 1558 and 1582.

ⁱ *Great Island of Ard-Nemidh*, i. e. the great island of Nemidh's hill, now the Great Island near the city of Cork.—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, p. 178, where it is stated that this island is called after Neimhidh, the leader of the second colony into Ireland after the flood, and that it is situated ι γεριc λιαταν, in the territory of Ui-Liathain, and otherwise called O'lean mór an Ḫhappaiḡ, i. e. Barry's Great Island.—See also O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 6. From these bounds it is evident that the Earl of Desmond claimed all Munster, except the portions of that province belonging to the Earls of Ormond and Thomond. In 1583 a special Act of Attainder was passed against Gerald Earl of Desmond, and his confederates in the rebellion, and it was found that 574,628 acres were forfeited to the Crown; but the territory over which the Earl of Desmond claimed jurisdiction comprised more than double this number of acres.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, edition of 1689, p. 384. For an account of the individuals settled on these lands under the name of undertakers and planters, the reader is referred to Fynes Moryson's *History of Ireland*, edition of 1735, vol. i. pp. 9, 10; Smith's *Histories of the Counties of Kerry and Cork*; and Fitzgerald's *Limerick*, &c. There is still extant a poem addressed to this Earl by Donnell Mac Brody, in which he introduces St. Fachtna of Ros-Ailither, as prophesying to St. Finchú that a famous Grecian family

Drogheda^d, son of James, son of Garrett of the Poetry, son of Maurice (the first Earl of Desmond), son of Thomas of the Apes, son of John of Caille^e, son of Thomas (in whom the Fitzgeralds of Kildare and those of Desmond meet each other), son of Maurice (i. e. the Friar Minor^f), son of Gerald, son of Maurice Fitzgerald.

It was no wonder that the vengeance of God^g should exterminate the Geraldines for their opposition to their Sovereign, whose predecessors had granted to their ancestors as patrimonial lands [that tract of country extending] from Dun-caoin^h in Kerry to the Meeting of the Three Waters, and from the Great Island of Ard-Nemidhⁱ in Hy-Liathain to Limerick.

would come to Ireland, who would conquer the race of Eoghan [the son of Oilioll Olum], and drive the Dal-Cais across the river of Luimneach [the Lower Shannon]; that afterwards another race of foreigners would arrive, who would subdue the former by treachery; but that the Fionn Galls and the Gaels would again recover their power. Mac Brody then tells the Earl that he was the person who would fight the battle of Saingiol [Singland, near Limerick] predicted by this saint, because he was half Leinsterman, and the knight who was first betrayed by the Londoners, which accorded with the prophecy; that he was the glowing brand who would inflame the Gaels to battle; that he would become Monarch of Ireland, and banish the new Saxons and the Londoners from his kingdom. The prophecy here attributed to St. Fachtna, which was evidently forged about the period of the first outbreak of this rebellion, was very famous in Munster and throughout Ireland in the middle of the next century, as appears from the Depositions concerning murders and robberies committed in the county of Fermanagh, preserved in the manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 3. 6, in which is preserved the following Deposition by Rickard Bourke of Enniskillen, Bachelor in Divinity, who, being sworn and examined, "Saith that one of the O'Briens of Thomond did read and

relate in this Deponent's hearing severall prophecies of St. Patrick and of Collumkill, the Sainct of Derry, of Berricanus, another of their Saincts, and of Ffeon Mack Woill, an ould Irish Champion: and the Deponent saw an English booke printed in the Low Countries importing another prophecy of St. Patrick (in the handes of one of the Rebells). All which prophecies the Rebells did conceive to import the extirpation of the English, and the settling of the whole kingdom in the Irish. And theise prophecies are very commonly, confidently, and vehemently urged and justified by their preists for undoubted verities: and amongst the rest there is one prophecie to the effect: *Do berhar cach Downaskia, curfear Ballacliach er goole, murfie Ierla Thraly fear inid Rie an Acrue*; which is thus in English:

"Att Downeskia a fight shalbe,
And Dublin citty shalbe ta'ne;
The King his Viceroy at Acrue [úť cpú]
By the Erle of Traly shall be slaine.

"The Rebells speake much of a dismall and fatall blow which the English shall receive, say they, in a battaile at Cas-Saingel, which they understand to be Singland at the south gate of Limerick: saying that shalbe a finall end of the warr. And thenceforth the Irish alone shall enjoy the kingdome of Ireland to thend of the world. And that there is a prophecy amongst

Μυρκαδ βακαδ, mac emainn, mic maḡnupa, mec pithiḡ décc i narp̃ p̃earpa
ḡar iap̃ mbár iap̃la d̃sr̃mum̃an, ḡ adberat ap̃oile ḡur ab dia cumhaḡ adbat̃.

Ḥorpaḡ caprac̃, mac donnchaḡḡ baḡaiḡ, mic maolmuir̃e, mic donnchaḡḡ,
mic toirp̃dealb̃aiḡ mec ruib̃ne do m̃arbaḡ la c̃it̃sr̃naiḡ inñri caoín do t̃ánair̃-
teaḡt̃ ó ccairp̃pe r̃c̃t̃m̃ain p̃ia mbár iap̃la d̃sr̃mum̃an, ḡ atb̃ir̃et̃i ḡur bó
poḡaḡ p̃ia mbár don iap̃la m̃arbaḡ ḡorpaḡa.

S̃fan ócc mac r̃fan, mic tomair̃ iap̃la décc iap̃ ccian aoir̃, ḡ é illaim̃
illuim̃neac̃ a ccionaiḡ a c̃loinne do b̃it̃ i p̃p̃arraḡ iap̃la d̃sr̃mum̃an.

Αν Ρόιρτεαδ̃ .i. dauid̃ mac muir̃ir̃, mic dauid̃, mic muir̃ir̃, ḡ a b̃iñ oil̃én
ing̃iñ t̃remair̃, mic emainn meḡ p̃iaraip̃ décc iñ aoín m̃í i ñsr̃pac̃ na bliad̃-
na po, ḡ ní baí d̃p̃ionnḡallaiḡ epeann ap̃ t̃p̃ioḡat̃ ced̃ do d̃út̃aiḡ lánam̃ain pob̃
oir̃dear̃ca iñáit̃p̃ide.

Ο μαοίλμυαιδ̃ .i. t̃ep̃oit̃t̃ décc.

Corbmac mac t̃aiḡcc, mic corbmaic̃ óicc meḡ cap̃taiḡ t̃iḡear̃na m̃úr̃cp̃aiḡe
p̃sr̃ d̃iḡḡdealb̃ḡa d̃peaḡp̃olair̃ aḡar lia p̃oir̃ccñs̃ma p̃ionnaol̃ta, ḡ cap̃l̃s̃iñ
c̃um̃daḡt̃ḡlana, ḡ cat̃aoir̃e com̃or̃bair̃ do c̃lannaib̃h eoḡaiñ m̃óir̃ décc. Αν
t̃ir̃ do b̃it̃ iñp̃sr̃nac̃ p̃é ap̃oile iap̃ ñeḡ corbmaic̃. D̃ponḡ d̃ib̃ aḡ cup̃ lé ceal-
laḡan mac t̃aiḡcc po p̃obair̃ dol̃ i p̃eil̃b̃ na t̃ir̃e p̃ó d̃áiḡ a p̃iñp̃ieḡta. D̃ponḡ

them of the destruction of Kilkenny, to this effect, that O'Callaghan's horseboy (taking the bridle off his horse in the Cathedrall place of Kilkenny), shall there ask, where was the church of Kilkenny? There is another prophecy amongst them that Ross shall be destroyed, and left without either stick or stake. And this Deponent further saith, that he credibly heard from severall, and believeth, that one of the Kennedyes, a bloody Rebell, and his companie, murdered at the Silver Mines, in the countie of Tipperary, twenty-four Englishmen, after they were turned to mass. And afterwards he drowned himself, because he was not suffered to go on and exercise the like cruelty against the other English, as this Deponent hath also credibly heard. Jurat xii. Julii, 1643.

“[Signed] R. Bourke.

“[Signed] John Watson.

Will. Aldrich.”

The prophecy relating to Singland is still current among the peasantry in the county of Limerick, where it is believed that the battle remains yet to be fought. A man with three thumbs will hold the general's horse, and a mill in the neighbourhood will be turned by the blood of the slain. After this battle the power of the new English will be for ever suppressed, and the Gaels and *ould* English will be restored to their former power and possessions.

* *Godfrey*. — He is called Goron Mac Swiny by Cox, who says of him that, having taken a great prey in Carbry, three Irishmen (who owned some of the cattle) followed them at some distance, expecting an opportunity at night to steal back their own cattle, or an equivalent; and that to that end they hid themselves within musket shot of Goron's camp or lodgment; that it so happened that Goron and a servant, both unarmed, walked that way, and came near the

Murrough Bacagh, the son of Edmond, son of Magnus Mac Sheehy, died at Ardfert, a short time after the Earl of Desmond, and some say that it was of grief for him [the Earl] he died.

Godfrey Carragh^k, the son of Donough Bacagh, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, was slain by the kernes of Inis-caoin^l, in the tanist's portion, a week before the death of the Earl of Desmond. It was remarked that the death of Godfrey was an omen of that of the Earl.

John Oge, the son of John, son of Thomas, the Earl, died at an advanced age in captivity in Limerick [having been confined there], because his sons had joined the Earl of Desmond.

Roche (David, the son of Maurice, son of David, son of Maurice) and his wife, Ellen, the daughter of James, son of Edmond Mac Pierce, died in the one month in the Spring of this year. There did not exist, of all the old English in Ireland, a couple, possessing only a barony, of more renown than they.

O'Molloy (Theobald) died.

Cormac, the son of Teige^m, son of Cormac Oge Mac Carthy, Lord of Muskerry, a comely-shaped, bright-countenanced man, who possessed most white-washed edifices, fine-built castles, and hereditary seatsⁿ of any of the descendants of Eoghan More, died. The [people of the] country were at strife with each other after the death of Cormac; for some of them supported Callaghan, the son of Teige, who sought to get possession of the territory on account of his seniority;

place where the three men were hid; and that as soon as they perceived that Goron and his servant were unarmed, they surprised them and cut off their heads.

^l *Inis-caoin*, now Enniskean, or Inniskeen, a village situated on the left bank of the Bandon River, in the barony of East Carbery, and county of Cork. The author of *Carbria Notitia* asserts that this place is named from Kean Mac Moylemo, ancestor of the O'Mahonys, which does not accord with the spelling given in the text by the Four Masters.

^m *Cormac, the son of Teige*.—He is the Sir Cormack Mac Teige of Muscry, who was high sheriff of the county of Cork, and of whom Sir Henry Sidney said, that “for his loyalty and

civil disposition he was the rarest man that ever was born of the Irishry.”

ⁿ *Hereditary seats*, *caṡaoipe comorbar*.—The word *comorbar* often signifies succession to a lay title or dignity. In a paper MS., formerly in the collection of Edward O'Reilly, No. 146 of the Sale Catalogue of his manuscripts, the word *comorba* is explained as follows:

“*Comorba* .i. *comṡiḡṡṡna no comoiḡne ut in libro Connaciae comorba Cuinn Céa caṡaiḡ uocatur* *ṡoirṡealḡac mop ó Concuḡar*. *Vide Uḡacṡ Mhorainn*, i. e. *Comhorbha*, i. e. a lord or heir, as in the Book of Connaught, in which Turlough More O'Connor is called the *Comhorbha* [heir] of Conn of the Hundred Battles. *Vide Udhacht Mhorainn*.”

ele ag cup lá corbmac mac diarmatta mic taidcc baí ag iarraidh cénnaí
an tíre a huict páteut a átar, 7 an trísr dhong ag cup lé cloinn óicc an
corbmaic rin, mic taidcc, mic corbmaic óicc, miccorbmaic, mic taidcc me
captaig, 7 lá na mátaí .i. Siubán inghíarair ná buile mic remair, mic
emairn még iarair. Tar a énd rin uile ar le corbmac mac taidcc, mic
diarmatta do buadaiǵb.

An teppcop ciarraiǵeac décc .i. Semur mac riróir, mic Ssain roideac
lán decena an teppcop rin. Do cloinn iarair a bunadur .i. Sliocht Rémainn,
mic uilliam mic gearailt, 7 dearbraatar don múirir taimcc ar an ccéd
gabaltar ó ppiomra raxan i neirinn do cónnam lá diarmait mac murchada
(la ríǵ laigean) an tuilliam rin mac gearailt do ráidriom, 7 ar dia rliocht
urmór gearaltaic cloinne múirir.

O caom .i. Art mac domnaill, mic airt, mic eogain, raió duine eiride
do marbad, 7 a mac .i. Art ócc doiridneac ina ionad.

Mac mec amlaioib .i. donnchaó bán, mac maoileaclainn, mic diarmata,
mic maoileaclainn, 7 mac a dearbraatar taócc, mac concobair, do comtuirim
ré apoile.

Ssan carpac mac uilliam, mic tsroitt a búrc oíde coiri ríúire baí i ttré-
tuireacit gur an tan ra do teaic iteac ar pprotecion. Ool dó iar mbár
iarla dfrimian diarraio buadain i ngearaltaicib. Ní ro air co hat dapa,

^o *Pierce-na-Buile*, i. e. Pierce of the madness, or mad Pierce.

^p *Raymond*.—He was the celebrated Raymond-le-Gros, or the corpulent, the ancestor of Fitz-Maurice of Kerry. The character of this Raymond is given as follows by Giraldus Cambrensis in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 9:

“Erat itaque Reymundus vir amplæ quantitatis, staturæque paulo plus quam mediocris: capillis flavis, et subcrispis, oculis grossis, glaucis, et rotundis, naso mediocriter elato, vultu colorato, hilari ac sereno, et quanquam carnosâ superfluitate ventre turgescens, naturalem tamen corporis grauitatem innata cordis redimens viuacitate carnis vitium animi virtute levabat. Super exercitus cura noctes ducebat insomnes, et tanquam excubiarum excubator,

mirabili solitudine nocte tota circumeundo gyronagus, clamorosus, errabundus excubare solebat. Felix in hoc et fortunatus, quod vel nunquam, vel rarissime, cui præerat, manus, aut temerariis ausibus, aut per incuriam oberauerit. Vir modestus et prouidus, nec cibo nec veste delicatus: Caloris ei algorisque patientia par: vir patiens iræ, patiensque laboris. Quibus præsidebat, prodesse magis quam præesse, potiusque minister quam magister videri volens. Vt autem viri virtutes, mores et modos sub breuitate concludam: vir erat liberalis et lenis, prouidus et prudens. Et quanquam animosus plurimum, et armis instructus: prudentia tamen rebus in Martiis et prouidentia præcellebat. Vir in vtroque laudabilis: multum quidem militis habens, plus quam Ducis.”

others joined Cormac, the son of Dermot, son of Teige, who sought the chieftainship of the territory by virtue of his father's patent; and a third party sided with the young sons of [the deceased] Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, and with their mother, Joan, the daughter of Pierce-na-Buille^o, the son of James, son of Edmond Mac Pierce. Notwithstanding all this [contention], Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Dermot, gained the victory.

The Bishop of Kerry died, namely, James, the son of Richard, son of John. This bishop was a vessel full of wisdom. He was of the stock of the Clann-Pierce, i. e. of the race of Raymond^p, the son of William Fitzgerald. This William was brother of the Maurice^q, who came from the King of England, at the time of the first invasion of Ireland, to assist Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, and from him most of the Geraldines of Clann-Maurice are descended.

O'Keeffe (Art the son of Donnell, son of Art, son of Owen), an eminent man, was slain; and his son, Art Oge, was installed in his place.

The son of Mac Auliffe (Donough Bane, the son of Melaghlin, son of Dermot, son of Melaghlin) and his brother's son, Teige, the son of Conor, mutually slew each other.

John Carragh, the son of William, son of Theobald Burke, heir to Cois-Siuire^r, who had been hitherto in treason [i. e. in rebellion], came in under protection. After the death of the Earl of Desmond he went into the country of

^q *Maurice*, i. e. Maurice Fitzgerald.—See note ^o, under the year 1224, p. 216, *supra*. According to these Annals, and other accounts written in the Irish language, the Geraldines were of Greek origin, but O'Sullivan and O'Daly assert that they derived their origin from the ancient Trojans. O'Sullivan's words are as follows:

"Ibernix Giraldini suum genus ad Hetruscos inde Troianos usque referunt. Quà de re quia Chronicis Ibernix non memoratur, nos pro certo nihil possumus confirmare, nec ad præsens institutum attinet. Satis est compertum Mauritium Garaldum virum nobilem atque magnanimum a Dermysio Lagenix principe accitum ex

Angliâ in Iberniam trajecisse: atque posteros ejus vocari tum Garaldos tum Garaldinos, et Giraldinos: ab his familias duas esse in Hiberniâ procreatas: earum principes institutos ab Anglis Regibus duos comites, alterum Desmonix, vel Desix in Momoniis; alterum Kildariâ in Lageniâ et inde illos Momonios hos Lagenios Giraldinos nuncupari."—*Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 77; see also fol. 87, 88.

^r *Cois-Siuire*, a district belonging to a family of the Burkes, and lying on the west side of the River Suir, in the barony of Clanwilliam and county of Tipperary. This name is formed similarly to Coshma, Coshbride, Coshmore,—Coir

ἡ πο τιονόλεαδ buar an baile lair. Εἰργιττ barba an baile po na hñgmib. Pillir Sfan co na bñcc buidm marcað ar in mbárda, ἡ πο haimrñð eirpñðe go peóilðipeað dupcōr do peilér tpe na cloccaitt ina cñtt go po leaccað é dia eoð, ἡ puccpatt a muintir an cepeið, ἡ πο páccaiðpñot Sfan. Ruccað iarom eirpñðe co luimneað co po cpochað annpñðe hé le comñpñeopaið luimnig.

Μαζ ταιðcc upmum̃an .i. concōðar an cūain mac ταιðcc mic mic mað-
gāmna duinn uí cñnniottig dēcc, pñr peóлта pñccar, ἡ τιgñðapað zan ταταοίρ
ó α τuipmñð gur an tan pñ, ἡ Μαζ ταιðcc do gairm do pilip mac διαpματα
να popalaið uí cñnniottig.

Mac még cocláin, γεapoiττ mac Sfan, mic aipτ, mic copbmaic Macaem̃
céðpaðað ar ccétτgabáil gairccañ do mārbað lá mac uí cñnniottig pñn
.i. lá Mupchað mac bpñain, mic domnaill.

Αν cōnnταοίρ do póipτi .i. aibilin ingean Muipir, mic dauit do porτe bñ
iapla tuaðmum̃an (donnchað mac concōðar uí bpñain) dēcc i pañpað na
bliaðna po i ccluan pañpōða, ἡ α haðnacal i maimpτir inñr.

Onopa ingñ domnaill, mic concōðar, mic τοippñealbaið uí bpñain an bñ
baí ag ua cconcōðar ciappaiðe .i. concōðar dēcc, ἡ α haðnacal i mñip caτaið.

Sluaicceað lánmop lá muintir Sip mclap maulbi, ἡ lá cloinn iapla cloinne
Riocairñ .i. uilleacc, ἡ Sfan i moctap tñpe, ἡ i numall uí máille, ἡ bá dípñm
an po cpñnniðgñot do cpoð cpeað ar an pluaicceað pñ. Ro loipceañ ἡ πο
léppccpñopað leó caτair na mapτ don cup pñ.

Mac iapla cloinne piocairñ Sfan a búpc mac Riocairτ paχanaig mic
uillcc na ccññ, mic piocairñ, mic uillcc cñuic tuað do mārbað go mioðaol-
mār lá α ðeapðpaτair (uilleacc a búpc) ar ionñpaiðñ oñðce. Monuap τpa

Máige, Coir ðpñðe, Coir Aða moipe,—which
are still names of baronies in the counties of
Limerick and Waterford.

^s *Mac Teige*.—This was a name assumed by a
branch of the O'Kennedys, seated in the barony
of Lower Ormond, in the north of the county
of Tipperary.

^t *Ropalach*, now Raplagh, a townland in the
parish of Kilruane, barony of Lower Ormond.
See the Ordnance Map of the county of Tip-
perary, sheets 15 and 21.

^u *The Countess Roche*.—This should be: “the

Countess of Thomond.” The Irish usually call
women after their fathers' names.

^w *Inis-Cathy*, now Scattery Island, situated
in the Lower Shannon, opposite the town of
Kilrush.—See note ⁿ, under the year 1188.

^x *Iochtar-Tire*, i. e. the lower part of the ter-
ritory. This was a name for the northern part
of the barony of Carra, in the county of Mayo.—
See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-*
Fiachrach, p. 205, note ^k.

^y *Umhall-Ui-Mhaille*, i. e. Umallia O'Malley's
country, comprising the present baronies of

the Geraldines in search of a prey, and made no delay until he arrived at Adare, where he seized on all the cattle of the town. The wardens of the town rose out at the shouts and pursued him. John, with his small body of horsemen, turned round upon the warders, but he was shot with a straight aim in the head with a ball, which pierced his helmet, so that he was thrown from his horse. His people [however] carried off the prey, but left John behind. He was afterwards taken to Limerick, where he was hanged by the Commissioners of Limerick.

Mac Teige^s of Ormond, i. e. Conor of the Harbour, the son of Teige, grandson of Mahon Don O'Kennedy, died. He was a ready, tranquil, and domestic man, without reproach from his birth. Philip, the son of Dermot O'Kennedy of Ropalach', was then styled Mac Teige.

The son of Mac Coghlan (Garret, the son of John, son of Art, son of Cormac), an intellectual youth, was, on his first assumption of chivalry, slain by the son of O'Kennedy Fin, namely, by Murrough, the son of Brian, son of Donnell.

The Countess Roche^u, namely, Eveleen, the daughter of Maurice, son of David Roche, and wife of the Earl of Thomond (Donough, the son of Conor O'Brien), died in the Summer of this year at Clonroad, and was buried in the Monastery of Ennis.

Honora, the daughter of Donnell, son of Conor, son of Turlough O'Brien, and wife of O'Conor Kerry (Conor), died, and was interred in Inis-Cathy^w.

A great army was led by the people of Sir Nicholas Malby, and the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, Ulick and John, into Iochtar-Tire^x and Umhall-Ui-Mhaille^y, and took a countless number of cattle spoils on that occasion, and also burned and totally destroyed Cathair-na-Mart^z.

The son of the Earl of Clanrickard, namely, John Burke, the son of Rickard Saxonagh, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Richard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-tuagh, was unfraternally slain in an assault at night, by his brother Ulick

Burrishoole and Murreesk, in the county of Mayo.

^z *Cathair-na-Mart*, i. e. the stone fort of the beeves. This was the name of an ancient stone fort of a circular form, and also of a castle built by O'Malley on the margin of the bay of West-

port. The town of Westport is still always called *Catáir na mairt* in Irish by the people of Connaught and Munster. The stones of the ancient *Catáir* were removed some years since, but its site is still pointed out by the natives within the Marquis of Sligo's demesne.

πο βα μαίρεcc δαερβραταίρ το δούεραccαίρ δυνεμάρεδδ α δέρεβραταίρ ναίλε
 ιμ cομποινην επίccε αρ ιρ βιτ cαιc αρ υαίρ αν βιτ πο. δα δουλιγ μόρ ná πο
 ρccρυccτ uιλλccε ινα ιννητινη γυρ bó μαολ γuala γαν βραταίρ, γ nácc ρluacc
 neac ινα αοναρ. Νί ηcδ ριν το βέρετ δια υίdh acτ α cορρ το cήcετollaδ, γ α
 έαοδ το έρεγδαδ γο βερεccαιδρiοc μαρεδ γαν ανμαιν έ, γ αρ αρ έiccιn ρυαίρ
 luccτ α ιοmcaίρ γο baile acτα αν ρίογ αιρμ ιν πο ηαδναicead αν τάιρριγ. δά
 epad cρiδe lá α έίρ βαδέιν οιδεαδ αν ρίρ ηίρiν, αρ ρέπαρ α cεille, α cρoτα,
 γ α ceneóil, α ειμiγ, α υαίρle γ α οiρδέρεταe.

Mac uilliam búpc .i. Ριρδέρε αν ιαπαινη, mac δαυiδ, mic emaiññ, mic
 uillicc ρέρ cpeacac cοngalaδ, αιρδρcδ cρράδαλ, nó βρiρcδ βέρεñ mbaogail αρ
 α βιοδδαδαιδ, γ ρορ α mβρiρcί cο μιmic το έcc, γ ριρδεαρδ mac oιluepaίρ, mic
 Scain δοiρδnead ινα ιonaδ.

Ο Ραγαίλλιγ αοδ cοnallaδ mac μαοίλmópδα, mic Scain, mic catail neac
 το cαιc α Ré γαν ρέρεαδρα, γ α επέιμρι γαν επεβρόδ, γ πο cοngaiδ αν βέρεñe
 γαν baogluccad ταρ lamaiδ α cομαρραν γall, γ γαιοδel αν ccéiñ το μαίρ το
 έcc, γ α adnacal ι μαίρiρτιρ αν cabáin, γ α βέñ ιρiβél βέρεñauaίl δέcc ιν αon

^a *Wished*, δούεραccαίρ.—This ancient verb, which occurs but once in these Annals, is used in the *Leabhar Breac* to translate the Latin *utinam*; thus: “*Δούεραccαίρ, α δέ, cοmpcίρ δiρge mo πέτα, utinam adirigantur viæ meæ, &c.*” fol. 18, b. a.

^b *John Roe*, i. e. *Johannes Rufus*.—In a pedigree of O'Reilly, preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Harleian Manuscripts, 1425, fol. 186, he is called “Sir Shane O'Realie.” According to the pedigree of the Count O'Reilly, compiled by the Chevalier O'Gorman, this John Roe was the son of Hugh Conallagh O'Reilly, by the daughter of Betagh of Moynalty. This John, finding his party too weak, repaired to England to solicit Queen Elizabeth's interest, and was kindly received at Court, and invested with the order of knighthood; whereupon he returned home with letters from the Queen to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland, instructing them to support him in his claim. It appears that he complained of the division of the territory then

recently made, and on the 1st of April, 1585, her Majesty's Commissioners at Cavan proposed to him several queries (see note ^b, under 1292, p. 1191, *supra*), as to the limits of his territories; the rents, duties, and customs due to O'Reilly in the five baronies of the Breny (Brefny); and as to the cause of his complaints against his relatives and neighbours, to which he replied at some length. After defining the limits of the baronies of Cavan, Tullaghgarvy, Tolloconho, Tolloha, and Clanmahon, he proceeds as follows:

“It may please your Lordship to caule for Mulmore Mac Prior Oreley” [i. e. Maelmora, son of Philip the Prior, son of Owen, who was the uncle of Sir John O'Reilly.—ED.] “of Clanmahon, who hath threatened the tenants of the said Sir John, which dwelled in the towne of Doweld-donell, and hath put them in such fear to lose their lives and goods, as divers of them have departed from the said lands, and the rest will presently depart; by meanes

Burke. Alas! woe to that brother who wished^a to slay his other brother about the partition of a territory, for this world is the world of every one in turn. It was a great pity that Ulick did not ponder within his mind that "shoulders are bare without a brother," and that "one makes not an army"; instead of this, he perforated his body, and pierced his side, so that he left him stretched out lifeless; and it was with difficulty that his body was obtained by those who carried him to Athenry, where the hero was buried. The death of this good man weighed upon the hearts of the people of his territory, on account of his good sense, his personal form, his noble birth, his hospitality, his nobleness, and his renowned achievements.

Mac William Burke, i. e. Richard-an-Iarainn, the son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick, a plundering, warlike, unquiet, and rebellious man, who had often forced the gap of danger upon his enemies, and upon whom it was frequently forced, died; and Richard, the son of Oliver, son of John, was installed in his place.

O'Reilly (Hugh Conallagh, the son of Maelmora, son of John, son of Cathal), a man who had passed his time without contests or trouble, and who had preserved Breifny from the invasions of his English and Irish enemies as long as he lived, died, and was buried in the monastery of Cavan. His wife, Isabella Barnewall, died about the same time. The son of this O'Reilly, namely, John Roe^b, then exerted himself to acquire the chieftainship of the territory, through

whereof the said lands are waste, to the greates hinderance and disinheritance of the said Sir John and his heires, if your Lordship take not some order to the contrary by surety of feare or good avering against the said Mulmore, which it may please you to do.

"The Dewties and Customs, &c.

"Orely by auncient custom and usadge of the country had alwayes out of the baronies of the Cavan and Tullaghgarvy, and out of every of the other three baronies, which he hath lost by the" [late] "division, yearely out of every barrony xlv. libr. as often as he had any cause to cesse the said barronies, either for the Queene's rents and dewties, or for any charge towards Onele, or other matter, which some-

tymes was twise or thrise a yeare, and every time xlv. lib. to his owne use, besides the charge of the cess.

"Item, he had lykewise by the said custome and usadge all manner of chargis that either his son or any other of his men or followers weare put into by reson of their beinge in pledge, or attendinge by commandment of the Lord Deputy in Dublin, or otherwhere, for matter of the said Oreley.

"Item, by the said custom Oreley had all manner of fees and pensions and recompencis given by the said Oreley to any learned counsell or other solicitor or agent, for the causes of the contry, borne and payed by the said contry.

"Item, by the said custom Oreley had yearely,

αυτοῦ ποῦ εἶναι. Μὰς ἀνὰ τὴν Ραῖγαλλαιὸν τὴν ἰ. Στὰν ποῦαδ δὸ ἐνὶ τῷ ἀγ. δολ. ἰ
 ἐκείνου ἀνὰ τὴν αὐτὴν ἡύχθωσσαν γὰρ ἀνὰ βέλαιον Ἐμῶν μὲς μαοῖλμορδὰ βαί

over and beside all other dewties and customes, towards his chargis in going to Dublin, out of every pole, xvi^d Starling.

"Item, by the said custom he had yearley out of every viii. pooles of lande through the whole fyve barronies one fatt beefe for the spendinge of his house.

"Item, by the said custom, he had one horse for himselfe, one horse for his wife, and one horse for his son and heir, with one boye attendinge uppon every horse, kept through the whole fyve barronies yearely.

"Item, by the said custom it was lawfull for Oreley to cess uppon the Mac Bradies, the Mac Enroes, the Gones, and the Jordans, by the spare of iii. quarters of a yeare yearely, one fote-man uppon every poole which the said sirnames had, to kepe his cattell, to repe and bynd his corne, to thrashe, hedge, and diche, and do other husbandry and mersanary work for the said Oreley.

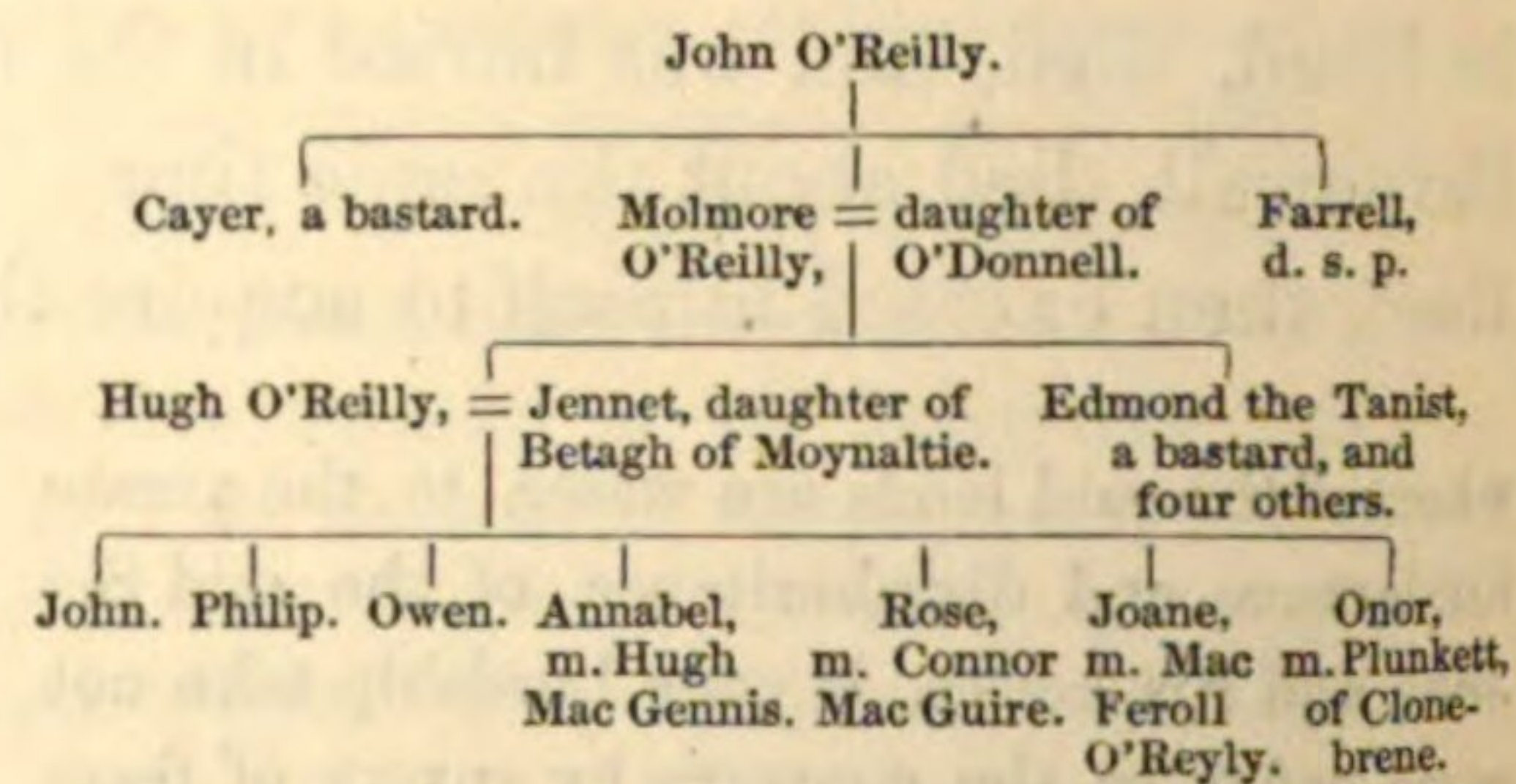
"Item, by the said custom the said Oreley had upon the Bradies, the Gones, the Mac Enroes, and the Jordans, out of every poole of land yearely, thre quarters of a fatt beefe, and out of every two pooles one fatt porke, and also the cessione of strangers, their men and horses, as often as any did come in friendship to the country.

"Item, by the said custom the said Oreley had by dewty all manner of chardgis both for workmen, stoffe, and labourers, and victualls, for the buildinge and maintaineing of his castell of the Cavan, and all other necessary romes and offices about the same, borne and payed by the gentill and others of the barony of the Cavan.

"The dewties of the towne of the Cavan also by the said custom, as rents, drink, and other dewties, now taken and not denied.

"Item, Sir Hugh Oreley, father unto the said Sir John, had in morgadge from divers of the gentill of Clanmahon, xlviii. pooles in pawne of l. mylche kyne, which morgage discended upon Sir John, and he was seised of the said xlviii. pooles untill the division, which he desireth to continue possession of, or els that he may be payed the said l. milche kyne."—*Carew MSS.* at Lambeth palace, No. 614, p. 162.

^c *Edmond, the son of Maelmora.*—He is usually called Edmond of Kilnacrott. In a pedigree of O'Reilly, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, vol. for 1610 of the Irish Correspondence, Paper No. 73, this Edmond is called a bastard; but he is set down as a legitimate brother of Hugh, the father of Sir Shane in the Harleian MS. above referred to. The pedigree in the State Papers' Office, which was probably furnished by Sir John O'Reilly, stands as follows:



This Edmond, who would have succeeded his brother, Hugh Conallagh, in the government of East Breifny, according to the Irish law of tanistry, was set aside by the government, and Sir John set up in his place; but Sir John having joined Tyrone in the rebellion, the authority of the English became weak in Breifny, and Edmond, the tanist, was finally elected chief, to wit, in 1598, when he was a very old man. So early as the year 1558, he and his brother, Hugh, who was then the O'Reilly, made the following covenant with the Lord

the power of the English, in opposition to Edmond, the son of Maelmora^c, who was the senior according to the usage of the Irish. In consequence of

Deputy :

“Ordo Domini Deputati Concilii Capitaneo Domino O'Reilly apud Kilmacnois xxv. Maii, anno 1558.

“Primo, quod ipse arbitramento et ordinationi Commissariorum per nos jam assignatorum stabit circa restitutionem et debitam satisfactionem per quoscunque sub ejus gubernatione fiendam in iis quæ contra confines Anglicanos commiserint, et pro complemento et observatione hujus rei corporale se juramento astringet, quod illos obsides in manus baronis de Slane Magistri Mareschalli deliverabit infra octavum diem junii proximè futurum qui juxta nostram conclusionem fuerint assignati, similiter et idem Dominus de Slane aut Mareschallus in manus suas suscipiet eos ex confinibus Anglicanis versus quos dictus O'Reilly aliquam hujusmodi querelam seu occasionem habet, et sic penes se detinebit quousque debita per illos fiat restitutio secundum quod adjudicabitur, diesque restitutionis hujusmodi hinc inde certus prefigetur ac emitabitur[sic] in quandocunque constitutum terminum prætergredi seu violare contigerit, pœnam dupli incursurum, seu foris fracturum; quod si pars delinquens eandem pœnam sin forisfractum una cum adjudicata restitutione non persolverit infra decem dies proxime tum sequentes, quod tunc dictus Dominus de Slane aut Mareschallus pignus sufficiens capiet pro solutione ejusdem tam restitutionis quam pœnæ, quo satisfacto pignus homini iterum dimittet. Item quod contra hujusmodi bona quæ per filium suum Eugenium capta fuerant post ultimam ordinationem habitam apud Kenles plenè in integrum restituentur, et dictus Eugenius præterea quod more guerino seu bellico invasit partes Anglicanas, ipse infra decem dies post datum præsentium ad Dominum Deputatum accedet ad perdonationem suam pro tali crimine humiliter postu-

landum, et insuper pro redemptione seu fine trangressionis suæ dabit centum vaccas Dominae Reginae.

“Item quod dictus O'Reilly obligabitur ad respondendum pro omnibus suis filiis et aliis quibuscunque personis sub ejus jurisdictione existentibus, quatenus ipse et quilibet eorum sese erga suas magestates bene et fideliter gesserint et pro pace observanda versus omnes suarum magestatum subditos Anglicanos, et si aliquis ex patria sua in hoc deliquerit quod ipse delinquentem in manus Domini Deputati tradet, aut pignus sufficiens pro restitutione damni commissi.

“Item quod ipse sine speciali licentia Domini Deputati non conducet, nec in patria sua remanere permittet quoquomodo aliquos Scotos aut alios extraneæ nationis quoscunque.

“Item in sua patria remanere non permittet absque licentia Domini Deputati aliquos ex stirpe O'More sive O'Chonor, aut ullum ex eorum sequacibus, nec aliquos alios cujuscunque generis qui rebelles exstiterint contra suas magestates, quin eos omnes pro virili et posse suâ, quantum in illo fuerit apprehendere conabitur et apprehensos ad manus Domini Deputati perducet, et si contingat aliquos hujusmodi malefactores seu rebelles ad patriam Domini O'Reilly, illo ignorante, subterfugere, et habita inde noticia, dictus Dominus Deputatus ad illum scripserit pro apprehensione hujusmodi malefactorum, quod tunc præfatus O'Reilly, summam diligentiam et operam suam præstabit, ut illos capere posset, captosque ad Dominum Deputatum perducet, aut cuicunque ipse assignaverit, ac etiam quod omnes latrones et hujusmodi prædones qui furtim aliquod seu rapinam commiserint in partibus Anglicanis, et illud intra patriam illius subduxerint, apprehendi faciet et apprehensos ad vicecomitem illius comitatûs

ἡν ῥῖννῖρ ὁ ῥῖρ ἡναῦῖτε ἡαῖδεαλ, ἡ τᾱῖνῖc ὁ ῥῖδε αῖ τῖρ, ἡ αῖ τῖδεαῖ-
ναρ ὁ ῥῖνν ἔτῖρ ῥῖοῖτ ῖαῖοῖλμῖρῖα.

Μαc υῖ cονῖοῖαρ ῥῖcῖῖῖ Cαῖαῖρ μαc ταιῖc ὀῖc, ῖc ταιῖc, ῖc αἔῖα
ὁ ῖαρῖαῖ ῖ ῥῥῖυῖ ῖᾱ ὀῥῖνῖ ὁ ῖῖνῖτῖρ αῖρτ.

propinquioris transmittet, et rei sublatae, quod
melius poterit, restitutionem faciet.

“Eadem et similis ordinatio erga illum ob-
servetur, si in partes Anglicanas quidquam
fuerit ab illius jurisdictione ita surreptum et
quod neque ille ullos exules in patriam Angli-
canam in patria sua demorari, permittet, neque
ullum ex patria sua Anglicana aliquem exulem
in patria sua in partibus Anglicanis demorare
permittet.

“Item quod dictus O'Reilly portabit omnia
onera et servitia reginae magestati debita, tam in
promovendo exercitu equitum, et turbariorum
quoties opes fuerit quam in solvendo solito
nummo Scotiorum quemadmodum debet, aut
temporibus elapsis solvere consueverit.

“Item quod ipse per totam jurisdictionem
monetam regiam debito suo valore, recepi faciat,
sicuti per partes Anglicanas passim et ubique
currit.

“Et pro omni premissarum perfecta observa-
tione suscepit corporale juramentum, ac si deli-
querit in aliquo premissorum solvet Dominæ
Reginae mille martas [mīle mᾱῖτ]: ac etiam
concordationem istam proclamari faciet in patria
sua et Sigillum suum et sigilla filiorum suorum
et omnium liberorum, tenentium patriæ suæ his
scriptis apponi faciet, et nobis illam mittet ad
perpetuam rei memoriam.”

On the 25th of Nov. 1567, this Edmond and
his brother Hugh signed the following Indenture
in the Lord Justices' camp at Lough Sheelin:

“Hæc indentura facta inter honorabilem vi-
rum Dominum Henericum Sydney ordinis gar-
terii militem, presidentem Concilii Walliæ et
deputatum in Hibernia generalem, una cum
concilio quorum nomina subscribuntur ex unâ

parte, et Hugonem O'Reilly suo nationis Capi-
taneum, et Edmundum O'Reilly, fratrem suum,
tanistam patriæ de Brefney ex alterâ parte.

“Testatur quod prædictus O'Reilly obligat se
tenere et adimplere tenorem et formam arti-
culorum sesequentium, primum, promittitur
quod ad posse suum prosequetur fratres suos
Cahier O'Reilly, Owen O'Reilly, et Thomam
O'Reilly, nunc rebelles Serenissimæ Reginae ma-
gestati, et eos et secutores eorum ferro et flamma
puniet, nec patietur eos terras et tenementa sua
possidere, tenere, vel arare vel colere, sed eos
omnes ut inimicos suos castigabit, cum fuerint
per prædictum Dominum Deputatum adjudicati
rebelles et inobedientes.

“Item promittitur quod quicquid Commissarii
dicti Domini Deputati nominati vel nominandi
per ipsum Dominum Deputatum adjudicaverint
pro inimicis finiendis et bonis restituendis inter
Anglicanas partes et habitantes in de” [the]
“Brefney, quod ipse O'Reilly articulas et judicia
perimplebit et observabit.

“Item permittitur quod ubi lis est inter ho-
norabilem virum baronem de Delvin et prædic-
tum O'Reilly pro titulis et demandis inter ipsos
et patrias suas quod ipse O'Reilly observabit
omnia decreta et judicia quæ in futurum adju-
dicabuntur per Commissarios Domini Deputati,
secundum mores et observationes patriarum
suarum et præscriptiones temporis præteriti.

“Item similiter observabit et perimplebit
omnia judicia quæ infuturum commissarii præ-
dicti Domini Deputati decreverint inter habi-
tantes patriæ de Annaly et patriæ de Brefney
pro finibus tam futuris quam præteritis.

“Item ubi prædictus O'Reilly obligatus est
solvere honorabili viro comiti Sussexio mille et

this, the country and the lordship were divided between the descendants of Maelmora^d.

The son of O'Connor Sligo (Cahir, the son of Teige Oge, son of Teige, son of Hugh) was treacherously slain by a party of Muintir-Airt [the O'Harts].

centum martas quorum magna pars non est hactenus data ad usum prædicti comitis, prædictus O'Reilly dabit et deliverabit numerum prædictum vel reliquum sive martas non adhuc solutas ante fastum sancti Johannis Baptistæ proximum futurum ad manus Domini Deputati.

"Item ubi filius dicti O'Reilly, videlicet Johannes, accepit prædam rebellicam usque ad numerum trecentarum vaccarum, prædictus O'Reilly promittitur quod infra quindecim dies jam proximum futuros dabit dicto Domino Deputato prædictas trecentas martas vel suo certo attornato in villa de Kells incomitatu Mediæ vel prædictum filium suum Johannem mittet Domino Deputato custodiendum donec de martis prædictis solutionem fecerit.

"Item ubi Dominus Deputatus in manus suas ad usum Regiæ magestatis accepit castrum de Tullyvin, nuper in possessione Owen O'Reilly, et jam commisit hoc castrum Edmundo O'Reilly ad usum Regiæ, prædictus O'Reilly observabit et curabit quod prædictus Edmundus non nutriet vel sustinebit prædictum Owenum vel aliquem alium Rebellem sive bona eorum in castra prædicta certo vel alibi (ulterius hac lege) Edmundum in possessione patriæ prædictæ.

"Item prædictus O'Reilly promittet habitare in patriæ suæ confinibus et Anglicarum ad placitum Domini Deputati durante bello et rebellionem fratrum suorum et Johannis O'Neil ut inde eveniat securitas bonorum Anglicarum partium, protectionem suam contra rebelles prædictos, et pro his omnibus articulis Observandis dabit prædictus O'Reilly in manus prædicti Domini Deputati intra quindecim dies proximo sequentes obsidem quem in secreto inter ipsos demandatum est dari et deliberari, et iterum

obsides in custodia Patricii Cusack remanebunt, tam pro his quam pro omnibus aliis articulis finiendis. In cujus rei testimonium tam prædictus Dominus Deputatus et consilium quam prædictus O'Reilly alternatim his indenturis scripserunt.

"Datum in campo apud Loghshelen, 25^o Novembris anno nono Elizabeth.

"O'REILLY.

EDMOND O'REILLY."

^d *Were divided between the descendants of Maelmora.*—The territory of Breifny O'Reilly was divided among four principal men of the descendants of Maelmora, the father of Hugh Conallagh, on this occasion, namely, 1, Sir John, the son of Hugh Conallagh, son of Maelmora; 2, his uncle, Edmond, of Kilnacrott, son of Maelmora, and who was at this time tanist of Breifny, and became chief in 1598; 3, Philip O'Reilly, second son of Hugh Conallagh, who was made chief of Breifny by O'Neill in 1596; 4, Maelmora, the bastard son of Philip the Prior, the son of Owen, who was the fifth son of Maelmora, the stirpes of this head branch of the O'Reillys. The following note on the division of East Breifny between the descendants of Maelmora is given in a manuscript at Lambeth, Carew Collection, No. 635, fol. 19:

"The Breny, now called the county of Cavan, hath bene tyme out of mynde whollie in the jurisdiction of him that for the tyme was Oreillye, that is to say, Lord of the Countrye, but when partition of the same was made by Sir Henry Sidney, then Lord Deputie of Ireland, the baronies within the countie of Cavan aforesaid were divided amongst the principal gentlemen of the Oreillys, as ensueth, viz.:

Mac uí concobair doinn .i. Τοιρρδεαλβὰς mac διαρμαδα, mic cairbre, mic eoccain éasíc mic feilim gíngcailg do écc.

Ταδὲcc ócc mac ταιδὲcc uí ruairc do écc i mbraiḡdḡnar ag ua ruairc .i. briain mac briain mic eoccain.

Oilén na ttauat̃ (.i. Πορτ αν οιλέν) do gabail lá Mac ruibne na ttauat̃ .i. Eocchan ócc mac eoccain óicc, mic eoccain, mic doimnaill ar cloinn doimnaill mic donnchaid̃, ḡ clant̃t̃ doimnaill do marbad̃ and.

Baile uí neill (.i. τοιρρδεαλβὰς luinec̃) .i. an rpat̃ bán do lorccad̃ la hua ndoimnaill (Αοδὴ mac μαḡnapa) ḡ dioḡbála mópa do dénam̃ dua neill, la taoḡ oircne an baile oir ba don c̃ur rin do marbad̃ la hUa ndoimnaill Ua coinne, ḡ Mac mec aoda ḡo ndruing̃ móip̃ ele cen mo t̃at̃.

Donnchad̃ mac an calbailg̃ uí doimnaill do marbad̃ lá cablac̃ albanac̃.

Briain mac donnchaid̃, mic conconnact̃, mic conconnact̃ meḡuid̃ir fear ḡo ndḡgaim̃ uairle ḡ einig̃ do écc.

CReac̃a mópa do denam̃ ar Shomairle mbuid̃e mac mec doimnaill lá haoḡ mac feilim bacailg̃ uí neill, lá Mac uioilín, ḡ lá Saxancoib̃. Somairle buid̃e co na brait̃irib̃ do dol i t̃t̃óraiḡeact̃ na c̃reac̃, ḡ briḡf̃oḡ d̃óib̃ for a mbaoí reampa, ḡ na c̃reac̃a do b̃fin d̃íob̃, ḡ aéḡ mac feilim bacailg̃ do marbad̃ don c̃ur rin, ḡ banna nó d̃ó do na Saxancoib̃, ḡ an c̃uid̃ ele d̃ib̃ d̃im̃teact̃ ḡan c̃reic̃ ḡan corccar.

Τοιρρδεαλβὰς, mac doimnaill uí briain, ḡ Sfan ruad̃, mac aoda conallailg̃, mic maolmórda uí raiḡillig̃ do dol i Saxoib̃, ḡ i noir̃d̃nead̃ i nḡráḡaib̃ r̃uid̃ire i naon ló i raḡpaḡ na bliad̃na ro do laḡair̃ an R̃rionñra Elizabeth.

Donnchad̃ mac uí baioḡill (.i. τοιρρδεαλβὰς) do marbad̃ lá muiñtir̃ maille i ñiñir̃ caoíl.

“To Sir John Oreillye, and his heires, the baronies of Cavan, Tollaghgarvy, Tolloghconho, and Tolloha.

“To Edmond Oreillye and his heires, the baronie of Castlerahin.

“To Philip Oreillye, and his heires, the baronie of Inniskine” [now Clankee].

“To Moylemore mac an Prior, and his brothers, the barony of Rathenarome,” [now Clanmahon].

^e *Port-an-Oilen*, now Portilan, an island be-

longing to the parish of Clondahorky, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. Mac Sweeny Doe had a castle on this island, which gives name to a manor in the parish of Clondahorky.

^f *Srath-ban*, i. e. the white srath, inch, or holm, now Strabane, a well-known town, in the north-west of the county of Tyrone.

^g *Renowned*, literally, “of good name.”

^h *Turlough*.—This is the celebrated Sir Turlough O’Brien, the ancestor of the O’Briens of

The son of O'Connor Don, i. e. Turlough, the son of Dermot, son of Carbry, son of Owen Caech, son of Felim Geangcach, died.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige O'Rourke, died in captivity with [i. e. in the custody of] O'Rourke, i. e. Brian, the son of Brian, who was son of Owen.

Oilen-na-dTuath (i. e. Port-an-Oilen^e) was taken by Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath (Owen Oge, the son of Owen Oge, son of Owen, son of Donnell) from the sons of Donnell, the son of Donough, who were slain on the occasion.

The town of O'Neill (Turlough Luineach), namely, Srath-ban^f, was burned by O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus); and great injuries were done to O'Neill, besides the plundering of the town; for it was on this occasion that O'Coinne, the son of Mac Hugh, and many others besides them, were slain by O'Donnell.

Donough, the son of Calvagh O'Donnell, was slain by a Scottish fleet.

Brian, the son of Donough, son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, a man renowned^g for nobleness and hospitality, died.

Great depredations were committed on Sorley Boy, the son of Mac Donnell, by Hugh, the son of Felim Bacagh O'Neill, by Mac Quillin, and the English. Sorley Boy and his kinsmen went in pursuit of the preys, defeated those who were before them, deprived them of the preys, and slew Hugh, the son of Felim Bacagh, and a company or two of the English. The remainder went away without prey or victory.

Turlough^h, son of Donnell O'Brien, and John Roeⁱ, the son of Hugh Conalagh, son of Maelmora O'Reilly, went to England, and were invested with the order of knighthood on the one day, in the summer of this year, in presence of the Sovereign, Elizabeth.

Donough, the son of O'Boyle (Turlough), was slain on Inis-Caoil^k, by the O'Malleys.

Ennistimon, in the west of the county of Clare.

ⁱ *John Roe, &c. O'Reilly.*—See note ^c, *supra*. It was probably on this occasion that Sir John O'Reilly furnished the pedigree of his family, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London. In a pedigree of O'Reilly, preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Harleian MSS. 1425, fol. 186, occurs the following note relating

to this Sir John: "Sir Shane O'Realie, by order out of England, anno 1587, was made Capten of the Countrie of Breny O'Realie, now called County Cavan, and his uncle, Edmond, was confirmed Tanist."

^k *Inis-Caoil*, now Inishkeel, an island near the mouth of Gweebarra bay, belonging to the barony of Boyleagh, and county of Donegal.

Ἐν ἑσθῶ, mac τοιρρδεαλβαῖς ἡνιρῆς, mec ρυῖνε δέcc ἰ mbaile mec ρυῖνε
 ḃόḡαιρῆς.

Ὑα Νέιλλ τοιρρδεαλβαῖς luineac̃ do bhít for an rraeth mbán co ndruing
 móir do Shaxanaḃaib ina parrad̃, ḡ bátar occ báis, ḡ acc baccar dul do
 indrad̃ tíre conaill ἰ ndíogail loircete an tsraeta báin riar an tan rin. Ot
 cuala Ὑα domnaill Aoḃ mac maḡnupa an ní rin, Ro tionoilead̃ co tinneḡnac̃
 a ḡoc̃rairte dia ḡaigib̃, ḡ do cóib̃ ḡan ρυῖneac̃ ḡo druim lig̃n ḡo po ḡab̃ long-
 porc̃ hiruide ἰ mí lún do ḡonnpad̃. No ticead̃ diorma do marcp̃luaḡ uí neill
 do ḡaigib̃ uḡra ḡ iompuacceta for marcp̃luaḡ uí domnaill. Nir bo peich op̃ta
 lá muinṡir Uí domnaill indrin ḡo mbátar daoíne occá ndiṡuḡad̃ scoppa ḡach
 laoi. Peact̃ ann tanḡatar an po baḃ deach do marcp̃luaḡ uí neill ḡo mbriḡ,
 ḡ ḡo mborrpad̃ ḡo t̃tar, ḡ ḡo t̃tarcaral for cenel cconail, ḡ ní po anraṡ
 dia ḡsimim ḡo panḡatar tar rin, ḡ t̃ria porc̃ na t̃t̃rí naímat, ḡ co hionpoc̃-
 raib̃ longpuiṡt̃ uí domnaill. Roṡtar ains̃rlaíma muinṡear uí domnaill an tan
 rin, ar a aoí po ḡab̃rat a ndíorma po cédoir ḡ po ling̃r̃t̃ forpa. Ḳ̃c̃air
 iomaircecc, ḡ iompuaccad̃ aingib̃ ét̃t̃rocar scoppa ḡrí ré ḡoda. Ro ḡraoínead̃
 po ḃlóib̃ for marcp̃luaḡ uí neill ḡur in ḡrinḃ tar̃ a t̃tuḃcat̃ar, ḡ po báḡ
 occa ḡḡoirḃinḡe ina ndiúib̃ ḡan díc̃ell, occá t̃t̃acmang̃, ḡ occa t̃timcéllad̃ co
 ná caomnac̃cat̃ar ḡaigib̃ áta id̃ir ḡur bo h̃ic̃c̃ñ dóib̃ an abann for a mon-
 ḃaib̃ diomnp̃raigib̃ airm in po ḃóir̃t̃r̃t̃ dia ḡaigib̃. Ro báid̃it̃, ḡ po marḃat̃
 ḡoc̃aib̃ do muinṡir uí neill im Ὑα ḡḡoir̃m̃rl̃ḡaig̃ Corbmac, ḡ im mac Aoḃa,
 ḡ im Maolmuir̃e mac diarmata mic maṡḡam̃na, mic t̃uaṡaib̃ uí cleir̃ig̃, aon
 bráig̃e ḡill Uí neill ḡ cenel eḡḡain don chur rin, uair pob ionann maṡaib̃ dia
 aṡair̃rium̃, ḡ dua neill ḡḡirin, ḡ bá for a c̃umar buí iolmaoine uí neill ar
 aba a ḡialupa ḡrir, ḡ nir bó ḡó lair a t̃lóra cud̃roma da ḡac̃ ḡḡnail ionnmura

¹ *The town of*, i. e. the castle or residence of Mac Sweeny Banagh, at Bawan, in the parish of Kilcar, in the barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.

^m *Druim-lighean*, now Drumleen, a townland in the parish of Clonleigh, barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.—See note ^b, under the year 1522, p. 1356, *supra*.

ⁿ *Precisely*.—This word is redundant, and might be omitted in the English.

^o *The Finn and Port-na-dtri-namhad*.—This

should be: "Until they crossed Port-na-dtri-namhad and the River Finn." Port-na-dtri-namhad was the name of a castle on the Tyrone side of the River Finn, close to Lifford.—See note ^r, under the year 1522, p. 135; and note ^b, under the year 1526, p. 1384, *supra*.

^p *Rushed upon it*.—They had not time to look for the fords, but were obliged to plunge into that part of the river to which they first arrived, and attempt to cross it by swimming.

^q *The same mother*.—The Editor has not been

Fearfeadha, the son of Turlough Meirgeach Mac Sweeny, died in the town of Mac Sweeny Banagh¹.

O'Neill (Turlough Luineach) was stationed at Strabane, having a great party of Englishmen along with him; and they were menacing and threatening to go to plunder Tirconnell, in revenge of the burning of Strabane some time before. When O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus) heard of this, he expeditiously assembled his forces to meet them, and proceeded without delay to Druim-Lighean^m, where he encamped, preciselyⁿ in the month of June. A troop of O'Neill's cavalry occasionally went to offer skirmish and battle to O'Donnell's cavalry; and as O'Donnell's people would not refuse their challenge, great numbers were slain between them each day. On one occasion the choicest part of O'Neill's cavalry set out with vigour, fury, contempt, and arrogance, against the Kinel-Connell, and never halted in their course until they crossed the Finn and Port-na-dtri-namhad^o, and advanced to the borders of O'Donnell's camp. O'Donnell's people were unprepared at that time [for an engagement]; nevertheless, they immediately sent out their squadron [of cavalry] to attack them. An obstinate and merciless contest and conflict ensued between them, which lasted for a long time. In the end the cavalry of O'Neill were routed as far as the River Finn, over which they had come; and they were hotly, and without intermission, pressed in the pursuit, and so surrounded and environed, that they were not able to make their way to any ford, so that they were forced to face the river at the point where they, torrent-like, rushed upon it^p. On this occasion numbers of O'Neill's people were both drowned and slain, among whom were O'Gormly (Cormac), and Mac Hugh, and Mulmurry, the son of Dermot, son of Mahon, son of Tuathal O'Clery, the only hostage of O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen, for his father and O'Neill himself were born of the same mother^q; and he had O'Neill's various treasures under his control, on account of his relationship to him; and O'Neill would have given three times the ordinary quantity

able to discover the name of the mother of Turlough Luineach O'Neill. It looks very odd that he and O'Clery should have been born of the same mother, as we have no authority for assuming that Turlough Luineach O'Neill was a bastard, like Mathew, Baron of Dunganon, who was the reputed son of a blacksmith of Dundalk

till he was fifteen years old. The probability is, that after the death of Dermot O'Clery, leaving a son, Mulmurry, Niall Conallagh O'Neill married his widow, for her beauty, and had by her Turlough Luineach. This Niall Conallagh must have had at the time of his marriage very small hopes of ever attaining to the rank

δο τὰβαιρτ αρρ, δια μαδ πυαρσλαδ δό. Ρο γυνσδ η πο βάιδσδ ειριδε λά
μυιντιρ Υί δόμναλλ, η πο βαδ ρλάν α μήμα, η πορταρ βυιδιζ δια τωιτιμ
λεό.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1584.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc cett, oétmoccátt, α cétair.

Mac oídpeácta iarlá cille dapa .i. γεαριοιττ décc ι Sacpóib.

Σιρ miclar maulbi γοβερνόιρ cóiccio connáct décc in át luain pá ιοιττ, ρίρ
ρογλαμτα ι mbérlaib η ι ττληγτοιβ οιλén ιαρταρ εορρα ειριδε, ρεαρ cρoδa
catbuaδac ρeácton επeann, alban, η na ρραινγεce αζ ρογναμ δια ρριοιιηρα, η
πο βαδ ρίρβίρ co ρομαοίν δόρομ ινδριν, uair πυαιρ α διονγμάλα δο δλγτουαρ-
αρδαλ on mbairpιογαιν .i. Conrtablaét baile áta luain, γοβερνοραét cóiccio
connáct ρρι ρé ρeáct mbliáδan ρια na báρ, ρίορuiδεáct Ρορρα comáin η
beóil áta na ρλυαιccsδ δό ρín η δά οιορsδhaiδ, ινα δsδαιζ áct amáin γυρ ab
ó cloinn iarlá cloinne Riocairδ po céδ ρolaταρ ρé bél áta na ρλυαιccεad.

of Prince of Ulster.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 81.

Under this year Hooker describes a remarkable combat in appeal of treason, fought in Dublin before the Lords Justices, of whom Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, was one, by two Irishmen of the family of O'Connor Faly. This combat is also noticed by Philip O'Sullivan Beare, in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 108, who exclaims against this barbarous mode of trial called wager of battle, which was of English introduction; and also by Sir Richard Cork, and Walter Harris, who gives the substance of it as follows:

"In the year 1583, Conor mac Cormac O'Connor appealed Teige mac Gillpatrick O'Connor before the Lords Justices and Council, for killing his men under protection. Teige, the Defendant, pleaded that the Appellant's men had, since they had taken protection, confederated with the Rebel Cahal O'Connor, and, therefore, were also Rebels, and that he was ready to maintain

his plea by Combat. The Challenge being accepted by the Appellant, all things were prepared to trie the issue, and time and place appointed, according to precedents drawn from the Laws of England in such cases. The weapons, being sword and target, were chosen by the Defendant, and the day following appointed for combat. The Lords Justices, the Judges, and Counsellors, attended in places appointed for them, every man according to his rank, and most of the military officers, for the greater solemnity of the trial, were present. The combatants were seated on two stools, one at each end of the inner court of the Castle. The Court being called, the Appellant was led forward into the lists, stripped in his shirt, and searched by the Secretary of State, having no arms but his sword and target, and, taking a corporal oath that his quarrel was just, he made his reverence to the Lords Justices, and the Court, and then was led back to his stool. The same ceremony was observed, as to the Defendant. Then the

of every sort of property for his ransom, if he could have been ransomed ; but he was first mortally wounded, and afterwards drowned by O'Donnell's people, who were in high spirits, and who rejoiced at his falling by them^r.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1584.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-four.

The son and heir of the Earl of Kildare, i. e. Garrett, died in England.

Sir Nicholas Malby, Governor of the province of Connaught, died at Athlone, about Shrovetide. He was a man learned in the languages and tongues of the islands of the West of Europe, a brave and victorious man in battles [fought] throughout Ireland, Scotland, and France, in the service of his sovereign ; and this was a lucrative service to him, for he received a suitable remuneration^s from the Queen, namely, the constablenesship of the town of Athlone, and the governorship of the province of Connaught, [which he enjoyed] for seven years before his death, and a grant in perpetuity of the towns of Roscommon and Ballinasloe^t, for himself and his heirs ; but he himself had previously acquired^u Ballinasloe from the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard. Captain Brabazon held the place of

pleadings were openly read, and the Appellant was demanded whether he would aver his Appeal ? to which he answering in the affirmative, the Defendant was also asked whether he would confess the action or abide the trial of the same ? He also answered that he would aver his plea by the sword. The signal being then given by sound of Trumpet, they began the combat with great resolution. The Appellant received two wounds in his leg, and one in his thigh, and thereupon attempted to close the Defendant, who, being two strong for him, he pummelled him till he loosened his murrion, and then with his own sword cut off his head, and on the point thereof presented it to the Lords Justices, and so his acquittal was recorded."—See Hooker, p. 445 ; Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, c. xix. pp. 153, 154 ; and Hardiman's *Statute of*

Kilkenny, pp. 95, 96.

^s *Remuneration*, literally, "good pay, or wages."

^t *Ballinasloe*, bel aṣa na pluaiḡeasḡ, the mouth of the ford of the hosts ; but the true name is bel aṣa Naḡpluaiḡ, i. e. the mouth of the ford of Nadsluagh, so called from Nadsluagh, the son of Feradhach, and brother of Cairbre Crom, Chief of Hy-Many. This was the name of a ford on the River Suck, in the county of Galway, from which the town of Ballinasloe has taken its name.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 165, note ^b. The fort and castle which gave origin to this town were called Dun-Leodha by the ancient Irish.—See note ^f, under the year 1189, p. 87, *supra*.

^u *Acquired*, i. e. by conquest, purchase, or agreement ; but we are not told which.

lonad̃ Sij moclár ag captin braburún go teačt Sij riðerð bingam i nepinn inð árd̃ comerpoipečt c̃óiccid̃ connac̃t i mí iun an trāmraiõ ar ccinð.

Τοιρρδεαλβα̃c̃ mac uait̃ne mic maosleaclainn uí loclainn do gabail i ttorach mír marpa na bliad̃na po i muicinir, le τοιρρδεαλβα̃c̃ mac domnaill uí b̃riain, 7 a b̃aruccãd̃ iar rin lá captin braburún ar Serpion an trāmraiõ ar cciñtt̃ i ninir.

Mac mec conmapa an taoiðẽ t̃iar do c̃loinn cuileiñ d̃écc̃ .i. donñcãd̃ mac taid̃cc̃ mic conmf̃da mic conmapa mic S̃sain, f̃s̃r̃ p̃ér̃ mó eaccla a eap̃cca-
pat̃t̃ i monãd̃ f̃s̃omã da mbaoĩ do c̃loinn cuileiñ uile ep̃idẽ.

Ruaiðri caprac̃ mac maolmuir̃e mic donñchaĩd̃, mic τοιρρδεαλβα̃ið̃ mec puib̃ne do b̃aruccãd̃ i c̃cor̃caic̃ch.

Sičc̃áin com̃coit̃c̃f̃nñ do p̃oc̃c̃ra p̃ó ep̃inñ uile, 7 p̃ó d̃á c̃óic̃ceãd̃ muñan do p̃oñnrãd̃ iar ñóic̃f̃ñdãd̃ iarla d̃s̃r̃m̃uñañ am̃ail a dub̃ram̃ar̃. T̃ánaic̃c̃ do bĩt̃iñ na p̃oc̃c̃ra rin, co po ling̃riot̃ ait̃t̃reãd̃bãið̃ na cc̃f̃nñtar̃ c̃com̃p̃oc̃c̃ur̃ d̃áĩtiuccãd̃ c̃onallãc̃, c̃iarr̃aið̃e 7 coñnt̃ae luim̃nið̃. Ní b̃aoĩ f̃s̃r̃ iom̃c̃air̃ airm̃ do r̃liõc̃t̃ Muir̃ir̃ meic̃ ðeap̃ail̃t̃ in ep̃inñ do neõc̃ b̃aoĩ p̃or̃ p̃oð̃ail̃ no p̃or̃ d̃is̃f̃ir̃cẽ ná̃c̃ t̃t̃áiñic̃c̃ p̃ó ð̃lic̃ceãd̃, ac̃t̃ mãd̃ muir̃ir̃ mac S̃saiñ óic̃c̃, mic S̃saiñ, mic tom̃air̃ iarla nama, 7 ð̃ið̃ ep̃rið̃e t̃ánaic̃c̃ p̃ó p̃ĩt̃ ar p̃ocal̃ iarla up̃muñan, 7 po p̃cc̃ar̃ rið̃e p̃ri a ð̃aoĩm̃b̃ iar rin uair̃ po éla ar c̃uir̃e c̃úic̃c̃ir̃ tar̃ p̃ioñ-
aiññ p̃riob̃ð̃lãir̃ ba t̃uãið̃ t̃re t̃uãð̃muñaiñ, 7 o ð̃ac̃ ep̃ĩc̃ ð̃ó ap̃oilẽ ð̃o p̃áiñic̃c̃ R̃útã mec̃ uib̃il̃iñ i cc̃f̃nñ S̃om̃air̃le buið̃ẽ mec̃ mec̃ dom̃naill̃, ap̃raið̃ẽ ð̃o hal̃baiñ, 7 doñ Sp̃áiñ iarom̃ ð̃o b̃p̃uair̃ b̃ár̃ inñtẽ iar t̃t̃rioll̃.

Iur̃tir̃ nuã do t̃eač̃t̃ in Ep̃inñ .i. Sij lohñ Pappot̃ an 21 iuñ 7 t̃aiñic̃c̃

^v *Muc-inis*, i. e. hog-island, now Muckinish, in the parish of Drumcreehy, barony of Burren, and county of Clare. There are two castles at this place, one called Shan-Muckinish, or Old Muckinish, alias Ballynascregga, which is in excellent preservation, and has been lately repaired and beautifully furnished by its present proprietor, Captain Kirwan. The last O'Loughlin, who lived in this castle, according to tradition, was Uaithne Mor O'Lochlainn, who flourished about one hundred and twenty years since. The other castle is called Muckinish-Noe, or New Muckinish, and is situated in the

townland of Muckinish East, on the margin of Pouldoody Bay; but only one side wall of it is now standing. The senior branch of the O'Loughlins of this place is the family of the late Mr. Charles O'Loughlin, of Newtown Castle, in the parish of Drumcreery, who was locally called "*Rið̃ ð̃óip̃ne*, i. e. *King of Burren*."

^w *Western part of Clann-Cuilein*.—According to a description of the county of Clare, preserved in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, the country of the Western Mac Namara, which was called the barony of Dangan when this description was

Sir Nicholas until the arrival of Sir Richard Bingham in Ireland as Chief Commissioner of the province of Connaught, in the month of June the following summer.

Turlough, the son of Owny, son of Melaghlin O'Loughlin [of Burren], was, in the beginning of the month of March in this year, taken prisoner on Muicinis^v, by Turlough, the son of Donnell O'Brien, and put to death at Ennis, by Captain Brabazon, at the ensuing summer sessions.

The son of Macnamara, of the western part of Clann-Cuilein^w, died, Donough, son of Teige, son of Cumeadha^x, son of Cumara, son of John; a man, of all the Clann-Cuilein, the most dreaded by his enemies in the field of battle.

Rory Carragh, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, was executed at Cork.

A general peace was proclaimed throughout all Ireland, and the two provinces of Munster in particular, after the decapitation of the Earl of Desmond, of which we have already made mention. In consequence of this proclamation, the inhabitants of the neighbouring cantreds crowded in to inhabit Hy-Connello, Kerry, and the county of Limerick. There was not a single individual of the race of Maurice Fitzgerald able to bear arms in Ireland, even of all those who had been engaged in acts of plunder and insurrection, who did not become obedient^y to the law, excepting only Maurice, the son of John Oge, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl [of Desmond]; and even he came in under peace, on the word of the Earl of Ormond; but he afterwards separated from his people, and fled with a company of five persons across the green-streamed Shannon, northwards, through Thomond, and from one territory to another, until he came to Sorley Boy, the son of Mac Donnell, in Route [the territory of] Mac Quillin, from whence he proceeded to Scotland, and afterwards to Spain, where he died after some time.

A new Lord Justice, namely, Sir John Perrott^z, arrived in Ireland on the

written (1585), contains the following parishes, viz.: Quin, Toomfinlough, Kilraghtis, Bunratty, Feenagh, Kilcorney, Kilfintanan, Kilquan, Cloney, Dowry, Templemaley, Drumline, Clonloghan, Kilmaleery, and Killeely. The whole of the ancient district of Tradry, now almost all included in the barony of Bunratty,

belonged to this territory.

^x *Cumeadha*—This name is locally anglicised Cuvey, or Covey.

^y *Obedient*, literally, "who did not come under law."

^z *Sir John Perrott*.—Sir John Perrott, who was supposed to be a natural son of King Henry VIII.,

imaille nyr Sir Iohn noryr ina pperident or cfnō dā cōiccead muman, 7 Sir Rirdero diongam ina gōbernōir ōr cfnō cōicciō connaēt. Ní po cait an iurtyr mí co hiomlán i naē cliaē na cōinnaiē an tan taimic co haēluan, 7 arriōe go gaillm. Tangattar maiē cōicciō connaēt ina cōmōail gur an mbaile rin dia fáiltiuccā, 7 dia admaíl mar pollamnaiēteōir 7 mar cōdnac ōr a ccionn ōn bprionra. Iar mbīē real don iurtyr i ngaillm po triall do dōl co luimneach, baōi an cēd adhaō iar pfaccbāil na gaillmhe i ccill mec duac. Taimic an dapa hoīōe go cuinnē i ccloinn cuilēin. Battar maiē cōnntaē an clāir ar a cionn annrin doneoch dīb ná deachaiō ina cfnō go gaillm. Baí beōr Sirriam na conntae .i. an crúipeac, tarla illāim ag an trippiam an tan rin, Donnchaō beacc, mac taidcc, mic donnchaid uí brian arōtrētuir, 7 uac̄tarán loēta aiōmille cōicciō connaēt ria rin. Ro bfn a dpoē diaē dō oir fuair a riēō ar carr, 7 cnaimpēdeā cōimmbripte do dēnamh dia cnaīaib la cúl tuaiēe truipe tiuēfōrmnaiē, 7 po cuipeā a cōrp lāmbripte lēmarb cfn̄gailte ppi caōlaōaib cpiuāō rīēnib cnāibe i mbairr cloccair cuinnē po cōraib ēn, 7 lēaīe an aīeoir ar dāiē gomāō ionncomarēa 7 eirpīomlāir do luēt denma dpoicēgnom a fāicrin amlaid rin.

Do ēaōd an iurtyr ar na mārāc co luimneac, 7 po cinn aīce dponē mōr do dāōīmib uairle ar gac lē do luimneac do mīlleā 7 do mīocōrpuccā co pucceratt pccēla fair Mur coblac albanac do toēt don lēit ba tuaiē dēpinn pō ēōgairm Somairle buīe mic mec domnaill, 7 co mbāttar ag iondriā 7 acc orccain na tīpe ina taimēall, 7 bā rēō pōcānō ima ttangattar Somairle buīe (agā mbaoī an rūta pē pē deic mbliāōan pīcēt pōime rin) do cloirtein gur cūir comairle Saxon deacēt 7 dporconēra ar an iurtyr nua rin an rūta do ēabairt dā fōndūirib dīple badein, 7 Somairle dionnarbaō go a aēarōa bunaiō go halban, 7 ní hēō amāin acēt gan gabaltar eaētarpcenelaiē ar bīē

and had much of his towering spirit in him, was sworn Lord Deputy on the 26th of June, 1584. His commission was, as usual, during pleasure, to make war and peace, and to punish offences or pardon them (treason against the Queen's person, or counterfeiting money, only excepted), to make orders and proclamations, to impose fines, and dispose of rebels' estates, to exercise martial law, and to assemble the

Parliament with her Majesty's privy; to confer all offices, except Chancellor, Treasurer, three Chief Judges, and Masters of the Rolls; and to collate and confer all spiritual promotions, except archbishops and bishops; to do all things relating to justice and government that the Queen could do if present.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1584, edition of 1689, p. 368.

21st of June ; and there came along with him Sir John Norris, as President over the two provinces of Munster, and Sir Richard Bingham, as Governor over the province of Connaught. The Lord Justice had not passed an entire month^a in Dublin before he proceeded to Athlone, and from thence to Galway. To this town the chiefs of the province of Connaught repaired, to meet and welcome him, and to acknowledge him as their ruler, and as the chief placed over them by the Sovereign. The Lord Justice, having spent some time in Galway, set out for Limerick, and remained the first night, after leaving Galway, at Kilmacduagh ; on the second night he reached Cuinche^b, in Clann-Cuilein, where he was met by those chiefs of the county of Clare who had not met him at Galway. The sheriff of the county, namely, Cruise, also waited on him ; and the sheriff had at that time in his custody Donough Beg, the son of Teige, son of Donough O'Brien, before then the arch-traitor and demagogue of the plunderers of the province of Connaught. His evil destiny awaited him, for he was hanged from a car, and his bones were broken and smashed with the back of a large and heavy axe ; and his body, [thus] mangled and half-dead, was placed, fastened with hard and tough hempen ropes, to the top of the Cloccas of Cuinnche^c, under the talons of the birds and fowls of the air^d, to the end that the sight of him in that state might serve as a warning and an example to evildoers.

The Lord Justice went the next day to Limerick, and was resolved to destroy and reduce a great number of gentlemen on each side of Limerick, until news overtook him that a Scotch fleet arrived in the north side of Ireland, at the invitation of Sorley Boy, the son of Mac Donnell, and that they were plundering and ravaging the country around them. The cause of their coming was: Sorley Boy, who had had the possession of the Route for thirty years before, having heard that the English Council had issued an order and command to the new Lord Justice to restore the Route to its rightful inheritors, and to banish Sorley to his own original patrimony in Scotland ; and not only this,

^a *An entire month.*—He was sworn on the 26th of June, and began his progress on the 15th of July.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*.

^b *Cuinche*, now Quin, in the barony of Bunratty.—See note ⁿ, under the year 1278, p. 429, and note ⁱ, under 1402, p. 775, *supra*.

^c *The Cloccas of Cuinnche*, i. e. the Belfry of

Quin. The word *clogár* is usually applied to a round tower belfry detached from the church, but is here evidently applied to the square tower of the great abbey of Quin still remaining.

^d *The birds and fowls of the air.*—This is a redundancy of words in the original for the sake of alliteration.

do léccað i neppinn an ccñn nó biað umal don ppionnra. Dála an iurttir po fáccaið luimneac ina luaitérim, 7 po fóccair dá paithe dfeapaid mpsōma ó bóinn co béirpe a mbisic ina éoinne i ccñn cñtpe lá picst ón lá rin i ndroiceat áta. Ro ppsccrað na fóccarēta rin lá fcapaid munan, mīde, 7 laigean, uair tongatatar co líonmar, léptionóilte gur an mairgin rin. Tuccrat iapom uile aghaid ar ulltoib. Oo éualaid Somairle dail pñi nepeann dia pñigē po págaið an rúta, 7 pucc a éapraigēat, a mna, 7 a muinteapa go gleann concadān co nár fáccaið aegairēat nó iomcōimēd ar an tír, ná bāp-
daat ar baile ir in rúta, aat ar dúnlir amáin, 7 gēd é pá diginn daingin don éuiceað po gabāð é lar an iurttir pó éñd da lá co na noicēib iap puidē ina timceal, 7 po éuir barba na bainpíogha ino. Iap mbisic dñic lá don iurttir irin rúta, Ro págaið tpi banna décc ar órda i nulltoib lé hāgaið Somairle do cñnpuccāð, 7 ticc pēin tap a air co hat eliat, 7 po pccaoilpīot pñi epeann dia ttiģibh.

Εαρραοντα dñirģe i mairtar éonnaat etir plioct eoģain uí flaitēbñitaiģ, 7 plioct mupchaið mic bñiain na noinpeac uí flaitēbeartaiģ. Rob é a áðbar rin Sliocct eoģain .i. ó flaitēbñitaiģ taðģ mac taiðģ na buile mic mupchaið, mic eoģain, 7 clann domnaill an éoccaið mac an ģiolla ðuib mic mupchaið mic eoģain do gabāil oilēin baile na himpi ar éaðcc, mac mupchaið na ttauģ mic taiðcc, mic mupchaið uí flaitēbñitaiģ, uair báttar plioct eoģain aģá paðā gur bó leó pñin ó éñt an toilén rin, 7 gur ab tap a rāpuccāð baí taðcc aģá éōģbāil, 7 aģá cumdaac, 7 cecib cput a mbaí a pñi do éoið taðcc pōppa

^e *It*, i. e. Ireland; that is, not to allow any strangers, Scottish, or English, to come to colonise Ireland, so long as the native Irish remained obedient to the Sovereign.

^f *From the Boyne to Beare*, i. e. from the River Boyne, which falls into the sea near Drogheda, to Bearehaven, in the south-west of the county of Cork.

^g *Gleann-Concadhain*, now *anglice* Glenconkeine, a name applied to a romantic valley situated between Slieve Gallion and the Banagher mountains, in the parish of Ballynascreen, in the south-west of the county of Londonderry.— See note ^d, under the year 1526, p. 1384, *supra*.

But this name was originally applied to a territory comprising the parishes of Ballynascreen, Kileronaghan, and Desertmartin, in the barony of Loughinsholin.

^h *Dun-lis*, now Dunluce, an old castle in ruins, about two miles and a quarter west from Bushmills, in the north of the county of Antrim. These ruins are situated on a rock which is separated from the mainland by a chasm of about thirty feet in width, and which, on the opposite side, rises about a hundred feet perpendicularly from the sea. This castle is said to have been originally erected by Mac Quillin, chief of the Route, and afterwards greatly en-

but not to suffer any strangers to settle in Ireland so long as it^e remained obedient to the sovereign. As for the Lord Justice, he set out from Limerick on his rapid progress, and issued orders that all the men fit for service from the Boyne to Beare^f should meet him at Drogheda, at the expiration of twenty-four days from that day. The men of Munster, Meath, and Leinster, obeyed this proclamation, for they came numerously and fully-assembled to that place. They all then set out for Ulster. When Sorley heard of the march of the men of Ireland towards him, he left the Route, taking with him his creaghts, his women, and his people, to Gleann-Concadhain^g, and leaving neither shepherds nor guards in the country, nor warders in any castle in the Route, except only Dun-lis^h; and although this was the strongest fortress in the province, it was, nevertheless, taken by the Lord Justice, after he had besieged it for two days and nights; and he placed the Queen's warders in it. The Lord Justice, having tarried ten days in the Route, left thirteen companies of soldiers billeted in Ulster, for the purpose of reducing Sorley Boy; and he himself then returned to Dublin, and the men of Ireland dispersed for their several homes.

Dissentions arose in West Connaught between the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty and the descendants of Murrough, the son of Brian-na-nOinseachⁱ O'Flaherty. They originated in this manner; the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty, namely, Teige, the son of Teige-na-Buile, son of Murrough, son of Owen, and the sons of Donnell-an-Chogaidh, son of Gilladuv, son of Murrough, son of Owen, took the island of Baile-na-hinnse^k from Teige, the son of Murrough of the Battle-axes, son of Teige, son of Murrough O'Flaherty; for the descendants of Owen had been wont to say that that island was their's by right, and that Teige had seized and held it in violation of their right. Be the truth as

larged by the Mac Donnells. The name Dun-lis, denoting strong dun or fort, shews that the site had been occupied at a remote period by a primitive Irish dun, or fort, either of earth, or Cyclopean stone architecture, like Dun-Aengusa, on the great Island of Aran, in the bay of Galway.

ⁱ *Brian-na-nOinseach*, i. e. *Brianus stultarum*. For a fuller account of these dissentions the reader is referred to *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, by Roderic O'Flaherty, edited

by Mr. Hardiman for the Irish Archæological Society, p. 387, *et sequent*.

^k *Baile-na-hinnse*, i. e. the town or castle of the island, now Ballinahinch, a small island towards the western side of Ballinahinch lake, in the barony of Ballinahinch, *alias* Connamara, in the county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, pp. 106, 403. On this island are still to be seen the ruins of a small square castle, about thirty feet in length and twenty-five in breadth, which was built, accord-

ρομ̃ α νδριαδ̃ να γαβαλα co nár páccaiḃ míl ninnile γυρ α παινωcc αρ α ccuid
do éir̃ gan α μαρβαδ̃ nó gan α ταδαιρτ̃ λαιρ. Do pónaḃ διογḃαλα mópa leó-
ρομ̃ do ταδcc̃ γιον γυρ bionann cumang̃ baóí aca.

Peaḃt̃ dá ndeachaiḃ an ταδcc̃ rin mac murchaiḃ luḃt̃ arḃraiḡ αρ ionn-
raiḡiḃ oioḃe i mi iún i ndeathaiḃ pleaḃta eoḡain uí plaiḃbḡraiḡ ḡo hápaiḡn,
Rucc ταδcc̃ φορpa ip̃in aḃmaḃain co hanullaḡ, etip̃ coḃlaḃ ḡ dúrccaḃ αρ
gaḃ taḃḃ do cúip̃ĩ t̃orraiḡ na luḡḡe, ḡ bá hḡrccáip̃oḡm̃ail an tairb́enaḃ tucc̃
ré doib̃ αρ an tpaḃt̃ rin, ḡ níḡ p̃fíú an toilén a ndeap̃naḃ an lá rin am̃áin ina
timḃeall, uair̃ po μαρβαδ̃ annip̃in Murchaḃ mac emainn oicc̃ mic emainn
meg̃ aeḃa p̃ḡr̃ lḡt̃peaḃ mealláin do coíḃ i ccommbáíḃ pleaḃta eoḡain uí
plaiḃbḡraiḡ. Ro μαρβαδ̃ ann d̃na mac peneḡcáil cloinne muiḡip̃ baí ina
p̃foḃair̃ αρ in p̃foḡail céḃna, ḡ mac uí plaiḃbḡraiḡ (.i. ταδḡ) rin p̃ḡin .i.
Murchaḃ palac̃. Ro μαρβαδ̃ beór̃ d̃ponḡ móḡ do m̃uintip̃ pleaḃt̃ eoḡain
uí plaiḃbḡraiḡ cen mo tátt̃ na huair̃le rin. Bátt̃ap̃ am̃laḃ rin acc̃ coḃcaḃ
p̃ḡĩ apoile co po p̃ioḃaiḡḡioḡ ḡoill t̃orpa ip̃in p̃foḡm̃ap̃ αρ cc̃inḃ, ḡ do paḃaḃ
an toilén do p̃lioḃt̃ eoḡain uí plaiḃbḡraiḡ.

Muiḡceap̃taḃ gaḡḃ mac b̃riain mic taiḃcc̃ uí b̃riain décc̃ ip̃in céḃm̃í d̃foḡ-
m̃ap̃ i cc̃paiḡcc̃ coḡep̃áin. Macaem̃ ceillḃe coḡḡorraiḃ naḃ p̃fuair̃ taḃtaoip̃
na toib̃ḡm̃, ail, no aḃair̃ ó a b̃ḡḡit̃, ḡó a báḡ, ḡ a aḃnacal i m̃ainip̃tip̃ inḡip̃ĩ.

An coḡnaḡaḃ mac concoic̃ep̃ice, mic diaḡmaḃa, mic taiḃcc̃ caim uí cl̃ḡip̃iḡ
p̃ḡĩ p̃uim̃ poḃonáḡ co p̃febur̃ tiḡe naioḃeaḃ p̃eal i t̃tuad̃m̃um̃ain, ḡ p̃eal oile
hi t̃t̃ip̃ĩ coḡaill ḡo po écc̃ αρ an p̃fuair̃coḡraiḡ i t̃t̃ip̃ĩ coḡaill i cc̃orḡar̃ na
b̃liaḃna po, ḡ a aḃnacal p̃ó d̃iḡḡn d̃é, ḡ San b̃ḡḡinaḡt̃t̃ occ̃ na mancoib̃ i m̃ai-
nip̃tip̃ eaḡa p̃uaḃḃ.

ing to Roderic O'Flaherty, of the stones of the adjoining abbey of Tombeola.

¹ *Descendants of Owen O'Flaherty.*—These were the western O'Flahertys, who were an older branch of the family than Murrough na dTuagh, who was set up by Queen Elizabeth.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, p. 362.

^m *The island.*—The island about which they were fighting was not the island of Aranmore, but the insignificant islet of Ballinahinch, in Ballinahinch lake, in Connamara.

ⁿ *Leitir-Meallain*, now Lettermellan, an island

belonging to the barony of Moycullen, in the west of the county of Galway, opposite the Great Island of Aran.

^o *Clann-Maurice.*—These were not the Clann-Maurice of Brees, in the now county of Mayo, but the Clann-Maurice of Kerry, who were in constant communication with the O'Flahertys and O'Malleys.—See the notice of the siege of Lixnaw under the year 1568, p. 1627.

^p *Craig-Corcrain.*—This name is now corrupted to Cahercorcrane, which is that of a townland containing the ruins of a castle in the

it might, Teige, after their capture of it, made an irruption upon them, and left not a single head of cattle on their portion of the territory which he did not either kill or carry off with him. They, in return, committed great injuries against Teige, although they had not equal power [with him].

On one occasion, in the month of June, as this Teige, the son of Murrough, went with the crew of a boat to the island of Aran, in pursuit of the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty¹, he overtook them at the break of day, [and found them] unprepared, in a state between waking and sleeping, at both sides of the fore-castle of their boat. He set them a very hostile example on this strand; and [indeed] the island^m was not worth all that was done about it on that day, for Murrough, the son of Edmond Oge, son of Edmond Mac Hugh of Leitir-Meallainⁿ, who had joined the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty, also the son of the Seneschal of Clann-Maurice^o, who was with them on this predatory excursion, and Murrough Salach, the son of O'Flaherty (Teige), were slain. Many of the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty were also slain, besides these gentlemen. Thus did they remain at war with each other, until they were mutually reconciled by the English in the ensuing autumn, when the island [of Baile-na-hinnsi] was given to the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty.

Murtough Garv, the son of Brian, son of Teige O'Brian, died at Craig-Corcrain^p in the first month of autumn [i. e. August]. He was a sensible, sedate youth, who never received blame or reproach, disrespect or insult, from his birth to his death. He was buried in the monastery of Ennis.

Cosnamhach, son of Cucogry, son of Dermot, son of Teige Cam O'Clery, a respectable and affluent man, who at one time had kept a house of hospitality in Thomond, and at another time in Tirconnell, died at Fuar-Chosach^q, in Tirconnell, in the Lent of this year, and was buried under the asylum of God and St. Bernard, in the monastery of Assaroe^r.

parish of Rath, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare, and near the old church of Rath-Blathmaic. In the *Description of the County of Clare or Thomond*, preserved in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 2. 14, this castle is set down as belonging to Moriertagh Caragh O'Brien, who is the very individual mentioned in the text. From this, and the names

of other persons mentioned therein, it is evident that this tract, which has been often quoted in the notes to these Annals, was written early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

^q *Fuar-Chosach*.—This is still the name of a tract of land in the parish of Kilbarron, barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.

^r *Assaroe*.—The ruins of this monastery, to

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1585.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, cuicc céo, oét[moḡat] a cúicc.

Iapla cilli dapa décc i rapaib̄ .i. ḡríoio mac ḡeapóio, mic ḡríoio mic tomair, mic Ssain éaim. B̄ai an tiapla rin cúicc bliath̄a i moḡ p̄erta aḡa congmaíl ó na tír dúthaiḡi co p̄fuair b̄ár an tan rin. Henriu a mac doirp̄-nead̄ ina ionad̄ lá comairle Saxon, ḡ a léccad̄ anoir do p̄aiḡiḡ a at̄ap̄da.

Mac uilliam burc, Rirp̄ep̄o mac oiluep̄air mic Ssain décc, ḡ ní po hóirp̄-nead̄ ina ionad̄ aét an tab caoḡ (dap̄lair p̄ein) do b̄eít ina ionad̄ daimdeóin ḡall.

ḡormlaib̄ inḡn̄ uí Ruairc .i. inḡn̄ b̄riain mic eoḡain b̄n̄ do éait̄ a haimp̄ir aḡá díol d̄peap̄aib̄ por̄da, b̄n̄ p̄enaim̄ail p̄oc̄p̄aib̄ n̄ár tuill ḡríoiaḡ n̄á ḡnúir im̄ḡp̄ccad̄ do taoib̄ scclaire na ealaḡan, na taḡtaoir ele b̄eór do éaoib̄ a homiḡ na a hanma do écc.

B̄riain mac taiḡcc, mic b̄riain mic eoḡain uí ruairc do dol ar riub̄al p̄luaiḡ in dap̄tpaiḡe meḡ flannchaid̄ i p̄f̄ioḡp̄oḡac̄ m̄ír ianuairi, ḡ po p̄ccaoíl-p̄ioḡ a p̄ccaimel̄ta p̄ó d̄ainḡnib̄ dap̄tpaiḡe do éruinnuicc̄ad̄ c̄peac̄, ḡ puairp̄ioḡ eḡala aib̄ble. Rug maḡ flannc̄aid̄ t̄oir̄ érom dalban̄c̄oib̄ ḡ d̄eipennchaid̄ air, ḡ po ḡab̄ b̄riain acc̄á mom̄c̄ar ḡ báttar aḡ caitém̄ ḡ aḡ com̄puabair̄t̄ a céle ḡo pangat̄tar air̄o a náir̄o p̄ri poile acc̄ b̄n̄d̄aib̄ bó ran mb̄eip̄ne. Oo éualat̄ar p̄ir b̄eip̄ne, ḡ muin̄tir uí ruairc b̄riain do ḡol i ndap̄tpaiḡe po éruinniḡp̄ioḡ p̄or̄ a éionn̄ i n̄f̄nac̄ iom̄c̄um̄anḡ ep̄ḡalta in po baḡ d̄oíḡ leó a p̄aḡb̄ail dia p̄aiḡiḡ. Puap̄at̄tar eip̄riuḡm̄ éuca ḡo maill̄c̄simneach m̄órualaḡ, acc̄ iom̄c̄ar et̄tualaḡnḡ a eap̄ccap̄at̄t̄, ḡ ḡér̄ bó hé a c̄ob̄air po ba d̄leaḡt̄ dá

which is attached an extensive burial ground, are still to be seen about one mile to the west of the town of Ballyshannon, in the south-west of the county of Donegal.—See note ¹, under the year 1184, p. 64, *supra*.

⁵ *To go westwards*, i. e. to return to Ireland.

¹ *Son of Owen*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare adds, that she was the daughter of Brian Ballagh, son of Owen, son of Tiernan, son of Teige O'Rourke.

^u *Name*, i. e. her fame for goodness. A hanma

is here the genitive singular of a h-ainm, her name.

^w *Beanna-bo*, i. e. the peaks of the cows, now Benbo, a remarkable mountain near the parish of Drumleas, barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim, extending from near Manor Hamilton, in the direction of Sligo, for about three miles. According to the tradition in the country this mountain is pregnant with gold mines, which gave rise to the saying, “Iḡ p̄aiḡp̄e ḡeanna bó ná Eip̄e p̄aoi d̄ó, i. e. Tota Hiber-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1585.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-five.

The Earl of Kildare died in England, namely, Garrett, the son of Garrett, son of Garrett, son of Thomas, son of John Cam. This Earl had been five years under arrest, kept from his patrimonial inheritance, until he died at this time. Henry, his son, was appointed his successor by the English Council. Henry was then permitted to go westwards^s, to his patrimonial inheritance.

Mac William Burke (Richard, the son of Oliver, son of John) died; and no person was elected his successor; but the Blind Abbot held his place, as he thought, in despite of the English.

Gormly, the daughter of O'Rourke, i. e. of Brian, son of Owen^t, a woman who had spent her life with husbands worthy of her, a prosperous and serene woman, who had never merited blame or censure from the Church or the literati, or any reproach on account of her hospitality or name^u, died.

Brian, son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Owen O'Rourke, made an incursion into Dartry Mac Clancy in the very beginning of the month of January, and dispatched marauding squadrons through the fastnesses of Dartry to collect preys; and they obtained great spoils. Mac Clancy, with a numerous body of Scots and Irishmen, pursued and overtook him. Brian proceeded to resist them; and they continued fighting and skirmishing with each other as they moved along, until they came face to face at Beanna-bo^w, in Breifny. When the men of Breifny and O'Rourke's people heard that Brian had gone to Dartry, they assembled together, to meet him at a certain narrow pass, by which they thought^x he would come on to them. They perceived him approaching at a slow pace, and with great haughtiness, sustaining the attacks of his enemies; and although [they as] his own true followers^y should have succoured him [on such an emer-

nia bis ditior Benbo."—See it again mentioned in these Annals at the years 1583, 1585, and 1586.

^x *They thought.*—This should be, "they knew."

^y *His own true followers*, i. e. these were his own followers who posted themselves in the narrow pass to intercept his retreat. It looks strange that the Four Masters should not have told us

why his own followers should have acted thus; but we may conjecture that they did so by order of O'Rourke, who, having submitted to the government this year, did not wish that Brian should thus violate the law.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, edited by Mr. Hardiman, p. 346.

ρίορ λυέτ λήαμνα, ní hamlaio pin do pónpatτ acτ a lá bága do éabairτ lá a bioðbaðaið go po lingeað an laocmilið dia oíð lítið. Ro gáiríð poime γ ινα ðiaioð don ðiðpíð. Ro hiaðað dá gaç aen taéð ina uiréimceall co ná po éumainγ cím for a éulaib iná for a aghaið. Ro marbað ðaoíne iomða ina éimceall ipin iomaireacc pin. Ro ðioéaiγeað ann copuccað gallócclaç do éloinn trítiγ ðiapprma γ ðpuiγell áip gallócclaç ngeapaltaç battap i pparpað bpiain an lá pin, γ ag píic a nampraine ó éip do éip iap noioélaipruccað na noaγðaoíneað agá mbáττap p eaçτ piam, γ níop bó lám for aipioðe a monn-paiγið muna luiγeað líon lám γ iomaipcpaið anppoplainn forpa. Do beipcpaτ píp bpeipne γ muincpip uí Ruaipe anacal do bpiain ip in mbíipn baogail pin γ Ruccpaτ leo he for a monchaib dia iomçoiMéð, γ ap í comaipe ap ap cinn-pioτ a ccionn an tpeap laoi a marbað go mipeçneaç miorúnaç iap mbíit ðó for a moçτ γ for a neineaç. Tuccað ðpoç cuic ðua Ruaipe don míγmoim pin.

Emann ðopça mac ðomnaill, mic mupchaioð, mic Ruaiðpi móip, γ Toippr-ðealbác, mac emainn óicc, mic emainn, mic toipprðealbaiγ mec pitiγ do baruccað ina ðoip in áç cliaç.

Iomacτ pleachað ip in mbliaðain pi co po milleað upmóip apba Epeann.

Diapmaiττ, mac ðomnaill meγ congail décc an 14 iun.

Poccpa parliment i do éabairτ ðpípaib Epeann dia pópcongpa for a maiðib a bíit i mbelcpaine do ponnað i naç cliaç uaið battap upmóip p eap nepínn umal dia bpiionnpa co ttangacττap uile γnúip do γnuip lap an ppop-congpa ípin go haç cliaç.

Tangacττap ann maiτε cenel cconail γ eoγain .i. Ua neill Toipprðealbác luineaç mac neill conallaiγ, mic aipτ, mic cuinn, mic enpi, mic eoγain, γ

^a *Their day's support*, a la bága do éabairτ.—This is a common Irish phrase.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 284, line 23.

^a *Was accused*, literally, “a bad share of this evil deed was ascribed to O'Rourke.”

^b *Mag-Congail*, now *anglice* Magonigle, a name still common in the south of the county of Donegal.

^c *Parliament*.—For some curious notices of the Parliaments held in Elizabeth's reign the reader is referred to Hardiman's edition of the *Statute of Kilkenny*, Introduction, p. xiii. *et seq.*

^d *Precisely on May-day*.—This Parliament assembled at Dublin on the 26th of April, 1585, according to the original record of it, preserved in the Rolls' Office, Dublin.—See Appendix to the *Statute of Kilkenny*, p. 139.

^e *Kinel-Connell*.—It looks very strange that the Four Masters should mention Kinel-Connell first in order, as O'Donnell was not acknowledged as a member of this Parliament.—See list of the “Lords spirituall and temporall, &c. &c. as were summoned unto the Parlyament holden before the right honorable Sir John

gency], it was not so that they acted, but they gave their day's support^z in battle to his enemies, so that the heroic soldier was attacked on both sides; he was met by shouts before and behind; [and] he was so surrounded on every side, that he could not move backwards or forwards. In this conflict many men were slain around him; and [among the rest] was cut off a company of gallowglasses of the Mac Sheehys, who were the surviving remnant and remains of the slaughter of the gallowglasses of the Geraldines, who were along with Brian on that day, and who had gone about from territory to territory, offering themselves for hire, after the extermination of the noblemen by whom they had been employed previously; and they would not have been thus cut off, had they not been attacked by too many hands, and overwhelmed by numbers. The men of Breifny and O'Rourke's people gave protection to Brian in this perilous situation, and carried him off under their protection, to be guarded. On the third day afterwards, [however], they came to the resolution of malevolently and maliciously putting him to death, he being under their clemency and their protection. O'Rourke was accused^a of participating in this unbecoming deed.

Edmond Dorcha [the Dark], the son of Donnell, son of Murrough, son of Rory More, and Turlough, the son of Edmond Oge, son of Edmond, son of Turlough Mac Sheehy, were both executed at Dublin.

There was much rain in this year, so that the greater part of the corn of Ireland was destroyed.

Dermot, the son of Donnell Mag Congail^b (Mac Goingle), died on the 14th of June.

A proclamation of Parliament^c was issued to the men of Ireland, commanding their chiefs to assemble in Dublin precisely on May-day^d, for the greater part of the people of Ireland were at this time obedient to their sovereign; and, accordingly, they all at that summons did meet in Dublin face to face.

Thither came the chiefs of Kinel-Connell^e and Kinel-Owen, namely, O'Neill (Turlough Luineach^f, the son of Niall Conallagh, son of Art, son of Con, son

Perrot, Knyght, Lord Deputie Generall of the realme of Ireland, xxvi^o die Aprilis, anno regni Regine nostre Elizabeth vicesimo septimo," printed in the third Appendix to Hardiman's edition of the *Statute of Kilkenny*, p. 139.

^f *Turlough Luineach*.—He came to Dublin to

attend this Parliament, but it does not appear that he took his seat, as his name is not in the official list. It appears by patent, 20 Elizabeth, that the Queen intended to create him Earl of Clan O'Neill and Baron of Clogher, but the patent was never perfected. His rival, Hugh,

Αοδ mac an firdorca, mic cuinn bacaiḡ, mic cuinn, mic enri mic eoḡain .i. an bapún ócc o neill dia po ḡairb̃ iapla tpe heoḡain ar an bparliament rin, 7 Ua domnaill aed mac maḡnura, mic aoda duiḃ, mic aeda ruad̃ mic neill ḡairb̃, mic toirpdealbaiḡ an fiona. Maḡḡuid̃, cúconnaet mac conconnaet, mic conconnaet mic briain, mic pilip, mic tomair, O doḡartaiḡ Sfan ócc, mac Sfan mic peilim mic concobair ḡarraiḡ, O baoid̃ill toirpdealb̃ac mac neill mic toirpdealbaiḡ óicc, mic toirpdealbaiḡ móir, 7 O ḡallcubair Eoin mac tuatail, mic Sfan, mic Ruaid̃ri mic aoda.

Do cóid̃ irin cōmeirḡe rin, Maḡ matḡamna .i. Ropra mac airt, mic briain na moic̃eirḡe, mic Remainn mic ḡlairne, O cat̃áin .i. Ruaid̃ri mac Maḡnura, mic donnchad̃ an einḡ, mic Sfan, mic aib̃ne, Conn mac néill óicc,

son of Ferdoragh, is entered twice in this list, once as Lord of Dunganyne, and again as Earl of Tyrone. This latter title was evidently interlined after his claim had been allowed by this Parliament. The first title should have been cancelled after the interlining of the higher title. Turlough Luineach is supposed by our historians to have sat in this Parliament, but they have not told us in what capacity. It is stated in Perrott's Life that it was the pride of Perrott that he could prevail on the old Irish leaders, not only to exchange their savage state for the condition of English subjects, but to appear publicly in the English garb, and to make some efforts to accommodate themselves to the manners of his court; but that it was not without the utmost reluctance and confusion that they thus appeared to resign their ancient manners. That Turlough Luineach, in his old age, encumbered with his fashionable habiliments, expressed his discontent with a good-humoured simplicity: "Prithee, my Lord," said he, "let my chaplain attend me in his Irish mantle: thus shall your English rabble be diverted from my uncouth figure, and laugh at him." Sir Richard Cox, who embraced every opportunity of reducing the Irish, asserts, that "the Irish Lords were obliged to wear robes, and the better to

induce them to it the Deputy bestowed robes on Turlough Lynogh, and other principal men of the Irish, which they embraced like fetters." The representatives of these chieftains, Turlough and Hugh, are now unknown; but there are various persons of the name Mac Baron, now in humble circumstances, in the county of Tyrone, who claim descent from Cormac mac Baron, the brother of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone.

^g *Hugh Roe, the son of Manus.*—He became Chief of Tirconnell on the death of his elder brother, Calvagh, in 1566. The race of this Hugh have been long extinct. The O'Donnells of Castlebar in Ireland, and the more illustrious O'Donnells of Austria and Spain, are descended from his eldest brother, Calvagh, as the Editor shall shew under the year 1608.

^h *Maguire.*—The Chieftain of Fermanagh did not attend as a member of this Parliament. This Cuconnaught was the ancestor of the late Constantine Maguire, Esq., of Tempo.—See note ⁱ, under the year 1498, p. 1242, *supra*.

ⁱ *O'Doherty*, Chief of Inishowen, did not attend as a member of this Parliament. There are various respectable branches of this family in Inishowen, but the eldest branch is not determined. The most distinguished man of the name in Ireland is the Honourable Chief Justice

of Henry, son of Owen), and Hugh, the son of Ferdoragh, son of Con Bacagh, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, i. e. the young Baron O'Neill, who obtained the title of Earl of Tyrone at this Parliament; and O'Donnell (Hugh Roe, the son of Manus^g, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine); Maguire^h (Cuconnaught, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Thomas); O'Dohertyⁱ (John Oge, the son of John, son of Felim, son of Conor Carragh); O'Boyle^k (Turlough, the son of Niall, son of Turlough Oge, son of Turlough More); and O'Gallagher^l (Owen, the son of Tuathal, son of John, son of Rory, son of Hugh).

To this assembly also repaired Mac Mahon^m (Ross, the son of Art, son of Brian of the Early Rising, son of Redmond, son of Glasny); O'Kaneⁿ (Rory, the son of Manus, son of Donough the Hospitable, son of John, son of Aibhne; Con, the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill,

Doherty; and Mr. Thomas Doherty of Muff, so remarkable for his gigantic stature, has, by honest industry, realized a larger property than the chieftains of Inishowen had ever enjoyed.

^k *O'Boyle*, Chief of Boylagh, in the west of the county of Donegal, did not attend as a member of this Parliament. This family are dwindled into petty farmers and cottiers.

^l *O'Gallagher*, O'Donnell's marshal, who had a small tract of land in the barony of Tirhugh, did not attend as a member of this Parliament. Though the family is one of the most regal of the Milesian race, there are none of the name at present above the rank of farmers in the original country of Tirhugh, and very few in any part of Ireland. Captain Gallagher, of Kill of Grange, near Dublin, and Henry Gallagher, Esq., Baldoyle, Raheny, form the aristocracy of this name at present.

^m *Mac Mahon*, Chief of Oriel, did not attend this Parliament as a member. The present representative of this family is unknown to the Editor. The Baron Hartland of Strokestown, in the county Roscommon, and Sir Ross Mahon of Castlegar, in the county of Galway, are said to be of this race, but their pedigrees are un-

known. Sir Beresford Mac Mahon, the son of the late Sir William Mac Mahon, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, is of a very obscure branch of the Mac Mahons of the county of Clare, his grandfather having been a gentleman's servant, and his pedigree unknown.

ⁿ *O'Kane*, Chief of Oireacht-Ui-Chathain, did not attend as a member. The present representative of this family is unknown. The only person of the name in the county of Londonderry, whose pedigree was confidently traced to Donnell Cleireach O'Kane of Dungiven, when the Editor examined the county of Londonderry in 1834, was George O'Kane, who was gardener to Francis Bruce of Downhill. Sir Richard Cane [O'Cathain] of the county of Waterford, and Sir Robert Kane of Dublin, the distinguished chemist, who has reflected so much honour on his name and country in the nineteenth century, are undoubtedly of this race, but their pedigrees are not satisfactorily made out. There are several of the name in Boston, and other parts of America, some of whom are related to Sir Robert Kane of Dublin, who are distinguished for scientific and literary attainments.

mic neill, mic cuinn, mic aoda buide do clannaið neill cloinne aeda buide. Mag aengura, aed, mac doinnail óicc, mic doinnail éfir.

Do cóioriot ann gairbtriann connact .i. O Ruairc briain, mac briain, mic eocáin uí Ruairc, O Rairillig .i. Sian ruad mac aoda conallaið, mic maólmorða mic Sian, mic catail, 7 dearbraitair a atar .i. Emann mac maólmorða 7 iatc arson ag caicín 1 naðaid apoile im tigeapnar na tíre, 7 bfor ríol ffergail do díb líitib .i. ó ffergail bán uilliam mac doinnail, mic Conmaic, O ffergail buide factna mac briain mic Ruðraig, mic catail.

Do deacattar ann ríol muiríohaið co na fforéuathaið .i. Mac uí concobair duinn Aod, mac diarmatta, mic cairppe, mic eogáin éaoic mic feilim ghegaið, O concobair ruad, Taðcc ócc mac taidg buide mic catail ruad, O concobair rliccið doinnall, mac taidcc, mic catail óicc mic doinnail, mic eogáin, mic doinnail mic muiríohaið, 7 ffer ionait mec diarmatta maige

^o *O'Neills of Clannaboy.*—Con, the son of Niall Oge, did not attend this Parliament as a member; but his nephew, Shane mac Brian, the ancestor of the present Viscount O'Neill, is marked in the official list as one of the knights for the county of Antrim.

^p *Magennis.*—Sir Hugh Magennis, Chief of Iveagh, was elected one of the knights of Parliament for the county of Down this year, his colleague being Sir Nicholas Bagnell. Captain Magennis, the nephew of the late Lord Enniskillen, represents a respectable branch of this family.

^q *O'Rourke.*—He did not attend this Parliament as a member. There is a Prince O'Rourke in Russia, whose immediate ancestors, as Counts O'Rourke, attained high distinction in that empire. He is said to be the chief of his name. Ambrose O'Rourke, Esq., J. P., of Ballybollen, county Antrim, descends from the house of Dro-mahaire.

^r *John Roe.*—The official list of the members of this Parliament gives Philip O'Reily as the colleague of Edmond. He was the brother of John Roe.

^s *Edmond, the son of Maelmora.*—He was Tannist of East Breifny, and was elected one of the

knights of Parliament for the county of Cavan. The present representative of this Edmond is Myles John O'Reilly, Esq., late of the Heath House, and now living in France.—See year 1601.

^t *O'Farrell Bane.*—William O'Ferrall was duly elected one of the knights of Parliament for the county of Longford. Mr. O'Farrell of Dublin, the tax gatherer, is the representative of this family, according to Dr. George Petrie; but the Editor is not acquainted with the evidences which prove his descent.

^u *O'Farrell Boy.*—Ffaghny O'Ferrall was duly elected one of the knights of Parliament for the county of Longford, and his name appears in the official list. The editor does not know who the present representative of this Fachtna, or of the O'Farrell Boy, is.

^w *O'Conor Don.*—He was not a member of this Parliament. This family is now represented by the member for Roscommon, Denis, the son of Owen, son of Denis, son of Charles the Historian, son of Donough Liath, son of Cathal, son of Cathal, son of Hugh O'Conor Don of Ballintober, who is the person mentioned in the text. The only other surviving members of this family are Denis O'Conor of Mountdruid, Arthur

as representative of the O'Neills of Clannaboy^o; and Magennis^p (Hugh, the son of Donnell Oge, son of Donnell Duv).

Thither came also the chiefs of the Rough Third of Connaught; namely, O'Rourke^a (Brian, the son of Brian, son of Owen); O'Reilly (John Roe^r, the son of Hugh Conallagh, son of Maelmora, son of John, son of Cathal), and his uncle, Edmond, son of Maelmora^s, both of whom were then at strife with each other concerning the lordship of their country; also both the O'Farrells, viz. O'Farrell Bane^t (William, the son of Donnell, son of Cormac), and O'Farrell Boy^u (Fachtna, the son of Brian, son of Rory, son of Cathal).

Thither also repaired the Sil-Murray, with their dependents: namely, the son of O'Connor Don^w (Hugh, the son of Dermot, son of Carbry, son of Owen Caech, son of Felim Geanncach); O'Connor Roe^x (Teige Oge, the son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe); O'Connor Sligo^y (Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge, son of Donnell, son of Owen, son of Donnell, son of Mur-

O'Connor of Elphin, and Matthew O'Connor, Esqrs., sons of Matthew, son of Denis, son of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, the historian.

^x *O'Connor Roe*.—He did not attend as a member of this Parliament. The knights elected for the county of Roscommon were Sir Richard Byngham and Thomas Dillon. The late Peter O'Connor Roe, of Tomona, in the county of Roscommon, who left one illegitimate son, Thomas, of Ballintober, was the last recognised head of this family. There is another family of the O'Conors Roe, living in the village of Lanesborough, who retain a small property in Slieve Baune; and there are others of undoubted legitimate descent living in and near the town of Roscommon, but they are reduced to utter poverty.

^y *O'Connor Sligo*.—Sir Donald O'Connor Slygagh was not a member of this Parliament. The knights elected for the county of Slygagh were Sir Valantyn Browne, Ja. Crofton, and Jo. Marbury. The last chief of the O'Connor Sligo family was Daniel O'Conner Sligoe, who was a lieutenant-general in the Austrian service: he died at Brussels on the 7th of Februry, 1756, and was buried in the church of St. Gudule,

where the last female of the house of Hapsburg erected a monument to him, which exhibits the following inscription:

D. O. M.
HIC JACET
ILLUSTRISSIMUS D. D. DANIEL O CONNER SLIGOE
IN EXERCITU AUSTRIACO LOCUM TENENS GENERALIS
ET ANTIQUISSIMÆ APUD HIBERNOS GENTIS CAPUT
QUI MOX APUD SUOS CENTURIO, SUB JACOBO II.
IN GALLIS SUB LUDOVICO XIV.,
DEIN SUB LEOPOLDO LOTHARINGIÆ DUCE,
AC DEMUM SUB INVICTA AUSTRIACORUM AQUILA
ANNIS XLVIII.
STIPENDIA EMERITUS
FIDE UBIQUE, ET VIRTUTE PATRIA
SUO APUD OMNES DESIDERIO RELICTO,
DECESSIT PLANE UT VIXERAT
CHRISTIANI MILITIS EXEMPLUM
OBIIT BRUXELLIS VII. FEBRUARII MDCCLVI
ÆTATIS XCII.
R. I. P.

Some of the collateral branches of this family who remained in Ireland are still respectable; but the present senior representative of the name is a struggling farmer, as the late Matthew O'Connor, of Mountdruid, who knew him intimately, often told the Editor.

luircc .i. brian mac Ruaidrí, mic taidcc mic Ruaidrí óicc, óir baí mac diarmata fíin .i. Taidcc mac eocáin ina íríóir éanaorba. O beirn cairbre mac taidcc mic cairbre mic maíleaclainn.

Do cóid ann taidcc mac uilliam mic taidcc duib uí ceallaiḡ, O Madagáin .i. domnall mac Ssain, mic bpsail.

Do cóid and tra iarla cloinne Riocairt uillecc mac Riocairt mic uillecc na ccsht, ḡ diar mac an ḡiolla duib uí pcachnaraiḡ Ssain, ḡ diarmait.

Ní deachaid ann aon baí ionairme ó trian iartapaí cóiccíó connaíct aít murchaid na ttauḡ mac taidcc mic murchaid mic Ruaidrí uí flaitbeartaiḡ.

Do cóid ann tra iarla tusaomuman .i. Donnchaid mac concobair mic donnchaid mic concobair mic toirpdealbaiḡ mic taidcc uí brian, ḡ Sir toirpdealbáí mac domnall mic concobair mic toirpdealbaiḡ mic taidcc uí brian iar na toḡa mar pidiye parlimentí a cconntae an cláir.

^z *Mac Dermot of Moylurg.*—His deputy did not attend as a member of this Parliament. This family is now represented by Charles Mac Dermot of Coolavin, Esq., who ridiculously styles himself “Prince of Coolavin,” a small barony to which his ancestors had no claim.

^a *O’Beirne.*—He was Chief of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, a beautiful district lying between Elphin and Jamestown, in the east of the county of Roscommon. Mr. O’Beirne, of Dangan-I-Beirne, *alias* Dangan Bonacuillinn, in the parish of Kilmore, near the Shannon, in this territory, is the undoubted head of this family. He still possesses a small remnant of Tir-Briuin. O’Beirne did not attend this Parliament as a member.

^b *Teige, son of William, &c. O’Kelly.*—He was the head of the branch of the O’Kellys, seated at Mullaghmore, in the county of Galway. This Teige was not chief of his name, nor did he attend this Parliament as a member. The race of this Teige are now extinct, but the families of Screen and Gallagher are still extant, and highly respectable.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 121. The knights of Parliament elected for the county of Galway were Thomas le Straunge and Frauncis Shane [who was a

disguised O’Fferall].

^c *O’Madden.*—He did not attend as a member. The present representative of this Donnell, the son of John O’Madden, is Ambrose Madden of Streamstown, Esq., who is the son of Breasal, son of Ambrose, son of Breasal, son of Daniel, son of John, son of Anmhadh, son of the Donnell mentioned in the text. See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 152.

^d *The Earl of Clanrickard.*—In the list of the “Temporal Lordes” of this Parliament, printed by Mr. Hardiman, “the Earle of Clanricard” is given as the fourth in order. He is now represented by the Marquis of Clanricarde.

^e *O’Shaughnessy.*—Neither of these sons of O’Shaughnessy was a member of this Parliament.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 378, 386, 388. The present head of this family is Mr. Bartholomew O’Shaughnessy of Galway. The very Rev. and Ven. Terence O’Shaughnessy, R. C. Dean of Killaloe, Dr. Wm. O’Shaughnessy of Calcutta, F. R. S., and all the O’Shaughnessys of the county of Clare, are not of the senior branch of this family, but descended from Roger, the third son of Lieutenant-Colonel William O’Shaughnessy, who was made free of the

tough); and a deputy from Mac Dermot of Moylurg^z, namely, Brian, son of Rory, son of Teige, son of Rory Oge, for Mac Dermot himself (i. e. Teige, the son of Owen) was a very old man; and O'Beirn^a (Carbry, the son of Teige, son of Carbry, son of Melaghlin).

Thither went also Teige, the son of William, son of Teige Duv O'Kelly^b; and O'Madden^c (Donnell, the son of John, son of Breasal).

Thither likewise went the Earl of Clanrickard^d (Ulick, the son of Rickard, son of Ulick-na-gCeann); and the two sons of Gilla-Duv O'Shaughnessy^e, i. e. John and Dermot.

None worthy of note went thither from West Connaught, with the exception of Murrough of the Battle-axes, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Rory O'Flaherty^f.

Thither, in like manner, went the Earl of Thomond^g (Donough, the son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien); and Sir Turlough^h, the son of Donnell, son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, who had been elected a Knight of Parliament for the county of Clare.

Corporation of Galway in 1648, and who was the son of Sir Dermot II., who died in 1606, who was the son of Sir Roger I., who was the son of Sir Dermot O'Shaughnessy, who was knighted by King Henry VIII. A. D. 1533. A branch of this family have changed their name to Sandys: and Mr. Levey, the well-known musician of the Royal Dublin Theatre, who is one of the descendants of Lieutenant-Colonel William O'Shaughnessy of 1648, has suppressed his father's name and retained that of his mother, contrary to the usage of most nations.

^f *O'Flaherty*.—Sir Murrough na doe O'Fflahertie was not a member of this Parliament. This chieftain is now represented by Thomas Henry O'Fflahertie of Lemonfield, in the county of Galway, Esq., who is the son of Sir John O'Fflahertie, the son of Murrough, son of Brian Oge, son of Brian Oge na Samhthach, son of Teige, who was son of Murrough na dTuagh, or Murrough of the Battle-axes, who was appointed

“chief of all the O'Fflaherties” by Queen Elizabeth.—See Genealogical Table in *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, edited by Mr. Hardiman, p. 362.

^g *The Earl of Thomond*.—In the official list printed by Mr. Hardiman, the “Earle of Tomond” is given as fifth in order among the “Temporal Lordes.” The race of this Donough, son of Connor, is extinct. The present Marquis of Thomond descends from Dermot, who was the son of Murrough, first Earl of Thomond, from whose second son, Donough, the family of Dromoland are descended.

^h *Sir Turlough*.—He was duly elected one of the knights of Parliament for the county of Clare. According to a pedigree of the O'Briens, preserved in a paper manuscript, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, No. 23, p. 61, this Sir Turlough had a son, Donnell, who married Ellen, the daughter of Edmond Fitzgerald, knight of Glinn, by whom he had two sons, 1,

Do éuaio ann toirpdealbác mac taidcc mic concobair uí brian, 7 tig-eanna an taidbe éiar do cloinn éuiléin .i. Mac conmara Sfan mac taidcc, 7 baotgalach mac aoda mic baotgalaiḡ meḡ flannchaða an dapa Ríoirie Parlimentí ar an cconntae cedna.

Do éaot ann mac uí lochlaind boirne .i. Ropra mac uaitne, mic maol-eaclainn mic Ruðraiḡe mic ana. Mac uí brian ara .i. Muirceartaḡ (i. erpoc cille dala), mac toirpdealbaiḡ mic muirceartaḡ mic domnaill mic taidcc. O cspbaill .i. an calbác mac uilliam uíoir mic pírḡanainm mic maolpuanaid mic Sfan. Maḡ cocláin .i. Sfan mac airt mic corbmaic, O duibíoir coille na manac .i. Pílip mac uaitne.

Do cóid ann mac brian ó ccuanac .i. Muirceartaḡ mac toirpdealbaiḡ,

Teige, the grandfather of Christopher O'Brien, Esq. [of Ennistimon], who was living in 1713, when this pedigree was compiled; and, 2, Murtough, who married Slainè, daughter of John Mac Namara of Moyreask, by whom he had a son, Donnell, usually called *Domnall Spáineac*, i. e. Donnell, or Daniel the Spaniard, who married the daughter of Major Donough Roe Mac Namara, by whom he had issue living in 1713; but the compiler of this pedigree does not name the issue of Donnell Spaineach. According to the tradition in the country, Terence O'Brien, Esq., of Glencolumbkille, is the great grandson of a Donnell Spaineach, son of Colonel Murtough O'Brien; but Terence O'Brien himself asserts that he descends from a Donnell Spaineach, who was the son of a General Murtough O'Brien, who was the son of Dermot, fifth Baron of Inchiquin; but the Editor has not been able to find any evidence to prove that Dermot, the fifth Baron of Inchiquin, had a son Murtough.

¹ *Turlough, the son of Teige, &c. O'Brien.*—He did not attend as a member of this Parliament. The Lord of Inchiquin sat in this Parliament among the peers, though the Four Masters take no notice of him.

² *Mac Namara.*—He did not attend as a mem-

ber of this Parliament. The race of this John is extinct. Major Mac Namara, M.P., is descended from a junior branch of the eastern Mac Namara family, but his pedigree is not satisfactorily made out. Major Daniel Mac Namara Bouchier descends by the mother's side from the senior branch of the western Mac Namaras.

³ *Boethius Mac Clancy.*—"Boetius Clanchy," who was the Brehon of Thomond, and a good scholar, was duly elected one of the two knights to represent the county of Clare in this Parliament. He was afterwards appointed High Sheriff of the county of Clare, an office for which he was very well qualified, and, according to the tradition in the country, murdered some Spaniards belonging to the great Armada, who were driven on the coast of Clare in 1588.

⁴ *O'Loughlin of Burren.*—He did not attend as a member of this Parliament. Mr. O'Loughlin of Newtown is the present senior representative of this family. Sir Colman O'Loughlin represents a junior branch.

⁵ *Mac-I-Brien Ara.*—This bishop was the son of Turlough Mac-I-Brien Ara, who made his submission to Queen Elizabeth in 1567.—See note ¹, under the year 1569, p. 1634, *supra*. On the death of his elder brother, Donough, Murtough, or Maurice, Bishop of Killaloe, became

Thither went Turlough, son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brienⁱ; and also the Lord of the Western part of Clann-Coilein, namely, Mac Namara^k (John, the son of Teige); and Boethius, the son of Hugh, son of Boethius Mac Clancy^l, the second Knight of Parliament elected to represent the county of Clare.

Thither repaired the son of O'Loughlin of Burren^m (Rossa, the son of Owny, son of Melaghlin, son of Rury, son of Ana); Mac-I-Brien Araⁿ, Bishop of Killaloe, namely, Murtough, son of Turlough, son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige; O'Carroll^o (Calvagh, the son of William Odhar, son of Ferganaim, son of Mulrony, son of John); Mac Coghlan^p (John, the son of Art, son of Cormac); and O'Dwyer^q of Coill-na-manach (Philip, son of Owny).

Thither went Mac-Brien of Hy-Cuanagh^r, namely, Murtough, the son of

the head of this family. Murtough O'Brien Ara was appointed Bishop of Killaloe by Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent, dated the 15th of May, 1570, and had his writ of restitution to the temporalities the same day. He received the profits of this see six years before his consecration; but being at last consecrated he sat about thirty-six years after. He died on the last day of April, 1613, having voluntarily resigned a year before his death.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 595, where Harris states, that the Arra from whence this bishop's family, for the sake of distinction, were called O'Brien-Arra, is a barony in the county of Limerick. But this is an error of Harris, who ought to have known that Mac-I-Brien was seated on the east side of Lough Derg, in the barony of Ara, or Duharra, in the county of Tipperary. The castle of Ballina, near the bridge of Killaloe, and the castles of Castletown and Knoc-an-Ein-fhinn, now Birdhill, in this barony, belonged to this family. It should be here remarked, that the "Busshopp of Killalowe" appears in the list of the spiritual lords of this Parliament. The race of this bishop has become extinct; but some of the line of Donnell Connaughtagh Mac-I-Brien Ara are still possessed of some property in the territory. Mr. O'Brien, of Kincora Lodge, Killaloe, is of

this race.—See pedigree of Mac-I-Brien Ara, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 7.

^o *O'Carroll*.—He did not attend this Parliament as a member of it. This Calvagh was the third illegitimate son of Sir William O'Carroll, Chief of Ely O'Carroll, comprising at this period the baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybritt, in the south of the King's County.—See note ^e, under the year 1577, p. 1691, *supra*. The present chief of this family is unknown. The grandfather of the Marchioness Wellesley, who died in America, was its undoubted representative.

^p *Mac Coghlan*.—He did not attend this Parliament as a member of it. The last chief of this family died some forty years since, without issue, and his estates passed to the Dalys and Armstrongs. General Coghlan is of an obscure branch of this family.

^q *O'Dwyer*.—He was not a member of this Parliament. Coill-na-manach is the present barony of Kilnarnagh, in the county of Tipperary. The present chief of this name is unknown to the Editor. There is a Colonel Dwyer, of Ballyquirk Castle, in the parish of Lorha, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary; but the Editor does not know his descent.

^r *Mac-Brian of Hy-Cuanagh*.—He was not a

mic muirceaptauig, tigearna cairpce ó ccoinnell, 7 fáraigh luimniú .i. brian dub, mac donnchaid, mic matgáinna, mic donnchaid, mic brian duib uí brian. Concobar na moinge, mac uilliam éasíc, mic diarmata uí máoilriain tigérna uaitne uí máoilriain tigérna uaitne uí máoilriáin.

Do éoid don Parliament rin dpong do maiteib pleacta eogain móir co na pporéuaatib. Mag captauig mór domnall mac domnall, mic corbmaic laóraiú, Mag captauig cairbreac eogan mac domnall mic ríngin, mic domnall mic diarmata an dúnaid, 7 clann a deire deapbratar Domnall mac corbmaic na haine, 7 ríngin mac donnchaid.

Do éuaid ann beór an diar bai i ccoinnell re poile im tigearnar duitce ealla .i. Diarmait mac eocain mic donnchaid an bótar mic eogain még donnchaid, 7 donnchadh mac corbmaic óicc, mic corbmaic még donnchaid.

Do éuaid ann dha ó suillebáin beppe, Eocain mac diarmata, mic domnall, mic donnchaid meic diarmata bailb, O Suillebáin mór .i. eocain mac domnall, mic domnall na rccpóaiúe. O matgáinna an fuinn iartaraiú

member of this Parliament. The two knights elected for the county of Limerick were Thomas Norris and Richard Bourke. Mac Brian Cuanach was seated in the barony of Coonagh in the county of Limerick, where the ruins of his splendid mansion are still to be seen in the townland and parish of Castletown. The present representative of this family is unknown to the Editor.

^s *The Lord of Carrigogunnell*.—He was not a member of this Parliament. The present representative of this family is unknown to the Editor.

^t *Fasagh Luimnighe*, i. e. the forest or wilderness of Limerick. This was a name for a part of the territory of Pobblebrien near the city of Limerick.

^u *O'Mulryan*.—Chief of the two Ownys, one a barony or half barony, as it was till recently called, in the county of Limerick, and the other a barony in the county of Tipperary. He was not a member of this Parliament. The Ryans of Ballymakeogh, near Newport, in Tipperary, now extinct, were the senior branch of this fa-

mily. Edmond O'Ryan, Esq., of Bansha House, near the town of Tipperary, and George Ryan, Esq., of Inch House, were considered the chief representatives of this family in 1840, when the Editor examined the county of Tipperary for the Ordnance Survey.

^w *Eoghan More*, i. e. the son of Oilíoll Olum, king of Munster, in the third century, and ancestor of the dominant families of Munster.

^x *Mac Carthy More*.—He is entered in the list next after "The Earle of Tomond," as "The Earle of Clancare," that being an anglicised abbreviation of Clann Captauig, and not Glencare, the vale of the River Carthach, in the county of Kerry, as ignorantly assumed by most Anglo-Irish writers. The race of this Earl is extinct.

^y *Mac Carthy Cairbreach*.—He was Sir Owen Mac Carthy Reagh, chief of Carbery, in the county of Cork. He was not a member of this Parliament. The present representative of this family is said to be the Count Mac Carthy of France, whose pedigree has been published by

Turlough, son of Murtough ; the Lord of Carrigogunnell^s and of Fasach-Luim-nighe^t, namely, Brian Duv, the son of Donough, son of Mahon, son of Donough, son of Brian Duv O'Brien ; and Conor-na-Moinge [of the Long Hair], son of William Caech, son of Dermot O'Mulryan^u, Lord of Uaithne-Ui-Mhaoilriain.

To this Parliament repaired some of the chiefs of the descendants of Eoghan More^w, with their dependents, namely, Mac Carthy More^x (Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Cormac Ladhrach); Mac Carthy Cairbreach^y (Owen, son of Donnell, son of Fineen, son of Donnell, son of Dermot-an-Duna), and the sons of his two brothers, namely, Donnell, son of Cormac-na-hAine, and Fineen, the son of Donough.

Thither also went the two chiefs who were at strife with each other concerning the lordship of Duhallow^z, namely, Dermot, the son of Owen, son of Donough an-Bhothair, son of Owen, son of Donough ; and Donough, the son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Donough.

Thither likewise went O'Sullivan Beare^a (Owen, son of Dermot, son of Donnell, son of Donough, son of Dermot Balbh); O'Sullivan More^b (Owen, the son of Donnell, son of Donnell, son of Donnell-na-Sgreadaighe); O'Mahony^c the

Monsieur Laine, who was genealogist to Chas. X.

^z *Duhallow*.—Neither of these chiefs was member of this Parliament. The knights elected to represent the county of Cork in this Parliament were John Norries, Lord President, William Cogan, and John Fitz Edmond. The Editor does not know the present chief of this family.

^a *O'Sullivan Beare*, was not a member of this Parliament. The present representative of this family is unknown. There are several respectable gentlemen of the race in the baronies of Beare and Bantry, but the Editor has not been able to ascertain their pedigrees. The Editor is not aware how the Baron O'Sullivan de Grass, the present Ambassador of Belgium at the Court of Vienna, descends; the family claim to be the representatives of the O'Sullivans. It is probable that they descend either directly or collaterally with the O'Sullivan who was one of the faithful companions of Prince Charles Edward, in his perilous wanderings after the

defeat of Culloden. One of the Baron's brothers is married to the sister of the present Sir Roger Palmer, Bart.

^b *O'Sullivan More*.—He was not a member of this Parliament. The two knights elected to represent the county of Kerry in this Parliament were John Fitzgerald and Thomas Spring. The representative of O'Sullivan More in the last century was O'Sullivan of Tomies, near Killarney. Timothy O'Sullivan, Esq., of Prospect, near Kenmare, represents O'Sullivan of Cappanacush, from which house the O'Sullivan More was elected, in case of failure of issue in the senior branch. Mac Gillicuddy of the Reeks, near Killarney, whose pedigree is very well known, represents another branch of this family of O'Sullivan More; and Sir Charles Sullivan, of Thames Ditton, county Surrey, is said, in Burke's Peerage, to be of this family.

^c *O'Mahony*, i. e. O'Mahony, of Fonn Iartharach, or Ivahagh, in the south-west of Carbery,

Concobar mac concobar fínn óicc, mic concobar fínn mic concobar uí mathgamna, ⁊ ó hídripcceóil mór fíngin mac concobar mic fíngin mic concobar.

Do éuaib dín Mac giolla patraice oirraige fíngin mac briain mic fíngin, Mág eóagán Connla, mac Concobar, mic laighe. O maolmuaid .i. Conall mac caíaoir.

Ní háirimítear aon do dól gur an bparliament rin bað ionairme do phloct laoiðgrið lñdmóir mic conall éirinaig, do phloct Ropra failgig, mic caíaoir móir ó uib failge, ná beór do ríol daire bairraig mic caíaoir móir do éaómancoib, bpanaig, Tuatálaig, uí duinn, uí díomarraig ar an ccor ccéona

in the county of Cork. He was not a member of this Parliament. The present representative of this family is supposed to be O'Mahony of Dunlow, near Killarney. There is a Count O'Mahony of France, who resides, or recently resided, at Fribourg in Switzerland, and who, no doubt, descends from "*le fameux Mahony*," of the early days of the Irish Brigade.

^d *O'Driscoll More*.—He was Chief of Collymore, a territory of which Baltimore was the chief town, in the county of Cork. Sir Fineen, or Florence, O'Driscoll More was not a member of this Parliament. Con O'Driscoll, called the Admiral, was the last known chief of this family. Alexander O'Driscoll, Esq., J. P., of the county of Cork, comes from a junior branch.

^e *Mac Gillpatrick*.—The Lord of Upper Ossory sat in this Parliament among the "Temporall Lordes." The late Earl of Ossory was the chief of this name. He left one illegitimate son, who inherits his estates, and who claims legitimacy, as his mother had been privately married to the Earl, his father, by a Roman Catholic priest.

^f *Mageoghegan*.—He was chief of Kineleaghe, a territory now included in the barony of Moycashel, in the county of Westmeath. He was not a member of this Parliament. The two knights elected to represent the county of Westmeath in this Parliament were "Ed. Nugent de

Disert," and "Ed. Nugent de Morton." The present chief of the Mageoghegans is John Augustus O'Neill [Mageoghegan], Esq. of Bunowen Castle, in the county of Galway, the grandson of Richard Geoghegan, so remarkable in Ireland for his learning and knowledge of the fine arts. Sir Richard Nagle, of Jamestown and Donore Castle, in the county of Westmeath, is maternally descended from the senior branch of this family, but he cannot be considered the chief of the Mageoghegans, as he is not of the name by paternal descent.

^g *O'Molloy*.—He was chief of a territory comprising the baronies of Fircall, Ballycowan, and Ballyboy, in the present King's County; but he did not attend as a member of this Parliament. This Connell was the father of the illustrious Cahir or Carolus O'Molloy, whose hospitality the Rev. P. Fr. Francis O'Molloy thus lauds, in an incidental remark in his *Irish Prosody*, published at Rome in the year 1677, p. 180 :

"Difficile quidem factu apparet hoc metri genus, verum difficilior creditu quod superius allatum naof cced, &c. refert; verissimum tamen, cuius ipse oculares vidi et audiui testes fide dignissimos: nempè quod Carolus Conalli filius Molloyorum Princeps, Avus Illustrissimi nunc viuentis, vastato Hiberniæ Regno fame, flammâ ferro, sub Elizabetha Regina in summis Annonæ penurijs, inuitatos a se pro Christo Na-

Western, namely, Conor, the son of Conor Fin Oge, son of Conor Fin, son of Conor O'Mahony; and O'Driscoll More^d (Fineen, the son of Conor, son of Fineen, son of Conor).

Thither likewise repaired Mac Gillapattrick^e of Ossory (Fineen, the son of Brian, son of Fineen); Mageoghegan^f (Conla, the son of Conor, son of Leyny); and O'Molloy^g (Connell, the son of Cahir).

None worthy of note are said to have gone to that Parliament of the race of Laoighseach Leannmor^h, son of Conall Cearnach; or of the race of Rossa Failgheⁱ, the son of Cahir More, from Offaly; or of the descendants of Daire Barach^j, the son of Cahir More; or of the Kavanaghs^k, Byrnes, Tooles^l,

talitjs per dies duodecim tractauerit, nongentos sexaginta homines in domo propriâ."

There are several respectable gentlemen of the Molloy's of this race. Daniel Molloy, Esq., of Clonbela, near Birr, in the King's County, is the present head of the family, according to the tradition in the country; but the Editor does not know his pedigree.

^h *Race of Laoighseach Leannmor*, i. e. Laoighseach or Lewis of the large mantle. He is otherwise called Laoighseach Ceannmhor, i. e. of the large head, and Laoighseach Lannmhor, i. e. of the large sword. He is the ancestor of the O'Mores and their correlatives, the seven septs of Leix. The present representative of the O'Mores is unknown. R. More O'Farrell, M.P. descends from the senior branch of them by the mother's side; and Garrett Moore, Esq., of Cloghan Castle, calls himself the O'Moore, though he does not know his pedigree beyond the year 1611, and there is strong evidence to shew that he is an offset of the English family of the Moors of Drogheda.

ⁱ *Race of Rossa Failghe*, i. e. the O'Conors Faly, who had but little property in Ireland at this period. The present chief is unknown.

^j *Daire Barach*.—The principal family of his race, extant at this period, was Mac Gorman, who was then seated in the barony of Ibrickan, and county of Clare. There are several respectable gentlemen of this family who now call

themselves O'Gorman.

^k *Kavanaghs*.—The family of Borris-Idrone are the senior branch of this family. There are several highly respectable families of the name living in the neighbourhood of Vienna. These are supposed to be descended from the celebrated Brian-na-Stroice of Drummin, son of Morgan, son of Dowling Kavanagh of Ballyleigh, in the county of Carlow, who distinguished himself by his valour at the battles of the Boyne and Aughrim. His son, John Baptista Kavanagh, left Ireland after the capitulation of Limerick, and became Baron Gniditz in Bohemia, and died in 1774. His father, Brian *na Stroice*, who is said to have been the largest officer in James's service, remained in Ireland, and lived at Drummin till February, 1735, when he died, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, and was buried at St. Mullin's, where there is a curious monument to his memory.—See Ryan's *History and Antiquities of the County of Carlow*, p. 350. From Maurice, the elder brother of Brian-na-Stroice, is lineally descended John Kavanagh (son of Dowling, son of Morgan, son of Maurice, son of Morgan, son of Dowling of Ballyleigh, son of Dermot, son of Murrough, brother of Cahir Baron of Ballyanne) of Bauck, near St. Mullins, in the county of Carlow, who possesses a small estate in fee. From Rose, the daughter of Dowling Kavanagh of Ballyleigh, who was married in

O'Dunnes, or O'Dempsys^m. To this Parliament, however, went the senior of Gaval-Rannall, namely, Fiaghⁿ, the son of Hugh, son of John, son of Donnell Glas of Glenmalure.

All these nobles assembled in Dublin, and remained there for some time ; but the business of the Parliament was not finished^o this year. They then departed for their respective homes.

The Governor of the province of Connaught, with a number of other men of distinction, and of the Council of Dublin, went to the province of Connaught, to hold, in the first place, a session in the monastery of Ennis, in the county of Clare. Here they enacted unusual ordinances, namely: that ten shillings should be paid to the Queen for every quarter of land in the country, as well ecclesiastical as lay lands, excepting the liberties^p which they themselves consented

the Exchequer within a year, or be void."—See Spenser's *View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin reprint of 1809, p. 41. This Parliament was dissolved on the 14th of May, 1586.

On the 15th of July, 1585, Perrott issued a commission, directed to Sir Richard Bingham, Governor of Connaught, the Earls of Thomond and Clanrickard, the Baron of Athenry, Sir Turlough O'Brien, Sir Richard Bourke Mac William Eighter, Sir Donald O'Connor Sligo, Sir Brian O'Rourke, Sir Murrough-na-Doe O'Flahertie, and others: reciting, "Where our province of Connaught and Thomond, through the contynuall dissention of the Lords and Chieftains, challenging authorities, cuttings, and cessings, under pretexte of defending the people under their several rules, have run to all errors; and understanding the good inclination of these our subjects, through the good mynysterie of our truly and well beloved Sir John Perrott, our Deputy, &c., to embrace all good wayes and means that may be devised, to conserve them in our obedience, and their rights and titles reduced from the uncertaintye wherein it stood, to continue certain for ever hereafter."

The following proposals were made by these commissioners: "The Chieftains of countries,

Gentlemen and Freeholders of the province of Connaught, to pass unto the Queen's Majestie, her Heirs and Successors, a grant of ten Shillings English, or a marke Irish, upon every quarter of land containing 120 acres, manured or to be manured, that bears either horne or corne, in lieu and consideration to be discharged from other cess, taxation or challenge, excepting the rising out of Horse and Foote, for the service of the prince and State, such as should be particularly agreed upon, and some certaine dayes labour for building and fortifaction for the safety of the people and kingdome."—*Government of Ireland under Sir John Perrott, Knight*, 4to. London, 1626, p. 80.

The Commissioners commenced with the county of Clare or Thomond. Then followed the districts comprehended within the newly created county of Galway. "Indentures of Composition" were entered into for these territories, which were printed for the first time in the Appendix to Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, pp. 309-362.—See also Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1585.

^p *Liberties*.—Queen Elizabeth, in her letter to the Deputy, Sir Henry, dated 7th October,

τάβαιρε δο δαοίμβ μαίτε αν τίρε, 7 cúicc pēillingi acc τἰγεαρνα τυαδ-
mumán 1 lupcc cíora na bainpíogha in gac aén éstíamain tuaitē dpeapann
τραέρ 7 δαορ δια mbaoí ipín tír uile, áct amain libeip̄ti 7 pēapann íglairi.
Ro deilígríot dha tríoča ééd ceneoil p̄f̄rímaic pé τἰγεαρνα τυαδmumán, po
baosí ina p̄f̄ríann cíora agá p̄innpēapairib̄ piam̄ go rin, 7 tucpat τἰγεαρναρ an
tríočait ééd rin do bap̄ún inn̄ri í cúinn do mupcāð mac mupchaðā mic dia-
mada uí b̄riain. Ro horp̄aiccheað, 7 po haontaiḡeað map an ccéðna cíor
7 cúipt corcumpuað do tōip̄p̄dealbāc mac dom̄naill mic concōbair uí b̄riain
ap lupcc a át̄ar dia t̄uccað an tír rin ó t̄úr (a τἰγεαρναρ τυαδmumán) lá
híapla τυαδmumán .i. concōbar mac donnchaid̄ uí b̄riain. Ro deilígríot a
cíor 7 a uairle pé gac c̄h̄d popail, 7 pe gac τἰγεαρνα tríočait éēt̄t baosí ipín
tír ó rin amac cenmotá Sfan mac conmapa τἰγεαρνα an taoib̄e t̄iar do cloinn
cuilein na po cúip̄ a lám̄ ap an comporip̄ion rin do p̄ón̄rat̄t. Do p̄ón̄rat̄t an
comporip̄ion cedna 1 cconntaé na gail̄lme, 1 cconntae pop̄ra comain, 1 ccontae
maiḡe eo, 7 1 cconntae p̄licciḡ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1586.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc céð, oētmoḡat, a Sé.

Seip̄p̄ion do cōngmáil lá S̄ip̄ R̄ip̄deip̄o bionḡgam, 7 la comairle cúiccib̄
cōnnaēt 1 ngail̄l̄m̄ 1 mí ianuarii Seac̄tmoḡat̄t do m̄naib̄h, 7 dpeapairib̄ do

1577, says that the Earl of Thomond pretended an ancient freedom in the whole barony of Ibreckan, and desired the like in the other baronies.—See *Iar-Connaught*, p. 359.

^a *Free and unfree*.—It is not easy to determine what the Four Masters intend here by p̄f̄ríann p̄aep̄ 7 d̄aop̄, that is to say, whether they spoke in reference to English or Irish tenure. The Editor, therefore, has translated the words literally leaving the reader to form his own opinion. Pēapann p̄aep̄, according to the Irish notion, meant land held by the chief's relatives free of rent, and pēapann d̄aep̄ was land held by strangers (or natives who had forfeited their privileges by crime or otherwise), at high rents, and for services of an ignoble nature. If they

use the term with reference to the English law, as received in Thomond since the creation of the Earldom, they must have taken pēapann p̄aep̄ to denote lands held in frank-tenement, or knight's service, which was esteemed the most honourable species of tenure among the English; and pēapann d̄aep̄, land held in pure villenage.

^r *Kinel-Fearmaic*.—In the description of the county of Clare, written about this period, and now preserved in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, this territory is called Troghkeyd Kynel Veroge, or the barony of Tullagh-I-Dea. It comprised the following parishes, viz.: Rath, Kilnamona, Kil-linaboy, Kilvedain, Kilvilly, Dysart, Ruane,

to grant to the gentlemen of the country; and that, over and above the Queen's rent, five shillings should be paid to the Lord of Thomond for every quarter of land free and unfree^a in the whole country, except the liberties and church land. They took from the Earl of Thomond the district of Kinel-Fearmaic^r, which had been theretofore under tribute to his ancestors, and gave the lordship of it to the Baron of Inchiquin^s, Murrough, the son of Murrough, son of Dermot O'Brien. It was also ordained and agreed that Turlough, the son of Donnell, son of Conor O'Brien, should have the rents and court of Corcomroe [the castle of Dumhach] in succession to his father, to whom it had been first given out of the lordship of Thomond by the Earl of Thomond, namely, Conor, the son of Donough O'Brien. They deprived of title and tribute every head or chief of a sept, and every other lord of a triocho-ched throughout the whole country (with the exception of John Mac Namara, Lord of the western part of the district of Clann-Coilein), who did not subscribe his signature to this ordinance of their's. They acted a like ordinance in the counties of Galway, Roscommon, Mayo, and Sligo^t.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1586.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-six.

A session was held by Sir Richard Bingham and the Council of Connaught in Galway, in the month of January. Seventy men and women were put to

Kilnoe, Kilkeedy, Inishcronan. From this list it is clear that the whole of the cantred of Kinel-Ferwaic is included in the present barony of Inchiquin, except the parish of Inishcronan; and we have sufficient evidence to prove that this parish did not originally belong to Kinel-Fermaic, although attached to it at this period, for it was anciently a portion of Hy-Caisin, or Mac Namara's original territory, and was a part of the deanery of Ogashin, according to the *Liber Regalis Visitationis*.

^s *The Baron of Inchiquin.*—This Murrough, who was the fourth Baron of Inchiquin, attended the Parliament of 1585, though the Four Masters take no notice of him. The pro-

bability is that they mistook him for Turlough, the son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brien, a personage who appears to have been called into historical existence by an error of transcription.

^t Charles O'Connor, of Belanagare, adds the obituary of his ancestor, Dermot, as follows:

“O'Concabaip Donn, diaimuid, Mac caip-bpe, Mic Eogain caoich, do écc i mbaile tobair bpiúzte iap gcian aoip 16 September, 7 a aónacal i noéapliúge a hpinpear i Rop Comáin. O'Connor Don (Dermot, the son of Carbry, son of Owen Caech) died at Ballintober, at an advanced age, on the 16th of September, and was interred in the burial-place of his ancestors at Roscommon.”

βάρυτταδ αρ αν ρειριον ριν. Ro bað diðriðe doinnall mac muirceartaiz gairb mic briain mic ταιδεε uí briain, 7 mac uí fgra buide .i. briain mac céin mic oilealla ó gailnngaib connacht co nðruing duairlib cenmotat.

Αν γοβερνορι cédna Sir Rirðerð do ρυιδε ρε haðhaið cluana dubain an céð lá do marta. θά hé baoi ριν mbaile írin Maðgaímaí, mac τοιρρδεαλβαιγ mic maðgaímaí, mic τοιρρδεαλβαιγ, mic Maðgaímaí uí briain o nabarðar Sliocht maðgaímaí. Ro fáccbað nuimhí éccinnite do muinþir an γοβερνορα ρρι ρé τρι ρfctmuine báτταρ acc iomþuide an baile. Ir an dapa lá ρíct

^u *Murtough Garv.*—In the Description of Clare, preserved in Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, he is called Moriortagh Garagh of the castles of Cahircorkrane and Rahe.—See his death entered under the year 1585, *supra*.

^w *Gailenga of Connaught.*—The Gailenga of Connaught, who received their name from Cormac Gaileng, son of Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilioll Olum, King of Munster, originally possessed the whole of the diocese of Achonry, but at the period of which we are now treating, their territory was very narrow. O'Hara Boy possessed about the eastern half of the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

^x *Cluain-Dubhain*, now Cloon-oan Castle, in the parish of Kilkeedy, about six miles to the north-east of Corofin, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.—See note ^f, under the year 1569, p. 1632, *supra*. Only one side of this castle now remains perfect. It is twenty-nine feet in length and about sixty feet in height. All its outworks are entirely destroyed, and no idea can be formed of their extent or character. It is highly probable that this castle was re-edified since the year 1586, as the present walls could not have belonged to so strong a castle as this is said to have been when stormed by Bingham. Sir Henry Docwra, in his *Relation of Services done by Sir Richard Bingham in Ireland*, gives the following account of the taking of this Castle of Cluain-Dubhain, and of Castle Nacally, or Hag's Castle, a circular

fortress of great strength, situated on an artificial island in Lough Mask, near Ballinrobe, in the county of Mayo.—See note ^r, under the year 1195, p. 102, and note ^c, under 1233, p. 268, *supra*:

“Aboute this tyme Sir Richard Byngham laye at the seidge of Clan Owen in Thowmond, a strong Pyle manned and kept against her Majestie, by Mahowne O'Bryan, a most dangerous enemye to the state; a cheiffe champion of the Pope's, and a great practyzer with fforraigne Powers ffor the Invasion of this Realm of Ireland. At this seidge Sir Richard Byngham had but one hundred English souldiers and some ffewe kearne of the countrie, by reason whereof he was dryven to noe small payne in skyrmisheing, watchinge, and wardinge, with soe ffewe men; neverthesse, within seaven dayes he wanne the castell, and slew the said Mahowne O'Bryan, and the warde within, and razed the said castell, without the ffurtheraunce of any great ordynance.

“After that Sir Richard marched ffrom this castell to Castell-ne-callye, within the which the traytors were, and enclosed themselves. Att his ffirst comeing thether he parlyed with them, advyceing them to remember the obedyence which they owed to hir Majestie, and to yeilde themselves to hir Majestie's mercye, assureing them that in soe doeing they shoulde ffinde that ffavoure in all respects, that other hir Highnes subjects did; but they myndeinge nothing lesse

death on this occasion, among whom were Donnell, son of Murtough Garv^u, son of Brian, son of Teige O'Brien; and the son of O'Hara Boy, namely, Brian, the son of Kian, son of Oilioll of the Gailenga of Connaught^w; and many other gentlemen besides.

The same Governor, Sir Richard, on the first of March, laid siege to Cluain-Dubhain^x, then in possession of Mahon, the son of Turlough, son of Mahon, son of Turlough, son of Mahon O'Brien, from whom the Sliocht-Mahon are named. An indefinite number of the Governor's people were left there, besieged the castle for three weeks, and on the twenty-second day of the same month they made

then to submitt themselves on any suche conditions, saide they woulde not doe any hurte, but keep themselves there in saffetye, ffor that they were ffearffull to trust any Englishman, alleadgeinge manye ffrivelous and impertynent cawses, moveing them to stande vppon their garde. Herevppon Sir Rychard proceeded to beseige them in the said castell, which was a stronge roundeffortresse erected ffarr within the Loghe, vppon a smalle compasse of grounde soe scanted by the wall that scarce a standinge place was left vnto it. The seidge was all by water in boats, and coulde not otherwyse bee attempted, insoemuche as Sir Richard goinge aboute to bourne a boate or two of theires that they had docked and layde vpp vnder the castell wall, to the ende they might not escape awaye, and that alsoe he might wathe and warde them with ffewe men (haveing but a small companye there, and those alsoe soore wearyed, bruised with stones, and galled with shott at the seidge of Clanowen), was fforced by the suddayne ryseinge of contrarye weather, which muche ffavoured the enemye, to leave the attempt with the loss of one of his boats and two or three of his souldiers; himself and others being in the said boate hardlye escaped by the healpe of other boates, which other boates came not in tyme to his succoure, thorough the negligence of such as he had put in truste with them, and appoynted to come and joyne with him. The boat which he

soe lost the enemyes gatt, in which and in another boate of theire owne, before Sir Richard coulde retourne to chardge them with a ffreshe supplye from his camp lyeing on the shoare, they shipped themselves, and with greate scele-ritye escaped into the woodes, ffearing that at the next chardge Sir Richard would haue wonne the castell.

“ Captain Mordante and others had the chase of them by water. Theise traytors beinge thus escaped to the woodes and mountaines oute of Castell-ne-callye, their accomplies alsoe fledd out of the other castell, both which, and one stronge pyle of ffarroghe M^e Donnell's, Sir Richard razed to the ground, ffor that they were not fitt or stood serviceable to be kept to the English, and were very daungerous to be in the possession of the Irisherye. Riccard Bourke, alias the *Pall* of Ireland, a man of no small accompte amonge his septe, and all the ill affected Irishe-rye, repayred to Sir Rychard at his first comeing to Castell-ne-callye, beinge indeede the cheiffe of theire confederacye. This man, vnder cullor of dutyfull subiection, intended to haue betrayed Sir Richard and all his companye (but intelligence herof beinge given, and manye appaunte prooffes had of his trayterous intentions and devyces), this *Pall* of Irelande was soone executed by Martiall Lawe. This was assuredlye the most daungerous member in all the countye of Mayo, especialy ffor the draweing in of

don mí céona po gabrat co díocra doíprírtail ag cur do cum an baile do gabail. Baí Maígamain for tairlíb an cárléin acc diubhaccað cloc 7 carpac for an luét báttar imó bun ag cur ráir, 7 railgíó fíur, 7 do pala óó go po haimpíó go hinnellóipeac dúrcor do peiléir é gur bó marb gan anmain. Tuccrat an barda an baile iarom iar marbadh maígamna, 7 ge mað lann leó anacal dpaígbail nóca nfuairriot idir. Ro lfgaó an lft riar don baile ó mullaó go talmann. Rob oipóírcuccaó anma 7 onopa do Sir Rírdorp bionggam an toircc rin, uair ní baóí for tír tírim i neirinn baile baó daingne 7 ba dítoíglaió ina cluain dubáin.

Do chuaó an gobernoir iarom pe haccaó cárléin na caillíó for loc mífcca, 7 pob é an baile rin díghn daingin cóiccíó connacht. Báttar iatt baóí accá bardaó an tan rin Rírdorp a búrc (dia ngoiréi dñman an córrain) mac Ríocairó, mic Rírdorp, mic uilliam, mic emainn, mic Ríocairte uí cuairccí, 7 uáter, mac emainn, mic uillicc, mic emainn mic Ríocairte uí cuairccí. Do cuattar do peaóna Seppion, 7 do caónna a ccorp ip in ccárlén rin. Ro gab an gobernoir acc iomruíde an baile, 7 do cuir luét a cftair, nó a cúicc darpíraíó do poígníó a raíbe ar in ccampa i mfoón laí do ionnpaíó an baile, 7 ní bo toíba dóib uair po marbaó dpong da ndaoíní, 7 po fágaíóiríó arépac dá narpíraíó, 7 do cóíóiríó an luét ele fó iombátaó gur an ccampa. Iar nimeóó doíóiríó arfíó po éinníó na búrcáíó rin gan bñt le bardaó baile ar bíé i naghaid pñionnpa Saxan. Do cóíóiríó luét da arépac co na mnaió, 7 co na leanbaíó don lft ele don loc ór comair an campá. Do bíur an gobernoir an baile dia níur iarom, 7 bá ipin ccampa rin do cpochaó leir mac mec uilliam búrc .i. Ríocairó ócc (ar a tpaípaíó pál fá epinn) mac Rícairó mic Sñain an teapmáinn iar marbaó a deapípaíó ele peime rin .i. tomar puáó agápaíge cárlén na nenuíge ar pñonloc cñra i

Scotts, a thing which Sir Richard ever doubted, and which the Bourkes vndoubtedly entended."

^y *Was razed to the ground*, literally, "the west side of the town was knocked down to the ground."

^z *Impregnable*, *oítoíglaió*.—This might be translated: "There was not upon dry land in Ireland a castle more firm, or more difficult to be razed than Cluain-Dubhain."

^a *Deamhan-an-Chorrain*, i. e. the demon of the reaping-hook.

^b *To avoid, &c.*—An English writer would say, "that they might not be obliged to attend the sessions."

^c *Their efforts were fruitless*, literally, "and it was not profit to them."

^d *In danger of being drowned*, *po iombátaó*, literally, "under drowning." A storm arose

vigorous and irresistible exertions to take the castle. Mahon was on the battlements of the castle, casting down stones and rocks upon those who were at the base applying engines and apparatuses to it to demolish it; and it happened to him that he was aimed straight in the head with the shot of a bullet, which killed him on the spot. The warders, on Mahon's death, surrendered the castle; but though they expected quarter, they did not at all receive it. The western side of the castle was razed to the ground^y. This achievement exalted the name and character of Sir Richard Bingham, for there was not upon dry land in Ireland a stronger or more impregnable^z fortress than Cluain-Dubhain.

The Governor afterwards proceeded to attack Caislen-na-Caillighe [the Hag's Castle], in Lough Mask, which was the stronghold of the province of Connaught. These were they who guarded it at the time: Richard Burke, who was called Deamhan-an-Chorrain^a, the son of Rickard, son of Rickard, son of Edmond, son of Edmond, son of Edmond, son of Rickard O'Cuaisci; and Walter, the son of Edmond, son of Ulick, son of Edmond, son of Rickard O'Cuaisci. They had gone to this castle to avoid^b the session, and to protect their persons. The Governor proceeded to lay siege to the castle; and he sent the crews of four or five boats, of the flower of the choicest men in the camp, to attack the castle in the middle of the day. But their efforts were fruitless^c, for a number of their men was slain; they left behind one of their boats, and the rest returned, in danger of being drowned^d, for the camp. After their departure the Burkes resolved that they would not [in future] defend any castle against the Sovereign of England; and they went in two boats, with their wives and children, to the other side of the lake, opposite the camp. The Governor destroyed the castle after their departure. It was in this camp that he hanged the son of Mac William Burke, namely, Rickard Oge, usually styled Fal-fo-Eirinn^e, the son of Rickard, son of John of the Termon^f, after his other brother had been killed, namely, Thomas Roe, the claimant of Caislen-na-nenuighe^g on Finnloch-Ceara in Connaught.

on the lake, which rendered it very dangerous to approach the castle. When the Editor examined the ruins of this castle in 1838, he found it exceeding difficult to land on the artificial island on which the castle stands, in consequence of a brisk breeze on the lake, which raised remarkable billows near the castle.

^e *Fal-fo-Eirinn*, i. e. the hedge or fence of Ireland. Docwra calls him the "Pall of Irelande."

^f *Of the Termon*, i. e. of the Termon of Balla, in the barony of Clonmorris, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 197, note ^k.

^g *Caislen-na-nenuighe*, i. e. the castle of An-

cconnaçtaið. Rob éiccn an baile rin do éabairt don ðobernóir iar mbá-
 rucchað Riocairð 7 cómar, ðo po bñireað lar é amail po bñireað na bailte
 rin ele. Bá irin tan céðna po cpoçað lár an ngobearnoir diar mac uatéir
 fada mic dauid mic emainn mic uillicc a búrc, Teboit 7 Maoilir a nanmanna.
 Oponð mór do cóicceað cconnaçt do gabail lár na búrcacaið rin, 7 a ndol
 ina ccommbáið trétyireaceta iar ffeíl eóin na bliaðna po. Ro bað diðpide
 clann ndomnaill gallocclac, 7 Seóaið iarçair cconnaçt. Do çuirpior a nimir-
 ðíða, a mná, 7 a muirteapa i ndaingnið, 7 i ndiðreacaið an típe. Tánaiçc
 an ðobernoir pe a naðaið ðo baile an poðba, 7 po leicc a peacçt nó a hoçt do
 bandaðaið fó iarçair cconnaçt i ndiaið na ndiðficeac, 7 ó na fuaiprioçt ðreim
 for na poðlaðaið po airccpior muirteir mupçaið na tçuað, 7 muirteir pleçta
 eocçain uí flaiðbearçaið po buí (an ðar leó fein) po ðliccheað an tan rin.
 Ro marbað ðna leó pide mná, 7 mionðaoíne, airçreðaið 7 aer anffann. Ro
 cpoçpat teboitç ó tçuaçail fñr toðbala tróð 7 conðmala tiðe naoiðíð. Do
 gabað leó ðeór eoðan, mac domnaill an coccaið, mic an ðiolla ðuið, mic mup-
 çaið mic eoðan uí flaiðfçitaið, 7 po baraiðpior é iar na gabail. Fillitç
 çair anair iaraið i ccñn an ðobernoira ðo cçpeacaið 7 co neðalaið iomðaið.

Coblaç albanac do tçacçt i tçip i nimir eocçain i ndúçhaið uí ðoçartaið
 ir in einð çoir tçuaið do çir cconail. Robçair iat bá huairle 7 bá cinn cconpail
 ar in ccoblaç rin ða mac Shemair mic alarçpinn, mic eóin çatanaid meç
 mec domnaill .i. domnaill çorin, 7 alarçpinn, 7 ðiolla erpuicç mac ðubðail
 mic ðonçaið çaim mic ðiolla erpuicç méçailín co ndpuið ele ðuairlið cen-
 mo éat. Bá moa a nainm 7 a noipðearçur inar amail tanðatçair. Do pónað

nies, situated opposite Caislen-na-Caillighe, on Hag-island, in Finlough Carra, near Ballinrobe. There was also a small nunnery at this place, which, according to Downing, "was founded and given by Thomas Burke, chief of the Burkes of Mayo, to the abbot of Cong, upon condition that, if any woman of his posterity would vow chastity, the abbot of Cong should maintain her during her life, as appears by the several Inquisitions after the dissolution of Cong."—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 203, note c.

^b *Clann-Donnell Galloglach*, i. e. the Mac Dón-

nells of Mayo, who were hereditary leaders of Gallowglasses.

ⁱ *The Joyces of West Connaught*.—These were a family of Welsh descent, seated in the barony of Ross, in the north-west of the county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, edited by Mr. Hardiman, pp. 44, 248, 249, 382.

^k *The descendants of Owen O'Flaherty*.—These were the O'Flaherties of Connemara.—See Genealogical Table in the *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, p. 362, where all the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty are given by

This [last-mentioned] castle had to be given up to the Governor after the execution of Rickard and Thomas ; and it was demolished by him, as the other castles had been. It was about the same time that the Governor hanged the two sons of Walter Fada, son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick Burke, whose names were Theobald and Meyler. A great portion [of the people] of Connaught, about the festival of St. John this year, joined these Burkes in their treason. Among these were the Clann-Donnell Galloglach^b and the Joyces of West Connaughtⁱ. They sent away their moveables and their women into the fastnesses and wilds of the country. The Governor went to Ballinrobe to oppose them, and dispatched seven or eight companies of soldiers through West Connaught in search of the insurgents ; and these [soldiers], not having caught the robbers, plundered the people of Murrough-na-dTuagh and the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty^k, who were, as they thought themselves, under [the protection of] the law at that time. They killed women, boys, peasants, and decrepit persons. They hanged Theobald O'Toole^l, the supporter of the destitute, and the keeper of a house of hospitality. They, moreover, took prisoner Owen, the son of Donnell-an-Chogaidh^m, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Murrough, son of Owen O'Flaherty, and put him to death after taking him. They then returned to the Governor with many preys and spoils.

A Scotch fleet landed in Inishowen, O'Doherty's country, in the north-eastern angle of Tirconnell. These were the gentlemen and chief constables of that fleet : Donnell Gorm and Alexander, the two sons of James, son of Alexander, son of John Cahanagh, son of Mac Donnell ; and Gillespick, the son of Dowell, son of Donough Cam, son of Gillespick Mac Ailin [Campbell] ; with many other gentlemen besides. Their nameⁿ and fame were greater than their appearance.

name, and their relationship to Murrough-na-dTuagh shewn.

^l *Theobald O'Toole*.—He lived in the island of Omey in Iar-Connaught, where his ancestor, who was of the O'Tooles of Leinster, settled at an early period. The pedigree of this Theobald, who had a son, Edmond O'Toole, of Omey or Imagia, in Conmaicne-mara, is given as follows by Duald Mac Firbis : Theobald, son of Faelan [or Felim], son of Tuathal, son of Tuathal, son of Hugh, son of Awley, son of Dermot Oge, son

of Dermot Sugagh, i. e. the Merry, son of Dunchuan, son of Tuathal, son of Dunlang, son of Gilla-Kevin of the Green, son of Walter, son of Gilla-Kevin, son of Gilla-Comhggai, in whom the Connamara branch meets the chieftains of Imaile and Feara Cualan.—See Mac Firbis's genealogical work, and also *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, pp. 280, 281.

^m *Donnell-an-chogaidh*, i. e. Donnell of the war.

ⁿ *Their name, &c.*, i. e. the forces they took with them, and their military preparations on

φορλονγορτα φεόιλ ιομόα λεό ιριν τίρ ι τυυόατταρ, γ βάτταρ αέρ φήγ
 φορualλας, γ λυέτ φυράιλμε φειλγνιόμ, γ μίόυιόγτε μαιέτρα να αοριός αομ-
 ποοορ acc τοέτ δια ραγχιό αν δύ ριν αο νάρ φάγαιόριος αέμαοίν δια νήρ
 ι μινιρ εόόαιν ααρβαν νό ααιρνειρ αο έυρ ριν. Λοτταρ ιαριόμ λάιμ lé ριν
 γ lé Μοόαιρν αο τήρμανν μέγεραιέ, αο τυαιέ λυιρcc, γ αο μιοόbulcc γο
 ρανγατταρ γο ηυιρ ιμλιβη έιρνε. Οτ έαλατταρ να βύρμαιγ βάταρ φορ ραν
 φφογαιλ, γ φορρ αν οίβήρcc ρέμνραιτε .ι. Ριρδςρ α βύρc mac υήμαιν αν έορ-
 ράιν, γ clann emainn abύρc, γ clantc nδομναίλλ γalloccλας ρccela na nalbanac
 ρο έυιρριοςττ τεαέτα αο τιννεαρνας δια τυογαιρμ έυα, γ ρο ραιόριος αο
 ρφυιγβιττίρ έδαλα ιομόα, γ α νοιονγμάλα αο δυτχαιγ ι αόίγεαό connaςτ δια
 τυόραό οιοό ρήν α αορναίμ ρρι μυντιρ αν ρριονηρα. Λοταρ να halbanaiγ
 ταρ έιρνε λάρ να ηαιέρccαιβ ριν, γ ρανγατταρ αν αένα ηυιδε ετιρ οαιβ, γ
 οροαοίρ αο ρο γαβρατ αγ milleαό ααρτραιγε, γ ααιρρρε, τάναιcc Ριρδςρ γ
 clann emainn ινα ααίνδ ανηριν. Αο έαεα αν γοβήρνοιρ ρέ α nacchaiό γο
 ρlicceac. Ράccβαια να halbanaiγ αν τοιρςρ ριν, γ ρο γαβρατ βάδςρ αο ααρ-
 τραιγε, γ λά ταοό βήνα αό ιριν μβρειρνε δάτταρ τεόρα ηοιόε ι νορμυιμ αα
 ετιαρ. Ρο αρccνάτταρ αρ ριν αο βραιδρλιαβ, γ νί ρο αιριρςταρ αο cillρónain,

this occasion, did not sustain the martial character which fame had reported of them.

^o *The haughty robbers.*—The Irish word φήγ, which is explained γέρ, sharp, by O'Clery, and bloody, by O'Reilly, really means *acer, atrox*; *popuallac* means, indignant, proud, or haughty.

^p *The perpetrators of treacherous deeds,* λυέτ φυράιλμε φειλγνιόμ.—In this phrase φυράιλμε is the genitive singular of φυράίλειν, to offer, incite, provoke; φειλγνιόμ .ι. γνιόμ φεille, a deed of treachery.

^q *The opponents of goodness,* αοιουγας μαιέτρα means, to help to do good; and μίόαυιόγας μαιέτρα, as in the text, means the very opposite.

^r *Miodhbholg*, a district on the margin of the Lower Lough Erne, in the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh. The name is locally pronounced Meeluck.—See note ^r, under the year 1432, p. 882, *supra*.

^s *To their assistance*, literally, “to invite them

to them.”

^t *The first march,* αένα ηυιδε .ι. αν αέα αιρ τιρ, i. e. the first day's march.

^u *The Governor.*—This was Sir Richard Bingham, whose brother, George Bingham, is the ancestor of the Lords Lucan and Clanmorris, and of the late Major Bingham of Erris, in the county of Mayo. Richard Bingham (afterwards Sir Richard Bingham) makes his first appearance in Irish history as one of the bloody actors at Dun-an-oir, near Smerwick in Kerry in 1580. There is preserved in the British Museum, Titus B. xii. p. 115, an original letter from him to the Earl of Leicester, dated Smerwick Road, 3rd November, 1580, conveying intelligence of the arrival of a ship with men, pressed. And, p. 116, another letter, dated 11th November, 1580, from Smerwick, same to same. His cenotaph in Westminster Abbey, which begins, “*To the glory of the Lord of Hosts,*” states that he served at Smerwick in Ireland. It is curious

They pitched camps in [that part of] the country where they landed, where they had much flesh meat. The haughty robbers^o, the plunderers, the perpetrators of treacherous deeds^p, and the opponents of goodness^q, of the neighbouring territories, flocked to join them there; so that there was nothing of value in Inishowen, whether corn or cattle, which they did not carry off on this occasion. They afterwards passed along by the River Finn and the Mourne to Termon-Magrath, to the territory of Lurg, and to Miodhbholg^r, until they arrived at the borders of the Erne. When the Burkes, who were engaged in plundering and insurrection, as before stated, namely, Richard Burke, the son of Deamhan-an-Chorrain, the sons of Edmond Burke, and the Clann-Donnell-Galloglagh, had heard the news of [the arrival of] these Scots, they expeditiously sent messengers, inviting them to their assistance^s, and stating that they would obtain many spoils and a territory worthy of them in the province of Connaught, should they themselves succeed in defending it against the people of the Sovereign. The Scots, upon receipt of these messages, proceeded across the Erne by the first march^t, until they arrived [in the district lying] between the Rivers Duff and Drowis; and they proceeded to plunder Dartry and Carbury, where they were met by Richard and the sons of Edmond [Burke]. The Governor^u proceeded to Sligo to oppose them, upon which the Scots departed from that district^w, and passed southwards through Dartry, and by the side of Beanna-bo^x in Breifny. They remained three nights in Dromahaire, from whence they proceeded to Braid-Shliabh^y; and they never halted until they arrived at Kilronan^z,

to remark how treacherous all his attacks have been. Sir Henry Docwra, who was himself a fierce soldier, draws Sir Richard's character in colours rather agreeable. But courage and cruelty were admired in this age, even by the Four Masters themselves. Cox hides the exact nature of this attack on the Scots in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1586.

^w *District*, oipeap.—This word is otherwise written aipeap, which occurs frequently in these Annals in the sense of territory, district, or region.—See the year 1558, where oapccain na n-oipeap is used in the sense of “to plunder the districts.”

^x *Beanna-bo*, now Benbo, a mountain at

Manor-Hamilton, in the county of Leitrim.

^y *Braid-shliabh*, now locally pronounced in Irish Óráio-íliab, and anglicised Braalieve, or Braulieve, a mountain situated about four miles to the south of the town of Dromahaire, on the southern boundary of the parish of Killanummery, where the county of Leitrim adjoins that of Roscommon. The lie or direction of its ridge is nearly south-east and north-west. It is to be distinguished from the neighbouring mountain of Breic-shliabh, or Breclsieve.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 480, 481.

^z *Kilronan*.—See note ^o, under the year 1339, p. 564, *supra*.

Ro gabratt an dú rin i ccoiccepiú na bpeirne, maiḡe luipce, 7 ua noilella. Tánaiú an gobernoir don taob̄ tair co bél an áta fada i tair oilella. Báttar diblíniú co cín̄ coicciúir i na hionadaiú rin gan neactar diob̄ dionnraigiú aroile. Ro gabrat na halbanaiḡ lám̄ for imtect̄ torac̄ oide flicte fiondóirce, 7 ro gabrat tair tuaiú do éir oilella do dól tair dhoic̄t̄ cula maóile. Báttar trí banna do muintir an gobernora aḡ coiméd̄ an dhoic̄t̄ in oide rin. Do pala na halbanaiḡ ina ccín̄ go ro fíraú ḡliaú ngairb̄ fcorra, 7 pob eiccín̄ do na halbanhaiú ionḡabail an dhoic̄t̄, 7 ḡabail tair an at̄ alla tair de. Do cóid̄riú an oide rin go rliab̄ ḡam̄, 7 ar ná m̄arac̄ go harú na ríaḡ. Do deachaiú an gobernora uadaiú a bél an áta fada ar na m̄arac̄ amail na biaú a aipe fpi a m̄arimóircact̄ iúir, 7 baí for fuo connact̄ co cín̄ cóiḡ lá ndécc acc tiorol roḡraide amail forcaemnacair, 7 baí beór b̄rat̄ 7 taircélaú uad̄ ar na halbancoib̄ in aip̄t̄ rin. O pob eplam̄ lair an líon r̄aimcc al̄r, luiú o m̄aim̄r̄t̄ir b̄n̄d̄roa i luiḡniú connact̄ torac̄ oide fíor d̄oirce roḡm̄air, 7 ní ro aip̄ir do ló no doide co r̄aimcc i m̄d̄ón laoi ar na m̄arac̄ go harú na ríaḡ gan r̄ab̄ad̄, gan r̄atucchaú do na halbancoib̄. Ar amne bat̄tar r̄ide for a cionn ina ccodailtiḡib̄ gan f̄aitc̄r̄ gan f̄uir̄c̄r̄ur, act̄ amail biú leó f̄in gan f̄rit̄beart an t̄ir eact̄airc̄eneoil ina t̄tanḡat̄tar. Bá r̄é céid̄ ní l̄er̄ b̄d̄ḡat̄tar ar a mbuan t̄oirp̄cim̄ ḡair a ngiollanraide aḡa nguin aḡ muintir an gobernora r̄ecnón an baile. Ro éirḡeadair na halbanaiḡ ar a haile co hailem̄, 7 do cóid̄riú i minnell 7 i nodtuccaú amail ar deach

^a *Ballinafad*, bél an áta fada, i. e. mouth of the long ford, a small village in the barony of Tirerrill, at the base of the Curliu hills, and about four miles to the north of Boyle.

^b *Cul-Maoile*, now Collooney, a small but well-known town at the junction of the Owenmore and Owenbeg rivers, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.

^c *To abandon the bridge*, ionḡabail an dhoic̄t̄, i. e. to relinquish their design of crossing the bridge in despite of the Governor's soldiers.

^d *Sliabh-Gamh*, now Slieve Gamph, and sometimes incorrectly translated the Ox Mountains.—See note ^d, under the year 1285, p. 442, *supra*. See also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 497, and the map to the same work.

^e *The requisite number*.—William Hawkins, Esq., Ulster King of Arms, states, in his pedigree of the Count Lally Tolendal, that Dermot O'Maollalla, second Baron of Tully-Mullally, went to Ballinrobe on this occasion to join Sir Richard Bingham, at the head of his vassals, as O'Kelly, Bermingham, and others; but this is a mere fabrication.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 180, note ^k; and Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 394. Sir Richard Bingham was met on this occasion by the Earl of Clanrickard and O'Kelly, as also by Bermingham at the head of his vassals, among whom, no doubt, was O'Mullally, the ancestor of Count Lally Tolendal.

^f *Bannada*, a village in the parish of Kilmac-

where they stopped, in the vicinity of Breifny, Moylurg, and Tirerrill. The Governor went from the west to Ballinafad^a in Tirerrill; and both parties remained in those places without coming in contact with each other. The Scots [at length] began to move from that place in the beginning of a wet and very dark night; and they proceeded north-westwards through Tirerrill, with the intention of crossing the bridge of Cul-Maoile^b; [but] three companies of the Governor's people were guarding the bridge on that night. The Scots advanced to them, and a fierce conflict was fought between them. The Scots were obliged to abandon the bridge^c, and to cross the ford on the west side of it. After this they went on the same night as far as Sliabh-Gamh^d, and on the following day to Ardnarea. The Governor departed from Ballinafad on the following day, as though he had no intention of pursuing them; and he went through Connaught for fifteen days, collecting forces as he could; and during that time he had [people employed] to spy and reconnoitre the Scots. When he had the requisite number^e ready, he marched from the monastery of Bannada^f in Leyny of Connaught, in the beginning of a very dark night in autumn, and stopped neither day nor night until he arrived at Ardnarea, about the noon of the day following, without giving any warning to the Scots. The way^g the Scots were on his arrival was, sleeping on their couches, without fear or guard, just as though that strange country into which they had come was their own without opposition. They were first aroused from their profound slumbers by the shrieks of their military attendants^h, whom the Governor's people were slaughtering throughout the town. The Scots then arose expertly, and placed themselves as well as they were able in order and battle-array, to

teige, barony of Leyny, and county of Sligo. In Sir Henry Docwra's Account of Services done in Connaught by Sir Richard Bingham, a very curious description of Bingham's movements are given, but the Editor does not deem it necessary to give the entire of it, as it agrees in substance with the narrative of the Four Masters. He describes the situation of the places thus:

"When the moone gave light Richard Bingham" [being at the abbey of Bennada] "arose, and addressing himself and companie, marched

towards Belclare, seven myles from the abbeye, in the highwaye towards the enemy. Here one of the espyalls came in bringinge news that the Scots lay still encamped at Ardnarye, which was twelve myles from the foresaid abbeye of Banneda, and eight miles from the abbeye of Belclare."

^g *The way*, *ar amne .i. ir amlaio*.—This Irish idiom translates very awkwardly into English.

^h *Military attendants*.—The *giollanpaioe* of the Irish were the same, or nearly the same, as the *calones* of the classical writers.

πο πέδρατ δο εόχαρ φρι μιντιρ αν γοβερνορα. Νίρ βό τορβα δόιβ ιννριν
 υαιρ ní mó ná an cédna ραιτε δια ραιγδιβ πο διυβραιριου αν ταν πο ρραοίν-
 εαδ πορρα γο διαν δάραεταε δο ραιγιδ να habann ταρλα πορ α ccionn .i. an
 muaiḡ maiḡreac m̃sr̃gl̃ora. Ro páccbaio φρι ι p̃raenlige uaḡaib c̃in báτταρ
 αḡ ionnpaiḡiḡ na habann, ἡ ιαρ ποεταιν δόιβ δια ραιγιδ ní hairiḡiom̃ φρι α
 huét do poḡpaτ, áετ uol ina hiom̃dom̃ain ḡan anaḡh uaiρ po baḡ p̃fir leó α
 mbáεαδ inár α μαρβαδ δο μιντιρ αν γοβερνόρα. Áετ c̃ina arpeaḡ α cumaiρ
 πο μαρβαδ α ηḡαρ do dá m̃ile diḡ an tan ρin. Ní paḡaτταρ clann emainn
 α búpc ip̃in m̃br̃fir̃m ρin óir do cóiḡpet co ττρίβ céḡaib p̃fir an lá ριαρ an
 maiḡm ρin διαρραιδ c̃reac ḡur na halbanchaib, ἡ ιαρ ccloirteacτ na p̃cél ρin
 δόιβ πο p̃caoĩl̃riou ó poile, ἡ πο anpaτ clann emainn α búpc ι ndainḡniḡtiḡ α
 nduit̃ce p̃éin. Ro t̃riallpaτ ina m̃baoĩ dultaεaib ἡ ualbanchaib ina p̃foḡaiρ
 aḡhaiḡ do εαḡaiρτ αρ ḡol α nulltoib, ἡ ḡiḡ iad̃riḡe p̃uaḡaτταρ α ccpoḡaḡ
 ἡ α μαρβαδ duḡm̃ór in ḡac t̃ir t̃p̃ér α ττυδεατταρ ρια ρiú tanḡaḡaiρ ταρ
 Eirne. Áεaiρ na cloinne p̃ém̃p̃áiti .i. Emann mac uillicc mic emainn, mic
 Riocaiρ uι c̃uaiρp̃ce do c̃poḡaḡ lár an ηḡobepnoiρ iarp an maiḡm ρin. ḡa
 ham̃laiḡ boĩ riḡe, ἡ p̃é arpaiḡ apaε liat̃h ḡan lúε ḡan lánταραδ ḡur bó
 héicc̃n α iom̃c̃ar ι nápaε aḡá b̃reit̃ ḡur an ccpoic̃h.

Áoḡ mac eoc̃c̃ainn, mic doḡm̃naill, mic eoc̃c̃ain, mic doḡm̃naill na maḡmanττ
 ap̃oḡonpaρal cloinne ρiocaiρ do écc, m̃liḡ ar m̃éḡ, ἡ cupaḡ ar calmataρ
 an t̃i t̃fir̃a anñin ρin.

Alap̃orann mac poḡaiρle buiḡe, mic Alap̃tainn, mic eóin c̃at̃ánaiz mac
 mec doḡm̃naill na halban do μαρβαδ le caiρtin mep̃p̃man, ἡ le hÁoḡ mac an
 deccánaiz uí ḡallc̃ubhaiρ α m̃i maḡ do p̃onnpaḡh.

Sep̃p̃ion do c̃ongm̃ail ι ηḡaill̃m ι mí december na bliḡna po in po bár-
 aic̃cheaḡ iomaττ ban ἡ p̃fir, ἡ po bárαιḡeaḡ ann emann ócc mac emainn mic
 maḡnuḡa mec p̃it̃hiḡ, ἡ ochtaρ diol̃maineaε do ḡeap̃altachaib ina p̃oḡaiρ iap̃
 p̃raḡail α p̃eapa πορρα γο m̃baτταρ αρ aon lap̃ na halbañoiḡ ρin πο μαρβαδ
 ι naḡḡ na ρiaḡ.

Conn mac aip̃t óicc, mic neill, mic aip̃t, mic cuinn, mic eñri, mic eoḡain

ⁱ *Salmon-full*, maiḡreac.—See the reference
 to maiḡ maiḡreac, i. e. the River Maigue
 abounding in salmon, under the year 1580,
 note ^z, p. 1730, *supra*.

^k *Was hanged*.—Sir Henry Doeiora (MS.

Bibl. Harl. No. 357, foll. 235, b.) says that this
 Edmond Burke, though very old, was hanged
 for abetting his sons to persevere in their rebel-
 lious practices, and that, though Sir Richard
 Bingham might have executed him by martial

engage the Governor's people. But this was of no avail to them, for they had scarcely discharged the first shower of darts before they were routed by the Governor's people, [and driven] towards the river which confronted them, namely, the loud-sounding, salmon-fullⁱ Moy. On their way towards the river many were laid low ; and when they arrived at the river they did not stop at its banks, but plunged without delay into its depths, for they chose rather to be drowned than be killed by the Governor's people. In short, near two thousand of them were slain on this occasion. The sons of Edmond Burke were not [present] at this onslaught, for on the day before that defeat they had gone forth with three hundred men, in quest of booty for the Scots ; but, hearing the news [of this disaster of the Scots], they kept aloof from them, and remained in the fastnesses of their own country. Such of the Scots and Ulstermen as were with them [i. e. with the sons of Edmond Burke] attempted to effect their passage into Ulster ; but they were almost all hanged or slain in the several territories through which they passed, before they could cross the Erne. The father of the sons already mentioned, namely, Edmond, the son of Ulick, son of Edmond, son of Richard O'Cuairsci, was hanged^k by the Governor after this defeat. He was a withered, grey, old man, without strength or vigour, and they were obliged to carry him to the gallows upon a bier !

Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Donnell, son of Owen, son of Donnell-na-Madhmunn [Mac Sweeny], Chief Constable of Clanrickard, died ; and the person who then departed was a soldier in stature, and a hero in valour.

Alexander^l, the son of Sorley Boy, son of Alexander, son of John Cahagh, son of Mac Donnell of Scotland, was slain by Captain Merryman and Hugh, the son of the Dean O'Gallagher, in the month of May.

A session was held at Galway in the month of December of this year, and many women and men were put to death at it ; and Edmond Oge, the son of Edmond, son of Manus Mac Sheehy, and eight soldiers of the Geraldines along with him, were put to death, information having been given against them that they had been along with those Scots who were slain at Ardnarea.

Con, the son of Art Oge, son of Niall, son of Art, son of Con, son of Henry,

law, he preferred having him put on his trial by the common law that his estates might be confiscated to Her Majesty.

^l *Alexander*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare adds, *inter lineas*, in Irish, " that he was the kinsman of Ineenduv, the wife of O'Donnell, and

do ðol ar riubal cpeice i nduthaig meguioir o loc (.i. loc eirne) roir. Mac meguioir .i. aod mac conconnact mic conconnact do bpsit go mbuidin mbicc marcluaig for conn co po rigib pccainnear cpoda storra i mbeol ata painpeoig, i conn do marbad la mac meguioir go nupmop a muinire am aille rir, i an cpic do ipoda tar air gur na muintraib o puccaitt.

Feilm dub mac airt mic cuinn ui neill duine deapccaihte do dutaig pleacta airt, i a mac do marbad la haoð mac meguioir.

Mac ruibne bagaineac brian occ mac maolmuire do marbad i8 mai la mall mspgeac mac maolmuire mic aodha.

Aimriri pluc, arbar ettoirteac, i iomat cnoi mfra an bliadain ri.

Parliament ata cliað do cpioenucchað an bliadain ri, i tar hac ni da ndearnað and do cnglað oipreac tarla cille dapa le copoin tðaxan.

Eogan ulltað (mac donnchaio .i. an doctuir) i po ba doctuir ar aoi ppoðlama an teogan ipin, uair po deapccaihte rube do doctuirib leigir na hepeann ipin aimriri rin i mbaoi do ecc.

An topicel mag congail .i. eogan ballað decc la fele briðe do ponnað.

Corbmac mac domnaill með congail decc 17 do mara.

Cuicc ced eipindað do dol a hepin do congnaim la bainpigoan Shaxan i ccoccað plonðpaur, i ge po dioðaihte a nupmop ipin tip rin do deachaið a nainm i a noipdeapcur fon eopair ar aoi ngeipaitteacta i ngairccio.

the mother of Hugh Roe, son of Hugh, son of Manus."

^m *At the entrance of a certain ford*, áta painpeoig, i. e. *ad os vadi cujusdam*. The adjectives painpeoac and epolra, are nearly synonymous, and mean "certain, particular."

ⁿ *Was finished*, i. e. closed its session. The second session of this Parliament was on the 28th of April, 1586, and it was dissolved on the 14th of May following.

^o *The Earl of Kildare*.—This should be "The Earl of Desmond," for this Parliament had nothing whatever to decide concernig the Earldom of Kildare; but in relation to the estates belonging to the Earldom of Desmond, it found that the Earl of Desmond, before his breaking forth into open rebellion, had secretly conveyed

all his lands to feoffees, in hope to have cut off Her Majesty from the escheate of his lands, and this Parliament therefore passed an Act, "that all conveyances, made, or pretended to be made, by any person attainted within thirteen years before the Act, shall be entered on record in the Exchequer, within a year, or be void." Sir Richard Cox remarks, that this Act did not pass the houses without great difficulty, and perhaps had not passed at all, if John Fitz Edmond Fitzgerald, to prevent the Earl of Desmond's forfeiture, had not produced a feoffment made by that Earl before he entered into rebellion, which had taken effect and baffled the expectations of the undertakers, if Sir Henry Wallop had not gotten a document which proved that the Earl had entered into a confederacy of rebellion with the

son of Owen, went upon a predatory excursion into Maguire's territory, east of the Lough (i. e. Lough Erne). The son of Maguire, namely, Hugh, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, with a small party of cavalry, came up with Con, and a fierce conflict was fought between them at the entrance of a certain ford^m, in which Con was slain, together with the greater part of his people, by the son of Maguire. The prey was restored to the respective persons from whom it had been taken.

Felim Duv, the son of Art, son of Con O'Neill, an accomplished man, from the country of the descendants of Art, and his son, were slain by Hugh, the son of Maguire.

Mac Sweeny Banagh (Brian Oge, the son of Mulmurry) was slain on the 18th of May, by Niall Meirgeach, son of Mulmurry, son of Hugh [Mac Sweeny].

There was [much] wet weather and unproductive corn, but a great supply of nuts, in this year.

The Parliament of Dublin was finishedⁿ this year; and the most remarkable Act passed in it, [was one by which] the inheritance of the Earl of Kildare^o [*recte* Desmond] was annexed to the Crown of England.

Owen Ultach^p (the son of Donough), i. e. the Doctor, died; and this Owen was a doctor in regard of learning, for he excelled the medical doctors of Ireland in the time in which he lived.

The official Mac Conghail, i. e. Owen Ballagh, died on the festival of St. Bridget.

Cormac, the son of Donnell Mac Conghail, died on the 17th of March.

Five hundred^q Irishmen left Ireland, in order to assist the Queen of England in the Flemish war; and though the greater part of them were cut off, their name and renown for heroism and bravery spread throughout Europe.

very persons to whom he conveyed the estates (of whom John Fitz Edmond was one), two months before the conveyance; but that upon the producing of the document, and the discovering of the fraud and subtlety, the honest part of the house were ashamed to abet so ill a cause, and that accordingly the Act was made to prevent the like contrivances.—*Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 384; and Moryson's *History of Ireland*, edition of 1753, vol. i. pp. 8, 9.

^p *Owen Ultach*.—His real name was Donlevy, or Mac Donlevy. He was physician to O'Donnell. The exact nature of the construction of the original Irish will appear from the following literal Latin version:

“Eugenius Ultoniensis filius Dionysii (i. e. Doctoris), et erat doctor quoad eruditionem hic Eugenius, nam præcelluit ille Doctoribus medicinæ Hiberniæ tempore quo floruit, obiit.”

^q *Five hundred*.—Cox states that Sir William

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1587.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, cúicc céo, oéτμοḡαττ, a Seaéτ.

Mac uí domnaill aoð ruad mac aoða mic maḡnupa do ḡabail lá ḡallaibh. Bá hamlaio po cetup po tionnpeccnao an epḡabáil hupin. Ro ḡabpaτ ḡoill imon iurup Sir Iohn Pappoτ, ḡ imon ccomairle ap éna mioéomóioin móip don iaπla ua neill aoð mac an pipoðoρá (ḡep bó pιαpaó ppiu é) τpια ionnlaó ḡ ittapcoρaoío uí néill τοippealbac luineaó mac neill conallaiḡ baí hi ppiébeapτ do ḡpep ppiu, ḡ ap oáiḡ Siobaine inḡine uí domnaill .i. aoð mac maḡnupa po baó commaim do iaπla τipe heoḡain. Apail ele beóp po lē

Stanly and a thousand men were sent from Ireland into Holland in 1587, "where Stanly turned Papist and Traytor."

^r *Moreover*, apail ele, i. e. another thing too, or in addition to this. The English were anxious to secure this youth for three strong reasons; first, because his sister was married to Hugh Earl of Tyrone, whose loyalty they suspected on account of the accusations of his rival, Turlough Luineach, and the sons of John an-Diomais O'Neill; secondly, because his promising warlike characteristics had caused the people to look up to him as the Donn oiaóa, said to have been foretold by St. Columbkille, as the great man who would reign for ten years, and liberate the Irish from the yoke of the foreigners, which was a belief then very dangerous to the English government, as the inhabitants of Tirconnell relied as much on prophecies of this nature as upon their mountain fastnesses; and, thirdly, because they felt assured that O'Donnell, his father, who had recently bidden defiance to the English government, and absolutely refused to admit a sheriff into his territory, might be kept to his allegiance as long as they held so prized a son of his as a hostage. For the English account of this capture of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, which was so disgraceful to the Irish council, and so

unworthy of the towering spirit of Sir John Perrott, the reader is referred to the Life of Sir John Perrott, 8vo. London, 1728. At the very period that Perrott was guilty of this weak stroke of policy, he was neglected in England, and denied the support necessary for his government; mortified in various instances by his relative the Queen, traduced by the unceasing malice of his enemies, and insulted by his inferiors at the Council board. In Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, edition of 1707, the following account of a scene, which would do honour to two of the Milesian Irish chieftains, which took place between him and Marshal Bagnal, at the Council board in Dublin, is printed from the Council Book, fol. 261:

"The 15th of May, very angry words passed between the Lord Deputy and Sir Nicholas Bagnal, Marshall, in the presence of the Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, and the Secretary of State, upon occasion that one Patrick Cullan (who used to go into England, in the name of O'Neal, with complaints to her Majesty against the Lord Deputy) was ordered to be examin'd before the Council. The Marshal required that the Lord Deputy should not be present at the examination; upon which the Lord Deputy, taking it ill to be directed by him, told him: 'That though he would not be

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1587.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-seven.

The son of O'Donnell (Hugh Roe, the son of Hugh, son of Manus) was taken by the English. His capture was first effected thus : the English, with the Justice and the Council in general, had contracted a great dislike to the Earl O'Neill, Hugh, the son of Ferdoragh (although he was obedient to them), in consequence of the accusations and complaints of Turlough Luineach, the son of Niall Conallagh O'Neill, who was always in opposition to him ; and because Joan, the daughter of O'Donnell, i. e. of Hugh, the son of Manus, was married to the Earl of Tyrone. Moreover, the name and renown of the above-named

present at it, yet he would do what he thought fit.' The Marshal reply'd : 'He mistrusted false measures wou'd be used.' The Deputy said : 'He defyed him, or any man who shou'd think any false measure should come by him.' The Marshal told him : 'He defyed him also.' Hereupon the Deputy, with the flat of his hand, touch'd his cheek once or twice, and laying his other hand on his right shoulder, said : 'Well, well, Marshal, if you defyed a man in my place in another country, he would have hanged you.' The Marshal hereat held up his staff, as if he would have struck the Deputy ; but Mr. Fenton, the Secretary, and Sir Nicholas White, Master of the Rolls, interposing themselves, the Marshal fell back, and rising up said : 'It will be proved you have done ill in this matter.' The Lord Deputy answer'd : 'You lye, if you say I have done ill in this matter.' Said the Marshal : 'You lye ;' and, correcting himself : 'If you were not Lord Deputy, I would say, you lye ; but I care not for Sir John Perrott.' The Deputy said : 'If I were but Sir John Perrott, I would teach you to use me thus ; and if you did not dote I would commit you to prison.' 'If you do,' answer'd the Marshal, 'I wou'd come out whether you wou'd or no.' The Lord Deputy said : 'Get you hence, for tis no reason

to talk with you ; for a man would think you are drunk.' 'You are drunk,' replied the Marshal. What was the end of this discourse is not known, nor the cause of it, only tis believed that the Marshal was a great friend to Cullan."

The cause of this will be yet elicited from the State Papers. The truth is, that Perrott, notwithstanding his treacherous capture of the young O'Donnell, was one of the best friends to the old Irish race that was ever appointed Chief Governor of Ireland, and a great lover of fair play ; while the Marshal was a base and slanderous defamer, who wished to remove Perrott, that he himself might be enabled to ruin Turlough Luineach and the Earl of Tyrone.

Perrott, finding himself beset with base enemies, who forged letters against him in O'Neill's name, grew impatient to be recalled, and earnestly petitioned Elizabeth to relieve him from a burden, which the perverseness of her subjects in Ireland *of the English race* had rendered intolerable, and whom he had provoked beyond all possibility of reconciliation by restraining their oppressions of the ancient Irish natives. "I can please your Majesty's Irish subjects," said he, "better than the English, who, I fear, will shortly learn the Irish customs, sooner than the Jews did those of the Heathens. My

αινν ἡ ἐρθεαρφυρ αν μακαοίμ πέμπατε αὐδ πυαδ μακ αὐδα πό κόις κόις-
 δαίβ ερεανν οὐδ για ριύ ραινις co haoίρ ῥῥῥῥατα αρ αοί ηγαοιρ, ἡ ηγλιοαιρ,
 ινῥαιρ, ἡ οιρθεαρταιρ. Ατθερδὶρ δνα κάε ι ccoιτcιinne ζυρ βό ταιρρηζῥιταε
 ιοιρ έ, ἡ μαδ δια λέccτῖ co haoίρ ινῥῥῥα cco ττιοcῥαδ buαῖδρεαδ ιννρι
 ερεανν uile τρεμῖτ, ἡ τρια ιαῥλα έίρε ηεόζαιν διαμαδ δαοίνλειε νό ιμερ-
 δαοίρ, ἡ νό βέρδαοίρ α mbάιρε ο ροβταρ cαῥαδῥαδ ῥῥι αροιλε αμὰι ρεμε-
 βεῥταρ. Conῖδ αρ na ροταίβ ριν ρο cῥύῖδεαδ α ccoμαιρle lap an ιυῥτιρ ἡ
 lá gallaίβ duίblinne cιρι hαιρmυmbιρτ do ζένδαιρ ιmon ní ριν ρο δῖναιζῥιοτ,
 conῖδ ραιρ δειρῖδ leó long co na ροιρinn co bῥίον ἡ co ccoῥμαιm do epλυμάδ
 oca ιn at cliaτ duίblinne, ἡ α ῥαοῖδεαδ laim έle ῥῥι ηeῥinn ροιρτυαῖδ, αμὰι
 bῖδ ῥῥι cῥῥῥαίζεετ do δeachaδ ζο ρο ζαβὰδ calaδ ι ccuan έiccιn do οιρεαρ-
 αῖβ τipe conaίll. Ραινις ιαῥοῖm an lυιng lá τινῥῥῖ na ζαοίτε αμιαρ ζαν
 anaδ ζαν οιρῥῥῖm ζο ρο ζabh ροῥῥ hι ῥῥῥcuan ῥύιιζι ρο epcομαιρ Raτα
 maoláιn, baile ριν conῥoδαετ ρορ up an maῥa lá mac ρuίbne ρanaτ ρεετ
 ρiaῖm, aon epῥῖde do έuαιρcῖb caτα τigeapna ó cconaίll ó cῥῖn maῥ. lap mbῖt
 don baῥc ριν ρορ α hanζcuῥῖb ιomῥoῥδaiζ ιn dú ριν tanζaτταρ dῥonζ don
 ροιρinn ιn cῥapῥáττ bucc ι ττίρ ιnέccoῥcc cῥῥῥaίζεαδ πό ζné ρῖοδα ἡ cαon-
 comῥaic, ἡ ζabaiττ ρορ bῥaτ ἡ ταιρccélaδ ρορ cῥeic, ἡ conῥῥαδ ῥῥιρ an ccác
 do cῥuῥῥῥταρ ρορ α ccionδ, ἡ ρο aῥῥῥῖδῥιοτ co mbuί ῥíon ἡ cοῥμαιm leó ιna
 lυιng. Oδ cῥala mac ρuίbne co na mῥuιτιρ an ní ριν ρο ζabῥaτ aζ cῥῥῥaε
 ἡ comól an ῥiona combταρ mῥῥcca. lap ῥῥioῥ ῥcel na lυιnge hίῥιn do lῥcτ
 na cῥῖce ιna comῥoccuῥ báτταρ acc τionol αρ ζac aῥῥῖδ δια ρaίζῖδ. δά hanδ
 do ῥala don αὐδ πυαδ πέμπατε α bῖt (ῥορ α baοῥῥéim baοίρ, ἡ ρορ α cῥαιρτ
 macδaετα ἡ ρeaῥῥaῖδ) ιna naτῥoccuῥ ιn ιonῥaῖδ ριν, ἡ ρο ῥῥῥaίῥιοτ an

soul is a witness to my Saviour, Jesus, this is truth which your true and faithful subject speaketh. I am weary of my place, but never to serve your Highness."—See Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, A. D. 1588.

^s *As they were allied to each other.*—This was evidently written after the result of the united efforts of Hugh Roe O'Donnell and Hugh Earl of Tyrone had been witnessed; for it is quite impossible that it could have been foreseen while Hugh Roe O'Donnell was a lad, and while Hugh Earl of Tyrone was a loyal English sub-

ject, fighting against the Earl of Desmond. The Four Masters should have written the above sentence thus:

"And the English feared that if he should arrive at the age of maturity, and be elected the chief of his race, that he and the Earl of Tyrone, whose loyalty they had strong reasons to suspect, should they unite in rebellion, a contingency which appeared highly probable, from the alliance subsisting between them (as we have already mentioned), they might shake the English government in Ireland, till it should totter

youth, Hugh Roe, the son of Hugh, had spread throughout the five provinces of Ireland, even before he had arrived at the age of manhood, for his wisdom, sagacity, goodly growth, and noble deeds; and the people in general were used to say that he was really the prophesied one; and [the English feared] that if he should be permitted to arrive at the age of maturity, that the disturbance of all the island of Ireland would result through him and the Earl of Tyrone; and that, should they unite in their exertions, they would win the goal, as they were allied^s to each other, as we have before mentioned. To deliberate on premises, a council was held by the Lord Justice and the English of Dublin, [and to consider] what manœuvre they might adopt to prevent this thing which they feared; and the resolution which they came to was, to prepare a ship at Dublin, and send it, with its crew^t, laden with wine and beer, north-eastwards, keeping Ireland to the left, until it should put into some harbour of the harbours of Tirconnell, as if it had gone for the purpose of traffic. The vessel [sailed northward to Benmore in the Route and then] turned westwards, with a favourable breeze of wind, without stopping or delaying, until it put in at the old harbour of Swilly, opposite Rathmullan, a castle erected on the margin of the sea, some time before, by Mac Sweeny Fanad, [a family the chief of which] had been one of the generals^u of the lords of Tirconnell from a remote period. The ship being there stationed at anchor, a party of the crew came on shore in a small boat, under the guise of merchants, in the semblance of peace and friendship; and they began to spy and explore [the country], and to sell and bargain with those who came to them; and they told them that they had wine and ale in their ship. When Mac Sweeny and his people heard of this, they began to buy the wine, and [continued] to drink of it until they were intoxicated. When the inhabitants of the neighbouring district heard the news of the arrival of this ship, they flocked to it from every quarter. The Hugh Roe before mentioned happened at this time to be in the

to the very foundation, and shew to the world an instance of Irishmen conquering in their own cause."

^t *With its crew.*—The commander of this vessel was a Dublin merchant, named John Bermingham, and the crew consisted of fifty armed men. —See P. O'Sullivan Beare's *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*,

&c., c. 24; Pet. Lombard *de Regno Hiber. Comment.* c. 24; Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, ad ann. 1588; and the Abbé Ma-Geoghegan's *Histoire d'Irlande*, tom. iii. p. 465.

^u *Generals*, i. e. one of the leaders of his gallowglasses. This family, though an offest of the great family of O'Neill of Tyrone, came first into

ταορ πέιγħ πορϋαλλὰς βαοί ινα παρραδ παρ τοὺτ ιδ δὺ ριν. βά ποδαίγħ όν α τόγασοταδ ρομ ιν ιονβαδ ριν υαρ νίρ βό κομλάν α κόιϋϋ βλαδνα δέϋϋ δό ιν ταν ριν, γ νί βαοί αον δια δέγκομαιορλιγίβ δια οιδσδαίβ, να δια ολλαμναίβ ινα έαοιμτέαϋτ δια ρειμιομτϋρ ná δο ρέδϋϋϋαδ κομαιορλε δό. Αν ταν πο cloρ la luϋτ αν ταιορέλαδ ειριομ δο τοὺτ δον βαίλε ιμροατ πορ cula αρ πο έέδοίρ δο έϋμ α λυιγέ. Ρο ριαδαιγσδ ρομ la mac ρυίβne, γ λαρ να μαίτιδ αρ cna, γ ραιδιτ δαίλσμαι γ δεογμαιρσδα υατα γϋρ αν λυιγ δο cυιγίδ ρίονα δον αοιδιδ δϋρ ραινιϋ. Ατβερτατ να cήνδαιγτε να βαοί leó δια ρρίον νί ba mó am oldár διολ να ραιρνε, γ να leiϋϋϋτϋρ υαδαίβ πορ τίρ δο ροιγίδ ναέ αοίη, αϋτ namá δια ττοιορδ υαταδ δαγδαοίη ινα νδόϋμ δια λυιγ πο γέβταοίρ ινα mβαοί δο ρίον γ κορμαιμ ινα ccυμang. Οπο ηαιρνσίδεαδ αν ταιτςρϋ δο Mac ρυίβne bá haδnár λαιρ ινδριν, κομδ ί κομαιορλε αρριϋτ λαιρ αοδ δο τόϋϋρϋαδ λαιρ ιρην λυιγ, γ ιαρ ccινδεαδ πορ αν cκομαιορλε ριν δοίβ δο κόιδριοτ ιν cταρ βςϋϋ βαοι πορ υρ να τραγá, γ ιμραιορτε é co ndeaáαααρ ιμυη ιρην λυιγ. Ρο ράιτιγέαδ ρριύ, γ δο bρςτα hi cubáail ιμιοϋταραιογ ιν ιμνσδόν να λυιγέ ιαδ γαν ρυίρϋαδ γαν cρρναδαδ, γ πο βοτ occa ρρρςταλ γ occa ρρριοταίλεαμ κομβταρ ρυβαίγ ροιμςημναγ. Αν ταν bá haíneμ δοίβ ιρυίδε πο ηιαδαδ κομλα αν ηαιρτε ταρ ανείρ, γ πο γατα α ναίρμ πορρα, γ πο γαβαδ αν τόϋϋ mac αοδ ρυαδ δον έϋρ ριν. Δο δεαάιδ ρϋέλα αν γαβαλα ριν ρον ccριϋ ι cκοιτϋinne, γ πο τιονοιρςτα αρ γαέ αιρμ δο ραιγίδ αν έαλαδ ρυιρτ, δϋρ αν cκαομρατταοίρ cταρβδαογal έιϋϋιν πορ αορ να cειλϋϋ. Νί βαοί bá δο ροδαίη, αρ πο βάτταρ ι μιομδοίμαιη αν έϋαιη ιαρ ρρςηγέαρραιογ αν ανγϋαιρϋ cυϋα, γ νί ραβατταρ longá náτ λαοιδςηγá αϋα δια ττογραιομ ναέ δια τταρραϋταίη. Τάναιϋ Mac ρυίβne να τϋατ α ccυμα έάιγ γϋρ αν ccalaδ, γ ba hoide ριδε δον Αοδ ηίρην, γ βαοί ριδε occ cρail γiall γ αιτϋρϋ οίλε δαπα α έίρϋ. Νίρ βό τορβα δορομ όη αρ νί βαοί ι ccόιϋϋϋαδ υλαδ γiall νό γέβταίρ αρρ. Δαλα να λυιγέ γ να ροιρνε baί ινντε ό δο βςρτατ ιν πο βαδ τοιργιδε leó δο αιτϋριβη αν τίρϋ, lotαρ lá τρςταη αν τρροτα γο ρανγαταρ αν μυιρ, γ ρρριοτρορϋ να cοναιρϋ ρemedeoáααρ γο πο γαδρατ cυαν αν ατ

Tirconnell from Scotland. Christopher Irwin, in his *Historiæ Scotiæ Nomenclatura*, *Edinburgi*, 1697, states, that their first habitation was "M'Suan Castle, in Knapdale, a countrey belonging to Argile."

^w To go to the place, i. e. to have a drink of

wine, and to see a Spanish ship.

^x At the circumstance, i. e. he felt ashamed at not being able to entertain his guest as he had expected.

^y Until they were jolly and cheerful, *combtaρ ρυβαίγ ροιμςημναγ*. Here it will be observed

neighbourhood on an excursion of thoughtless recreation, and youthful play and sports; and the vehement and fool-hardy people who were along with him requested of him to go to the place^w. It was easy for them to prevail on him to do so, for at this time he was not quite fifteen years of age; and there were none of his advisers, tutors, or ollavs, along with him, to direct him or give him counsel. When the spies heard of his arrival in the town, they immediately went back to the ship. He was welcomed by Mac Sweeny and the other chieftains; and they sent their waiters and cupbearers to the ship for wine for the guest who had arrived. The merchants said that they had no more wine [remaining unsold], excepting what the crew required for their own use, and that they were unwilling to give any more of it out for any one; but they added, that if a small party of gentlemen would come to them into the ship, they should get all the wine and ale that was in their possession. When Mac Sweeny received this message, he felt ashamed at the circumstance^x, and accordingly he decided upon inviting Hugh to the ship. This being agreed upon, they went into a small boat which was on the margin of the strand, and rowed it over to the ship. They were welcomed, and conducted without delay or loitering into an apartment in the lower centre of the ship; and they were waited on, and attentively served, until they were jolly and cheerful^y. When they were here making merry, the door of the hatch was closed after them, and their arms were stolen from them; and thus was the young son, Hugh Roe, taken. The rumour of this capture spread throughout the country in general; and the inhabitants flocked from all quarters to the harbour, to see if they could bring any danger upon the machinators of the treachery. This was of no avail, for they were in the depth of the harbour, after having hauled in their anchor; and they [the natives] had no ships or boats to pursue or take revenge of them. Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath, who was the foster-father of that Hugh, came, among the rest, to the harbour, and offered hostages and other pledges for him; but this was of no avail to him, because there was not in the province of Ulster a hostage that they would accept in his stead. As for the ship, and the crew which were in it, having secured the most desirable of the hostages of the territory, they sailed with the current of the tide until they reached the sea, and retraced

that the adjectives have a plural termination, Irish language, in which we would say, *go páb-
which is contrary to the idiom of the modern* *adap pábać póimeanmnać.*

elia. At clop po cedóir ipin ccaéraiḡ uile a toideēt rom ramlaib, 7 bá paoíliḡ laḡ an iurair, 7 laḡ an ccomairle apóctain éuca gen gur bó por a ísire itair 7 po porconḡairriot a tabairt dia raiḡiḡ. Do pattaḡ eiccin combáttar acca accallaḡ 7 acc átcómarc pcél nḡó occá mídeḡmair, 7 occa incpeachaḡ do éairccélaḡ por a airḡiḡ fpi ré pḡda. Fé deóid tra po porconḡairriot a cor 1 ccairriall comḡairiḡn cloḡḡa baóí ipin ccaéraiḡ airḡ 1 mbáttar ḡronḡa dearmara do íarḡclanḡaib mac míleaḡ 1 ccuimpeac 7 hi ccuimideēt, 7 airill ḡpionḡallaib. Ba rḡḡ pob airḡ 7 pob airpecc tuile dóib do lo 7 daḡaiḡ aḡ eccaoíne a nettuairiḡ 7 a nimniḡ fpi apóile, 7 aḡ coitpecht fpi na haibḡrḡaib nó himbḡrḡa por íarḡclanḡaib pocenélcha epeann ar éḡna.

Mac méic Conmara an taoíbe éiar do cloinn éuiléin .i. cumḡḡa mac Sḡain, mic tairḡ, mic conmḡḡa, mic conmara, mic Sḡain décc. Bḡn an conmḡḡa rin inḡean emairn mic Semaḡ mec Píairiḡ décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1588.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, cuicc céḡ, oḡtmḡḡat, a hoḡt.

Mac ruibne baḡaineac Níall mírpeceac mac maolmuire, mic aḡḡa mic neill do márbḡ lá donnchaḡ mac maolmuire mírpeccḡ, mic maolmuire, mic neill 1 nḡoiruḡir im fel bḡiḡḡe do íonraḡ. Bá haḡlaib do rḡnaḡ inḡrin iar marbaḡ bḡiaḡ oicc aḡair rémeberḡmar lá níall mírḡeaḡ, Ro hionnarbaḡ donnchaḡ co na luḡt lḡnaḡna 1 cconnaḡḡaib lá níall beóir, 7 po baóí real 1 pḡarraḡ ḡall, 7 aḡḡaḡ oile ar aon lá hua neill, 7 do rḡíne ionḡraiḡiḡ pḡda imḡiaḡ por níall mírpeceac aḡair ná po íaróil níall, uair bá dóiḡ lair ná tiocḡaḡ donnchaḡ don tír an ccḡin nó máraḡ rom inḡte. Iar mbḡt do ḡon-

² *Endowments*.—The word *airḡe* signifies a mark, sign, token, or characteristic. What the annalists say is, that the Lord Deputy and Council felt curious to sound the depth of the intellectual powers of a youth, whose promising and aspiring abilities induced the people to believe that he was the person predicted by St. Columbkille as their deliverer.

^a *Stone castle*.—This is the Bermingham Tower

in the Castle of Dublin.—See an account of this treacherous capture of the young Hugh Roe O'Donnell, in Dr. O'Connor's suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 105, where the writer draws largely on his own imagination for particulars. The most trustworthy account of this capture is perhaps that given by the Four Masters, which is abstracted from the Life of Hugh Roe

their former course back again, until they landed in the harbour of Dublin. It was soon heard all over the city that he had thus arrived; and the Lord Justice and the Council were rejoiced at the arrival of Hugh, though indeed not for love of him; and they ordered him to be brought before them, and he was brought accordingly; and they continued for a long time to converse with him, and to ask questions of him, to examine and criticise him, that they might explore his [natural] endowments^z. At last, however, they ordered him to be put into a strong stone castle^a which was in the city, where a great number of Milesian nobles were in chains and captivity, and also some of the old English. The only amusement and conversation by which these beguiled the time by day and night was, lamenting to each other their sufferings and troubles, and listening to the cruel sentences passed on the highborn nobles of Ireland in general.

The son of Mac Namara of the western part of Clann-Cuilein, namely, Cumeadha, the son of John, son of Teige, son of Cumeadha, son of Cumara, son of John, died. The wife of that Cumeadha, [who was the] daughter of Edmond, the son of James Mac Pierce, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1588.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-eight.

Mac Sweeny Banagh (Niall Meirgeach, the son of Mulmurry, son of Hugh, son of Niall) was slain on Doirinis^b, on St. Bridget's Day, by Donough, the son of Mulmurry Meirgeach, son of Niall. That event happened thus: after Brian Oge had been slain by Niall Meirgeach, as we have already stated, Donough, with his followers, were, moreover, banished into Connaught by Niall, and he remained for some time with the English, and for some time after that along with O'Neill. [At last] he made an incursion from a far distance against Niall, what Niall did not expect, for he thought that Donough would not come into the country while he [Niall] should live in it. Donough, after having passed

O'Donnell, written by Cucogry or Peregrine O'Clery, of which there is a copy, in the handwriting of the late Edward O'Reilly, preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.— See O'Reilly's *Descriptive Catalogue of Irish*

Writers, p. 190.

^b *Doirinis*, now Derryness, an island off the coast of the parish of Inishkeel, in the barony of Boyleagh, and county of Donegal. See the Ordnance Map of the county of Donegal, sheet 73.

chað teopa hoide i ndiamraib 7 i ndroibélaið an típe, fuair a fíor co mbaoí mac ruibne i ttrian ioctair bairgellað, 7 po cuir luét brata do taircélað fair, 7 puccrat pccéla do faircúð donnchað go ttiocpað rom tar trairg aníor ar a bapað. Baoí rom co líon a cumaing eplañ do tsgmañ fpir conid ann conragatatar acc an ttoirini [recte ndoirini] rémraíte go po figib pccainnñi epoda itopra go po marbað Mac ruibne annrin co ndruing móir dia luét lñamna, 7 do cloinn ttruibne na mumán. Ro diéñdað mac ruibne ona, 7 po cuireað a éñd go hát cliað. Mac ruibne do gairm do donnchað iapom.

Eoin modarða mac aoda, mic neill óicc mec ruibne do marbað la druing do luét lñamna mec ruibne dondchað.

Aod mac néill mic toirpdealbairg bñnaið uí bairgill (tanairte bairgeallac) décc.

Domnall mac néill puaid mic neill uí bairgill co na mac do marbað lá taðcc ócc mac taðcc, mic toirpdealbairg uí bairgill ar trairg rairpñdairg ran ttrian ioctair irin ppoñmar do pñpað.

An calbað ócc mac cuinn mic an calbairg uí domnaill do marbað lá druing do muintri domnaill (.i. lá Mañnur óg ó rraitéñ), mic aoda mic mañnura í domnaill i ccoir finne.

Maolmuire mac emainn, mic maolmuire, mic donnchað mec ruibne do marbað lá mall garb mac cuinn mic an calbairg uí domnaill.

Iapla tpe heogain, aod mac pñdopca, mic cuinn bacairg mic cuinn do tñonol plóig lánmóir do toct for ua néill toirpdealbað lueað. Ní po hanað lap an iapla go pñact co na plóg tar modairn tar deircc go po gab airpññ añ an ccapraic lét. Ro dáil ua domnaill aod mac mañnura i ccomdail an iapla a éñma go líon a pocraide act éñna ní taimcc ineallma. O neill toirpdealbað baoí pñde co pocraide móir daon rantt 7 daon aonta in aghað an iapla 7 uí domnaill. Robtar iad baoí i pñpapað uí neill .i. Apt ócc a mac co mbuandadaið iomda (.i. captin) William mupretñ mac poibñp go mbanna rairgduirpñde, 7 drong do cloinn ttruibne na mumán im Mupchað na

^c *Lower Third of Boylagh*, i. e. that part of the barony of Boylagh now called the Rosses, and situated between the north island of Aran and the River Gweedore.

^d *Certain strand*, trairg rairpñdairg.—See note^m on at rairpñdairg, under the year 1586, p. 1856, *supra*.

^e *Lower Third*.—See note ^c, *supra*.

three nights in the wilds and recesses of the country, received intelligence that Mac Sweeny was in the Lower Third of Boylagh^c; and he sent spies to reconnoitre him; and the spies brought news to Donough that he would come up [i. e., southwards] across the strand on the day following: he [Donough] was prepared with all his forces to oppose him. They met at Doirinis, before mentioned, where a fierce battle was fought between them, in which Mac Sweeny was slain, together with a great number of his followers, and of the Clann-Sweeny of Munster. Mac Sweeny was beheaded, and his head was sent to Dublin. Donough was then styled Mac Sweeny.

John Modardha, the son of Hugh, son of Niall Oge Mac Sweeny, was slain by the followers of Mac Sweeny (Donough).

Hugh, the son of Niall, son of Turlough Bearnach O'Boyle, Tanist of Boylagh, died.

Donnell, the son of Niall Roe, son of Niall O'Boyle, and his son, were slain by Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Turlough O'Boyle, on a certain strand^d in the Lower Third^e, in the autumn of this year.

Calvagh Oge, the son of Con, son of Calvagh O'Donnell, was slain near the River Finn, by Manus Oge O'Sraithein^f, one of the followers of Donnell, the son of Hugh, son of Manus.

Mulmurry, the son of Edmond, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough Mac Sweeny, was slain by Niall Garv, the son of Con, son of Calvagh O'Donnell.

The Earl of Tyrone (Hugh, the son of Ferdorcha, son of Con Bacagh, son of Con) mustered a very great army to march against O'Neill (Turlough Luineach). The Earl never halted until he had crossed the Mourne and the Derg, and encamped at Carraic-liath^g. O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus) came to join the Earl, his son-in-law, with a number of his forces, but, however, he did not come with all of them. O'Neill (Turlough) had [on the other hand] a great army of unanimously combined forces to oppose the Earl and O'Donnell. These were they who were with O'Neill on this occasion: Art Oge, his son, with a great number of Connaughtmen, [namely] Captain William Mostin, the son of Robert, with a company of soldiers a party of the Mac Sweenys of Munster,

^f *O'Sraithein*, now *anglice* Strohan.

^g *Carraic-liath*, now Carricklea, or Carricklee, a townland situated between the rivers Finn and

Mourne, in the parish of Urney, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.—See note ^o, under the year 1557, p. 1550, *supra*.

marc mac maolmuire mic donnchaid co rocaide ele cenmotat. Niall garb, 7 Aod mac an dfganais uí gallcubair (dia ngoiréi an tan rin Aodh mac an calbais uí domnaill) do bñt go rliocht an calbais uile, 7 co na luēt lñamna daon rann, 7 daon aonta lá hua néill, 7 bá hann batтар pñde 1 ccairlén na rinne. Báttar dponz dia muintir ag arlac aoda im ionnpaisiō oīde do tābairt ar an iarla uair baōi an tiarla ag creachaō 7 acc orccain na tipte etir na haiñib rin .i. Fionn, 7 Moðarn. Nñ bō miaō laipriom inðrin lá huail 7 ionnocbail, 7 atbert ná hionnpaisiōeā larla 1 ndorā oīde itir, aēt po baō 1 poillri laoi lānpolair nó fearpaō ionmairis nuñra pñir. Ro comailpriom inðrin uair po ionnpais an tiarla ar a barac, 7 po meabao piam, 7 po págais an tiarla daoine ionda immaille pé heachais, 7 pé hédalais iolarā ar cñna, an ced lá Mar inñrin.

Mág eoçagáin tiðearna çenél piachaō .i. Connla mac concobair mic laigne mic connla mic aoda décc, 7 ní baōi ó cñin mair mall do çenél piachaō mic néill pñir po baō mó daōðar eccaoine inar, 7 a mac bñian, 7 mall mac pora do bñt inð sraonta pñi apoile im tiðearnar an típe.

Eoçan manntac mac emainn, mic ploinn, mic concobair uí eōin tiðearna ua pñiaçrac aiðne décc, 7 a mac aod buide do oipñeao ina ionaō. Tanairde an típe cēðna do écc .i. toipñealbac mac puaiðri an doipe uí eiðin.

Coblaç mór .i. oēt pñicit long do toēt ó pñz na ppáinne for pñirpge ipin mbliadain po, 7 adberao a poile sup bō hñ po ba mñmarc leo cuan 7 calaō

^b *Murrough-na-mart*, i. e. Murrough, or Morgan, of the Beeves.

ⁱ *Magnanimity*.—"Ionnoçbail .i. méio mñman."—*O'Clery*.

^k *Owen Manntagh*, i. e. Owen the Toothless. He succeeded his uncle, Rory of the Wood, as Chief of Coill O'bh-Fiachrach, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway, in the year 1578. For a curious order of the Council of Connaught in his favour, see *Genealogies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 404.

^l *A great fleet*.—This fleet is usually referred to by historians as the Invincible Armada. Camden, in his *Annals of the reign of Elizabeth*, in which he gives a most interesting account of the battles between the Armada and the Queen's

fleet, states that this mighty armament, which was styled "Classis invincibilis," consisted of 130 ships, in which were 19,290 soldiers, 8,350 sailors, and 2,630 great guns. Cox has the following notice of this fleet, in connexion with the Deputy, Sir William Fitz William:

"Sir William Fitz William, Lord Deputy, was sworn on the 30th of June, 1588. He had formerly been a very good Governour in Ireland, but being answered at Whitehall (when he sought some reward for his services), that the Government of Ireland was a preferment, and not a service, he ever after endeavoured to make his profit of that office.

"It was not long after his coming before the Invincible Armado was forced to coast about

with Murrough-na-mart^b [O'Flaherty], the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough; with many others besides them. Niall Garv [O'Donnell], Hugh, the son of the Dean O'Gallagher (who was then usually styled Hugh, the son of Calvagh O'Donnell), with all the descendants of Calvagh, and their followers, joined O'Neill with one accord on this occasion. These were then in Castlefinn. Some of his people were requesting of Hugh [O'Gallagher] to make a nocturnal attack upon the Earl, who was then preying and plundering the country between the Rivers Finn and Mourne; but, through pride and magnanimityⁱ, he did not deem this honourable, and said that he would not at all attack an Earl in the darkness of the night, but that he would give him a fierce battle in the broad light of day. This he performed, for on the following day he attacked the Earl, and defeated him. The Earl left behind great numbers of men, horses, and spoils, on this occasion. This was on the first of May.

Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, namely, Connla, son of Conor, son of Laighne, son of Connla, son of Hugh, died; and there had not been a long time before any one of the descendants of Fiacha, the son of Niall, who was more generally lamented; and his son, Brian, and Niall, the son of Ross, were in contention with each other for the lordship of the territory.

Owen Manntagh^k, the son of Edmond, son of Flann, son of Conor O'Heyne, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died; and his son, Hugh Boy, was elected in his place. Turlough, son of Rory-an-Doire O'Heyne, Tanist of the same territory, died.

A great fleet^l, consisting of eight score ships, came from the King of Spain upon the sea in this year. Some say that their intention was to have taken

Scotland, so that many of them became shipwreck'd on the northern shoars of Ireland, to the number of 17 ships and 5394 men" [the exact number given by Thady Dowling]. "By this shipwreck much treasure (which belonged to the Queen by her prerogative) fell into the hands of the natives. The Deputy issued out a Commission to make enquiry after it; but that proving ineffectual, and he being desirous to have a finger in the pie, went personally to Ulster in November, to the great charge of the Queen and countrey, but to very little purpose;

whereupon he grew so enraged that he imprisoned Sir Owen O'Toole" [*recte*, Sir Eoin or John mac Toole O'Gallagher], "and O'Dogherty, who were the best affected to the state of all the Irish; and the former he kept during his time, and the other he detained two years, until he was forced to purchase his discharge."—*Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 397.

It is added, in Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, *ad ann.* 1589, that "this hard usage of two such persons caused a general dissatisfaction among the gentlemen in Ulster."

δο γὰβαιλ ηι εεριοχαιβ Saxon δια εεαομπαταοίρ σταρβαιοῖαλ οροῖβαιλ ρυιρρε. Νίρ βό hamlaib do pala dóib, uair do eccaim coblaic na bainprioḡna ppiú for an pparpge, 7 po ḡabpat cŋtŋr longā dib, 7 po rḡaóil 7 po hŋrŋib an cúio ele don coblaic po aipŋraib na eepioic ecomfoccur .i. don taoib éoir do raxaib, 7 don taoib éoirtuaid do Albain, 7 don taoib éiaptuaid déirinn. Ro báioib óronga móra do na ppainneacāib ir na hoipŋraib rin iar láinbŋrŋib a long, 7 terna an cúio po ba luḡa dib tap anair don ppáinn, 7 atberat a poile ḡo po páccbaō naoí míle dib don cúp rin.

Αῖρδ iurtip na hépeann .i. Sŋr lohn Pappot do dól i Sacraib, 7 Sŋr uil-
liam pŋtzuuilliam do tēct i neppinn ina iurtip ina ionaō.

Ο δεαδὰ Ματḡamain mac loclainn, mic Ruaidŋr, mic muirpaōhaiḡ mic
matḡaimna buide tiḡearna ceneóil pŋŋmaic décc.

Uilliam mac doinnail (.i. an doctuir) mic amlaib mic donnchaiō uí ma-
lain do marbaō i ndopur mainipre innŋr lá cloinn uí ḡrŋobta .i. clann tŋŋŋain
mic Sŋain, mic taidcc, mic loclainn.

Sloicceāō mór lá iurtip na hépeann Sŋr uilliam pŋtzuuilliam, 7 la ḡober-
nóir éóicciō connact Sŋr Rŋrdearō bionḡam, 7 le pŋpŋdent dá éóicceō mu-
man .i. Sŋr tomar noŋr, 7 lá forḡla pŋŋr nepeann cenmotā éóicceāō ulaō do
dól for ua Ruairc, 7 for Mac ŋuibne na ttuat do róine cōdaic 7 cōmaonta
lá cúio don coblaic ppáinneac rin po pémŋráioŋiom. Ro mílŋriot na plóig rin

^m *On the coasts*, literally "*in finibus Angliæ*."

ⁿ *Nine thousand*.—This was probably the number reported; but it appears from a document in the State Papers' Office, London, signed by Geoffrey Fenton, that the total number of ships lost by the Spaniards on this occasion was eighteen, and the total number of men, 6194. This document runs as follows:

"Ships and men sunke, drowned, killed, and taken upon this coast of Ireland in the month of September, 1588, as followeth: In Lough Foyle, in Tirconnell, one shipp, 1100 men; in Sligo, three great shipp, 1500 men; in Tyraughlie, one shipp, 400 men; in Clear Island, one shipp, 300 men; in Fynghlasse, O'Male's country, one shipp, 400 men; in O'Fflaertie's country, one shipp, 200 men; in

the Shannon, two shipp, 600 men; in Tralie, one shipp, 24 men; in Dingle, one shipp, 500 men; in Desmond, one shipp, 300 men; in Irris, two shipp, none lost, because the men were taken into other vessels, but the vessels and ordnance remained; in Shannan, one burnt, none lost, because the men were likewise embarked in other shipp; in Gallway Haven, one shipp, which escaped and left prisoners 70; drowned and sunk in the N. W. sea of Scotland, as appeareth by the confession of the Spanish prisoners (bút in truth they were lost in Ireland), one shipp, called St. Mathew, 500 tonnes, men 450; one of Byshey of St. Sebastian's, 400 tonnes, men 350: total of shipp 18; total of men 6194.

"(Signed), GEF. FENTON."

harbour, and landed on the coasts of England^m, if they could get an opportunity. But this did not happen to them, for they were met on the sea by the Queen's fleet, which captured four ships; and the rest of the fleet were scattered and dispersed along the coasts of the neighbouring countries, namely, to the east of England, to the north-east of Scotland, and the north-west of Ireland. Great numbers of the Spaniards were drowned, and their ships were totally wrecked in those places. The smaller part of them (i. e. the remainder) returned to Spain; and some say that nine thousandⁿ of them were lost on this occasion.

Sir John Perrott, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, went to England; and Sir William Fitzwilliam^o came to Ireland as Justice in his stead.

O'Dea (Mahon^p, the son of Loughlin, son of Rory, son of Muireadhach, son of Mahon Boy), Lord of Kinel-Fearmaic, died.

William, the son of Donnell (i. e. the Doctor), son of Auliffe, son of Donough O'Neill, was slain in the doorway of the monastery of Ennis, by the sons of O'Greefa^q, namely, the sons of John, son of John, son of Teige, son of Loughlin.

A great army was mustered by the Lord Justice of Ireland, Sir William Fitzwilliam; Sir Richard Bingham, Governor of the province of Connaught; and Sir Thomas Norris, Governor of the two provinces of Munster; together with the most of the men of Ireland, the people of Ulster excepted, to march against O'Rourke and Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath, who had formed friendship and alliance with some of the Spanish fleet^r which we have before mentioned.

The Annals of Ireland, by Thady Dowling, give a list which agrees with the foregoing, with the exception of the number drowned and sunk in the north-west sea of Scotland, of which it takes no notice; but it adds, that 700 men were lost in "Gallaway Bay."—See the *Icon Antistitis*, where there is a curious account of the shipwrecked Spaniards who were cast on the coast of Galway.

^o *Sir William Fitzwilliam*, Lord Chief Justice. He was sworn Lord Deputy on the 30th of June, 1588. This entry should have been inserted by the Four Masters before their account of the great Spanish fleet.

^p *Mahon*.—In the manuscript account of the county of Clare, preserved in the Library of

Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, this Mahon is mentioned as the proprietor of the castles of Beallnelyke and Moghowny, in the barony of Tullag-I-Dea (now Inchiquin).

^q *O'Greefa*.—In the manuscript account of the county of Clare just referred to, he is called O'Griffiee, and set down as the proprietor of the castle of Ballygriffiee, in the barony of Tullagh-I-Dea. This name is now usually anglicised Griffin, though always called O'Gríobéa in Irish. The Griffins of Corgrick, near Foynes Island, in the county of Limerick, and Dr. Griffin, of Limerick, are of this family.

^r *Some of the Spanish fleet*.—Philip O'Sullivan Beare informs us, in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 121, that one thousand Spaniards, under

These forces spoiled every thing to which they came in their course, not belonging to the Queen's people, from the Suck to the Drowes, and from the Drowes to the Finn; yet they were not able to overtake or apprehend O'Rourke or Mac Sweeny on this occasion. It was on this expedition that O'Doherty (John Oge, the son of John, son of Felim, son of Conor Carragh), and O'Gallagher (Sir John, the son of Tuathal^s Balbh), were taken prisoners. The Lord Justice (then) went to Dublin, and the men of Ireland dispersed for their [respective] homes.

Hugh, son of the Dean O'Gallagher (who was usually called Hugh, son of Calvagh O'Donnell), was killed by Ineenduv, the daughter of James Mac Donnell, and wife of O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus). It was thus she was enabled to effect this killing: Hugh had constantly sided with the descendants of Calvagh O'Donnell, who were all conjointly leagued with O'Neill (Turlough Luineach), who was always at war with O'Donnell and his son-in-law, the Earl O'Neill (Hugh, son of Ferdorcha). Moreover, her dearly beloved brother, Alexander, had been, as we have before stated, slain by Hugh, son of the Dean, and besides these she had many other causes of enmity towards him; and it was sickness of heart and anguish of mind to her that revenge was not taken of him for his pride and arrogance^t. She complained of her troubles and injuries to the Scottish auxiliaries, who were constantly in her service and pay, and who were in attendance on her in every place; and they promised that they would be ready at her command, to wreak vengeance upon their enemies, whenever they should meet with them. Hugh [one time] happened to be coming up, in pride, vigour, and high spirits (without remembering the spite or the enmity against him) towards the place where she was, at Magh-gaibhlin^u. When he had come to the town, she addressed her faithful people, i. e. the Scots; and begged and requested^w of them to fulfil their promise. This was accordingly done for her, for they rushed to the place where Hugh was, and proceeded to shoot at him with darts and bullets, until they left him lifeless; and there were also slain along with him the dearest to him of his faithful people.

The son of Mac Namara, of the eastern part of Clann-Cuilein (Teige, the

in mind the O'Gallaghers are the senior and most royal family of all the Kinel-Connell.

^u *Magh-gaibhlin*, now Mongavlin, a townland in the parish of Taughboyne, barony of Raphoe,

and county of Donegal. Ordn. map, sheet 63.

^w *Begged and requested*: literally, "and she told them, and requested of them to perform what they had promised."

domnaill riabaiḡ mic connsá, mic donnchaiḡ, mic Ruaiḡri do cpochaḡ i nḡaillim.

Mac uí concóbair ruaiḡ .i. mac Taidcc óicc mic taidcc buide, mic caḡail ruaiḡ do cpochaḡ i nḡaillim beór.

O cinnéitciḡ rionn .i. brian mac domnaill mic donnchaiḡ décc, uaiḡne mac donnchaiḡ óicc mic aḡḡa, mic amlaíḡ, ḡ an ḡiolla duḡ mac diaḡmaḡa mic aḡḡa mic ruaiḡri uí ceinneidiḡ i neaḡaontaḡ ḡ i nimpḡrain pé poile imon tiḡeapḡar ḡup ab amlaiḡ do ríḡḡaiḡriḡ an tiḡeapḡar do pomn scoppa ap ḡó, an tainm ap uaiḡne.

¹ *The manner in which.*—The Irish idiom, ḡup ab amlaiḡ, i. e. so that it was the way, is of very frequent occurrence, and it is impossible to translate sentences so constructed into anything like readable English, without deviating

from the construction of the Irish. The above entry should be thus made English: "O'Kennedy Finn (Brian, &c.) died; upon which a contention arose between Owny, the son of Donough Oge, and Gilla-Duv, the son of Dermot,

son of Donnell Reagh, son of Cumeadha, son of Donough, son of Rory), was hanged at Galway.

The son of O'Connor Roe, i. e. the son of Teige Oge, son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe, was also hanged at Galway.

O'Kennedy Finn (Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Donough) died; [upon which] Owny, the son of Donough Oge, son of Hugh, son of Auliffe, and Gilla-Duv, the son of Dermot, son of Hugh, son of Rory O'Kennedy, were at strife and contention with each other concerning the lordship; so that the manner in which^x they made peace was by dividing the territory in two between them, and the name was conferred on Owny.

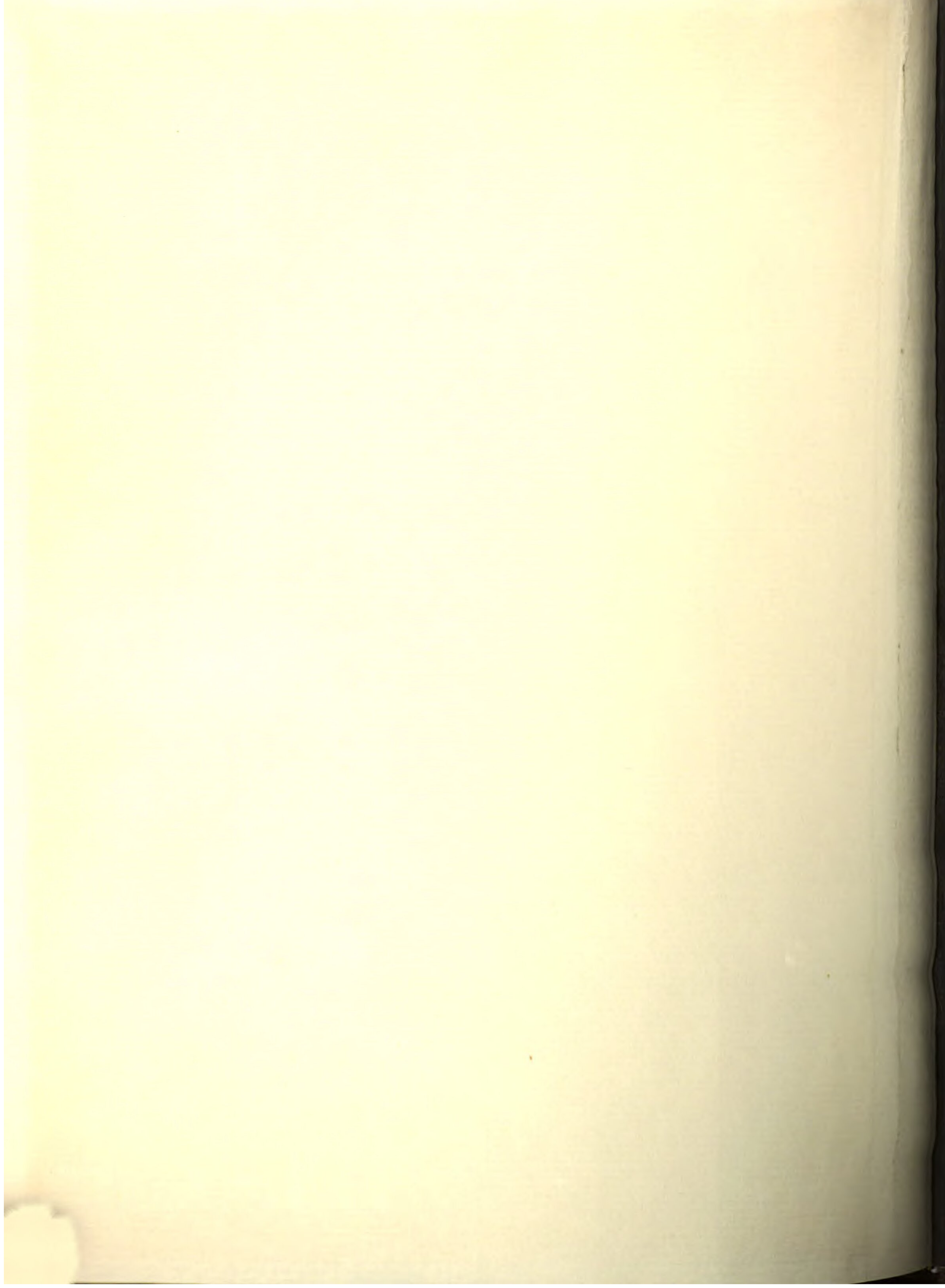
concerning the chieftainship. At length, however, they agreed to settle their differences by dividing the territory equally, and conferring

the name of O'Kennedy Finn upon Owny, who was adjudged to be the senior."

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O'Donovan, John

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